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AUTOGRAPHS
OF
ROYAL, NOBLE, LEARNED,
AND
Remarkable Personages
CONSPICUOUS IN
ENGLISH HISTORY,

FROM THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE SECOND TO THAT OF CHARLES THE SECOND;

WITH
SOME ILLUSTRIOUS FOREIGNERS;
CONTAINING
MANY PASSAGES FROM IMPORTANT LETTERS.

ENGRAVED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

CHARLES JOHN SMITH.

ACCOMPANIED BY CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, AND INTERESTING EXTRACTS
FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS;

BY JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

Malvolio. By my life, this is my lady's hand; these be her very C's, her U's,
and her T's, and thus makes she her great P's. It is, in contempt of
question, her hand."
SHAKESPEARE, *Twelfth Night*.

London:

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

1829.

Nichols
Autographs
of royal, noble,
learned personages.

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FROM THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE SECOND TO THAT OF CHARLES THE SECOND, INCLUDING

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THE

ENGLISH

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

MUNICH

AND ACCOMPANIED BY CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, AND INTERESTING EXTRACTS

FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND THEIR REPRODUCTIONS

BY JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS

THE LATE REV. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, ESQ., OF THE

PROFESSORIAL CHAIR, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

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1839



PREFACE.

By the perusal of history an interest in its prominent actors is excited, which leads to enquiries into their origin, their family connexions, their private circumstances and habits, and their individual characters. Whilst engaged in these researches (which contribute essential assistance to the correct developement of history itself) our curiosity is best gratified by such descriptions or anecdotes, furnished by eye-witnesses or contemporaries, as exhibit the subject of our observation in a clearer aspect than we before enjoyed. These are the pleasing embellishments with which biography, after its outlines have been formed from historical data and recorded facts, may be most advantageously adorned. If it be possible, however, our curiosity tempts us to approach yet more closely, and we are desirous to learn what more individual relics of the personages themselves, the still remaining vestiges of their actual existence, are now to be contemplated. This feeling, indeed, is a popular one; and it has met with much popular respect. Very prevalent has been the custom of preserving articles intrinsically worthless, and treasuring them as mementoes of the great departed. The arms they wore, the weapons they wielded, the seats and furniture they used, and trifles of all descriptions, have been esteemed worthy of preservation, and even of respect. Of the places which have been frequented by the objects of our attention it is a remark made long since by Cicero, that "*Movemur nescio quo pacto locis ipsis in quibus eorum, quos diligimus aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia. Me quidem illæ nostræ Athenæ non tam operibus magnificis, exquisitisque antiquorum actibus delectant, quàm recordatione summorum virorum, ubi quisque habitare, ubi sedere, ubi disputare, sit solitus; studiosèque eorum etiam sepulchra contemplor.*"* With regard to personal appearance, it is a rational curiosity which induces the inquiry whether a statue represents the figure, a medal or a portrait the features. Of the early eminent characters in English history there are but few portraits; medals are not numerous; and their sepulchral statues, or effigies, are frequently destroyed. In the absence of these monuments, the large seals they used, preserved in more sheltered repositories, sometimes exhibit both memorials of the men, and fine specimens of ancient art.

But, on arriving at the æra when the art of Writing was no longer left in disdain to the professional scribe, we possess Autographs. "Next to a Portrait," it was remarked in the Retrospective Review in a critique on the first portions of this Work, "the Autograph of a great man is the most valuable notice of him." In Autographs we contemplate the identical lines traced by the great and good of former days; we may place our hands on the spot where theirs once rested; and, in the studied or hasty letter, may pursue their very thoughts and feelings.

It is a well-supported opinion that an Autograph is characteristic of the writer. Shenstone says in one of his letters, "I want to see Mrs. Jago's hand-writing, that I may judge of her temper." Lavater in his studies on physiognomy extended his theories from the countenance to

* Cicero, De Legibus, II. 4.

the writing; and an ardent disciple published in 1816 a small volume intitled "*L'Art de juger du Caractère des Hommes sur leur Ecritures.*" *

The remarks of this author are borrowed by Mr. D'Israeli to form a chapter in his "*Curiosities of Literature*;" but that popular essayist has given them considerable, though probably not more than reasonable, modification. He allows that "Nature would assuredly prompt every individual to have a distinct sort of Writing, as she has given a countenance,—a voice,—and a manner. The flexibility of the muscles differs with every individual, and the hand will follow the direction of the thoughts, and the emotions and the habits of the writer. The phlegmatic will pourtray his words; while the playful haste of the volatile will scarcely sketch them; the slovenly will blot and efface and scrawl, while the neat and orderly-minded will view themselves in the paper before their eyes. The merchant's clerk will not write like the lawyer or the poet. The elegant and correct mind, which has acquired the fortunate habit of a fixity of attention, will write with scarcely an erasure on the page, as Fenelon and Gray and Gibbon; while we find in Pope's manuscripts the perpetual struggles of correction, and the eager and rapid interlineations struck off in heat. Even nations are distinguished by their writing; the vivacity and variableness of the Frenchman, and the delicacy and suppleness of the Italian, are perceptibly distinct from the slowness and strength of the pen discoverable in the phlegmatic German, Dane, and Swede." But in his more original reflections which follow, Mr. D'Israeli concedes that "general rules only can be laid down. The vital principle must be true, that the Hand-writing bears an analogy to the character, as all voluntary actions are characteristic of the individual. But many causes operate to counteract or obstruct this result. I am intimately acquainted with the Hand-writing of five of our great poets. The first in early life acquired among Scottish advocates a Hand-writing which cannot be distinguished from that of his ordinary brothers; the second, educated in public schools, where writing is shamefully neglected, composes his sublime or sportive verses in a school-boy's ragged scrawl, as if he had never finished his tasks with the writing-master; the third writes his highly-wrought poetry in the common hand of a merchant's clerk, from early commercial avocations; the fourth has all that finished neatness which polishes his verses; while the fifth is the specimen of a full mind, not in the habit of correction or alteration, so that he appears to be printing down his thoughts, without a solitary erasure. The Hand-writing of the first and third poets, not indicative of their character, we have accounted for; the others are admirable specimens of characteristic Autographs." †

It is therefore admitted that education and professional occupations, as well as the disposition, have their influence on the writing. Indeed from the first-named cause, "regulated as the pen is now too often by a mechanical process," Mr. D'Israeli threatens that "the true physiognomy of writing will be lost among our rising generation." This would be true if all pupils were strictly correct copyists of their masters; and the result would have been the same had they been so generations ago; but, as such a reformation is more likely to be desired than wit-

* "*Avec vingt-quatre planches représentant les ecritures de divers personnages célèbres, gravées d'après les originaux Autographes.*" Paris, 16mo.

† From a writer on "*Authoresses and Autographs*" in the *New Monthly Magazine* for 1824, the theory receives no countenance. "I was at first," it is said, "disposed to look for certain interesting physiognomical indications from these records of literary calligraphy; but in vain did I try to reconcile to the rules of system the delicate feeble strokes of Elizabeth Hamilton's pen with the vigorous tone of her mind. In vain did I seek to discover a type of delicacy and reserve in the masculine lines of Mrs. Brunton; and little was there of elegance or even vivacity in the long, meagre, but regular characters of Mrs. Piozzi."

nessed by the pedagogues of the pen, the "general rules" before mentioned will probably be always equally applicable as at present. It must however be added that various Autographs of the same person may also differ from the influence of the respective occasions by which they were suggested, the feelings with which they were indited, the situations in which they were penned, the haste or leisure, and the materials, with which they were executed. With regard to the Scottish Queen Mary Mr. D'Israeli has remarked, that she "at times wrote elegantly, though usually in uneven lines, but when in haste and distress of mind, in several letters during her imprisonment which I have read, much the contrary." Mary's Autograph engraved in the present Work is from one of the most important letters she ever wrote, being her first to Queen Elizabeth after landing in England, and Mr. D'Israeli's remarks are certainly applicable to it. Those of many other characters now published were written on interesting occasions; and considerable pains have been taken to select such specimens as are characteristic of the writers, or, from having been produced at remarkable periods in their lives, exhibit the influence of some extraordinary mental excitement.

Mr. Astle's elaborate and highly illustrated dissertation "On the Origin and Progress of Writing" is well known. But, although a quarto (and sometimes a folio) volume, it is remarkable that it contains little on that division of the subject to which the present Work relates. The hieroglyphs and alphabets of all countries are investigated; and consequently the history of Writing in England is confined to one chapter. And in this the Author's remarks on Writing are chiefly derived from state and law documents, not from letters; nor does he in his numerous plates give any Autographs, as specimens of individual writing.

"To give a history of Writing which would be clear and intelligible, even after a study of Astle, seems to us impracticable." Such is the opinion of a most accomplished antiquary expressed in reviewing the present Work in the Gentleman's Magazine. "A long acquaintance with specimens," he continues, "can alone confer satisfactory knowledge, and for such a purpose no work can be better fitted than that before us. Our own experience in ancient manuscripts, and we are acquainted with many, from perusal of them during several years, is, that running or epistolary hand, was at first derived from what we call *engrossing*, the forms of the letters being similar, only *scrawled*; but in subsequent periods there does occasionally appear to have been practised also by the same persons, a copy of printing, in Roman characters, which very much resembles what we call 'Italian hand.' We have seen Autographs of the same nobleman in both engrossing and Italian hands, though the latter is but rare. It is evident that the former must have been a very slow process, though only scrawled, because it was rather drawing than writing, and probably the upright stiffness and rectilinear terminations of letters, were adopted from evident acceleration by this serrated fashion of running one letter into another, as in the Gothic. Both the engrossing and Italian hands appear here in two distinct signatures of Henry Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots. One is juvenile, in a beautiful Italian hand, signed HENRY DERNELEY, the other, HENRY R. is in stiff tall Gothic. (See Plate 21.) From similar Italian hands, or rather imitations of Roman letters, in the writing of Mary and Elizabeth, when Princesses, (Plate 7,) Lady Jane Grey and Edward VI., we are inclined to suspect that a Roman hand was first taught to children, as easier than the Black-letter. It is evident, from the printed works published in the sixteenth century, that the Black-letter, the Roman, and the Italic, were all in simultaneous use, the two latter only by way of distinguishing paragraphs. There are, however, among these Autographs, hands

partaking by commixture of all the three kinds, Black-letter, Roman, and Italian, which, to judge by a letter of Oliver Cromwell's, (Pl. 52,) seems to have subsided in one stiff lawyer-like character, to which there is a considerable resemblance in the attorney writing usual in the present day. Our pedigree, then, of epistolary writing, deduced from studying the specimens before us, is, *first*, the scrawl imitative of engrossing, and the Black-letter; *second*, the Roman and Italian, intermixed with some Gothic forms; and, *thirdly*, the subsidence of the whole into a sort of lawyer's hand made out of the three; which, ameliorated into greater rotundity and ease, forms the mercantile hand of the present day. The technical distinctions of *secretary*, *court-hand*, &c. may be seen in Astle,* who, however, it should be added, describes only their use by lawyers and official scribes.

Our earliest Signatures of laymen of rank commence in the reign of Richard the Second.* They differ very slightly in appearance from ordinary words in sentences, their size being small,—a characteristic long preserved by the Bishops (perhaps from their being the best practised clerks), when, in signing state documents, they ranged their names in a column on the left hand side, whilst the laymen's Signatures, of all sizes, are scattered about the remainder of the surface without regularity.

Familiar Epistles are not found until the reign of Henry the Fifth. "Letters previous to that time," remarks Mr. Ellis, "were usually written in French or Latin; and were the productions chiefly of the great and the learned. The letters of learned men were verbose treatises, mostly on express subjects; those of the great, who employed scribes, from their formality frequently resembled legal instruments. We have nothing earlier than the fifteenth century which can be called a familiar letter."

It may be interesting to introduce in this place some notices of the attention paid to writing at various periods of our history.

In a letter of Queen Katherine of Arragon to her daughter Mary we find her saying, "As for your writing in Lattine I am glad that ye shall chaunge from me to Maister Federston, for that shall doo you moche good, to lerne by him to write right. But yet some tymes I wold be glad, when ye doo write to Maister Federston of your owne enditing, when he hath rede it, that I may se it. For it shall be a grete comfort to me to se you kepe your Latten and *fayer writing* and all."†

The learned Roger Ascham was employed in teaching many illustrious persons to write a fine hand, and among others Henry and Charles Dukes of Suffolk, the Princess Elizabeth, Prince Edward, and Lady Jane Grey. In his eulogy on Elizabeth's scholarship (which is quoted at length in the biographical sketch given hereafter,) he testifies that she could "write both wittily with head, and fair with hand." The Queen's first writing-book is preserved in the Bodleian Library; the gradual improvement of her Majesty's hand-writing is very honourable to her diligence; but the most curious thing is the paper on which she tried her pens, which she usually did by writing the name of her brother Edward. In the British Museum may be examined a little book of prayers in Elizabeth's hand,‡ the writing of which is extremely beautiful and correct. With regard to the writing lessons of the docile Edward, "Many

* In consequence of information that the Signature of Edward the Black Prince occurred on the Book of the Artillery Company, the Editor paid a visit to the Secretary of that Society, when he found the report was false. The volume, which contains many Signatures of interest, commences in the seventeenth century.

† Cottonian MSS. Vespasian, F. xiii. fol. 72.

‡ Royal MSS. 7 D. X.

times," says Ascham in a letter to Sir William Cecil, "by mine especial good fortune, with Mr. Cheke's means, I have been called to teach the King to write, in his Privy-chamber, at which times his Grace would oft most gently promise me one day to do me good; and I would say, 'Nay, your Majesty will soon forget me when I shall be absent from you,' which thing he said he would never do."

King James the First commences a letter to Prince Henry, "My sonne, I am glaid that by your letre I may persave that ye make some progresse in learning, althoch I suspecte ye have rather written then dyted it; for I confesse I long to ressave a letter from you that maye be quholle youris, as well maitter as forme, as well formid by your mynde as drawin by youre fingers, for ye maye remember that in my booke to you I warne you to be waire with that kynde of witte that maye flye out at the ende of youre fingers; * *not that I comende not a faire hande wrytting*; sed hoc facito, illud non omittito, and the other is multo magis præcipuum." †

Locke, in a letter to Mr. Benjamin Furly, in 1686, makes the pertinent observation "that the quicker a man write the slower others read what he has written; this being a remark that may concern the writers of books as well as letters."

In one of Lord Chesterfield's Letters, dated 1751, are some long instructions on writing. "All gentlemen, and all men of business," says his Lordship, "write their names always in the same way, that their signature may be so well known as not to be easily counterfeited; and they generally sign in rather a larger character than their common hand. Every man, who has the use of his eyes and of his hand, can write whatever hand he pleases; and it is plain," he tells his son, "that you can, since you write both the Greek and German characters, which you never learned of a writing-master, extremely well, though your common hand, which you learned of a master, is an exceeding bad and illiberal one, equally unfit for business or for common use. I do not desire that you should write the laboured stiff character of a writing-master; a man of business must write quick and well, and that depends singly upon use."

To bring our recommendations of fair writing down to a recent period, we may quote one of the greatest scholars of modern days, the late Dr. Parr, who, whilst he himself wrote a worse hand than most of his contemporaries, makes the following observations in his preface to the Characters of Fox: "In truth, the editor has felt frequent and serious inconvenience from his early and perverse inattention to an attainment the usefulness of which was justly appreciated by an eminent critic. 'Non est aliena res, quæ fere ab honestis negligi solet, cura bene et velociter scribendi. Nam cum sit in studiis præcipuum, quoque solo verus ille profectus, et altis radicibus nixus paretur, scribere ipsum: tardior stylus cogitationem moratur; rudis et confusa intellectu caret: unde sequitur alter dictandi quæ et transferenda sunt labor.' ‡ He unfortunately accustomed himself 'velociter scribere, non bene,' and often has he been induced by his own painful experience to recommend Quintilian's observation to young men, who, conscious of their natural talents, and their literary acquisitions, were disposed to slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar. He has sometimes wished that it had

* In his Basilicon Doron the King says nothing on hand-writing; but merely desires the Prince not to desire "to be fyne of any mechanicke crafte; du Bartas sayes, 'Leur esprit s'en fuit au bout des doigts.'" This is quoted from the original Autograph MS. which, it may be remarked, is preserved in the British Museum, Royal MSS. 18 B. xv.; as is the original of James's Version of the Psalms, in the same collection, 18 B. xvi. It is surprising how much, for a sovereign, James seems to have employed his pen. It is noticed in his memoir, hereafter, that he was for a time his own Secretary of State. † Harl. MSS. 6986, fol. 40.

‡ Quintilian, lib. I. cap. i. p. 13. Ed. Gesner, V. Not. et VV. LL.

been his own lot to aspire to the calligraphy of the Antiquarii, or the united accuracy and rapidity of the Notarii, whom Scaliger describes in his learned remarks upon Ausonius.* Those wishes must now be unavailing. But he hopes to put some check upon the boyish heedlessness, or petty vanity of other men, by reminding them that in the art of writing, Mr. Fox was eminently distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. Professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and Sir William Jones by the ease, beauty, and variety of the characters which they respectively employed."

For our own part, having thus far resounded the praises of penmanship,† and perhaps regretted the neglect which it suffers, we may now leave the subject with this consolatory reflection, that, if pursued with too critical a nicety, universal calligraphy might tend to obliterate those distinguishing features which are found so useful and protective in matters of business and obligation, and which moreover constitute the very essence and soul of the interest which exists in Autographs.

The first Collections of Autographs were probably those intitled "Alba Amicorum." The fashion appears to have originated in Germany, towards the close of the sixteenth century. A remarkable incident in the Life of the celebrated Sir Henry Wotton was the result of a sentence which he wrote in one of these books, and his biographer, Isaak Walton, in relating the story, defines an "Albo" to be "a white paper book which the German gentry usually carry about them for the purpose of requesting" such eminent characters "to write some sentence in." In Humphrey Wanley's Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts we find a more full description. No. 933 of that collection is "a paper-book in octavo, bound long-wise [this seems to have been for some time the general form] being one of those which the Germans call Albums, and are much used by the young travellers of that nation, who commonly ask a new acquaintance (even at the first meeting) to write some sentence therein, with a compliment to the owner's learning, good sense, &c. Which done, the names gotten are laid before the next new face, and the young man upon all occasions, especially at his return, by these Hands demonstrates what good company he has kept. Nevertheless in England there may be some good use made of these books (besides the benefit of some wise and uncommon sentences to be found therein), I mean by the original Hands of foreigners of the highest quality of both sexes, of other noblemen, ladies, learned, and otherwise eminent persons, whose Hands perhaps cannot otherwise be come at." ‡

Wanley wrote this in the true spirit of an Autograph collector. Whether his masters the Earls of Oxford, or Sir Robert Cotton, whilst amassing manuscripts for the superior object

* Vide note on Epigram 146 and Epistol. 16.

† The treatises on calligraphy published by the professors of the art are very numerous, from the reign of Elizabeth downwards; and present too wide a field for description in this place. That of "Maister David Browne, his Majesty's Scribe," published at St. Andrewes in 1622, seems to contain many ingenious observations, and to embrace nearly all that, in the way of precept, could be said. Mr. D'Israeli has a chapter, following that on Autographs, entitled "The History of Writing-masters;" but he has by no means exhausted the subject. John Davies of Hereford, Rich (author of "The Pen's Dexterity"), Gething, Bales, &c. are names of eminence; and a goodly proportioned and not uninteresting volume might doubtless be formed of their History, particularly if compiled by one of the profession in a style of characteristic diffuseness. There are already assembled at the British Museum, by that curious collector John Bagford, several portfolios of fragments (preserved in Harl. MSS. 5949, &c. &c.) of their various works, and of copy-books, (many in all probability now unique,) which would carry the author far on his way.

‡ There are seven Albums preserved in the British Museum. The earliest is that numbered 851 in the Sloane MSS. It was formed in 1579, as appears by part of the original binding. It commences with the motto and signature of the Duc d'Alencon, the suitor of our Virgin Queen. He has attempted to sketch something like a fire, under which is written "Fovet et disquitit. FRANCOYS." Underneath is another inscription, "Me servir quy mestre. FARNAGUES;" and in the opposite page the Emperor's, "1579, Amat

of their valuable contents, collected any merely as specimens of "original Hands" does not appear. In the middle of the seventeenth century Sir Symonds D'Ewes was such a collector, and a Queen contributed to his collection. The letter of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, of which part is engraved in the present work, accompanied three letters of her husband, her eldest son, and

Victoria Curam. MATTHIAS." The book appears to have been quite filled in the course of a year or two; principally by French scribblers, by whom there are many *chansons*.

That in the Sloane MSS. 3416, retains its original appearance, bound in green velvet. The arms of the writers are beautifully emblazoned; and there are the arms of England ready for an autograph, which was never written. On a page with his arms splendidly emblazoned within the Garter, the Duke of Holst, brother-in-law to our King James the First, has left his name. At the top (as below engraved, No. 2.) is a monogram within the date 1609, and the martial motto,

"Par mer et par terre
Wiwe la Guerre."

At the bottom he has signed "ULRICH Heritier de Norwegen, Duc de Sleswick Holstein, & Chewayllir du tres noble Ordre de la Jartiere." The family of Brunswick Lunenburgh have numerously contributed to this volume.

The Album in Sloane MSS. 3415, belonged to Charles de Bousy. It commenced, before some pages were misplaced, with the mottoes and signatures of the young Princes of England, Henry and Charles, and the Princess Elizabeth, written in 1609. The Princes have given those mottoes which are found in several other places as having been used by them; Henry that of "*Fax mentis honestæ gloria*. HENRICUS P.;" and the Duke of York and Albany, "*Si vis omnia subicere subice te rationi*. EBOR-ALBANIE D." Elizabeth has written, "1609, *Giunta mi piace honestà con leggiadria*. ELIZABETH P." In a subsequent page, the Duke of Holst has written the same as before, with the date 1613; and further on we find a page full of the mottoes of Edward Sackville, who slew Lord Bruce, and was afterwards Earl of Dorset. He exhibits his proficiency in six languages as follows:

"Vanish, Feare, since they who fall low must dy,
As well as they that tumble headlong from the scky.
Felix perijt quicuncq' quem odit premit.
Douleur D'ou l'Eeur.
Concilio nel guonciale.
Nach Recht und elien stehet mein Begeren.
Mas honra que vida. E. SACKEVILLE."

Regna firmat Pietas
Christianus. III. D. G. Rex Daniae
& Norvegiae. Anno 1609

Fax mentis honestæ gloria
HENRICUS P.

Par mer et par terre
Wiwe la Guerre
Ulrich Heritier de Norwegen Duc de
Sleswick Holstein & Chewayllir du tres
noble Ordre de la Jartiere.

Si vis omnia subicere, subice te rationi
EBOR-ALBANIE D.
1609
Giunta mi piace honestà con leggiadria.
ELIZABETH P.

her cousin the Duke of Brunswick,* sent as specimens of their hand-writing. The preface to Thane's "Autography" (a work to be hereafter noticed) furnishes an enumeration of several subsequent collectors. "The Fac-similes given in this work," it says, "are from the originals which formerly were in the Collections of those well-known antiquaries, Ralph Thoresby, Esq. Peter le Neve, Esq.† James West, Esq. Rev. Mr. Ives,‡ Mr. Bartelet, Gustavus Brander,

The same volume has several drawings of figures, highly curious as specimens of costume, particularly as they give the colours. At p. 223, opposite an autograph not very legible, but with this motto, "Il fault que celuy aille droict qui se moique du boisteux," is a very curious drawing, representing a procession of ten figures, consisting of a lady carried in an easy chair by four men in yellow liveries, trimmed with silver, three before and the fourth behind. Two serjeants with halberds walk before, and another servant with a long umbrella behind; and in personal attendance on the lady are two gentlemen dressed in white and red. In p. 205 are a lady and gentleman drawn in a most singularly shaped gaudy sledge, by one horse, the driver holding the reins standing behind them. At p. 234, are two figures in the splendid costumes of some ecclesiastical offices, each with a cross on his breast, and the robe of the first, which is black, ornamented with the emblems of the crucifixion.

The Sloanian MS. 2035, was formed of vellum, and bound in red velvet, in 1615, for Sir Philibert Vernatti. In an early page the British Princess Elizabeth, then Queen of Bohemia, has written "1616. Io non fa stima che dell' honore. ELIZABETH." At fol. 18 is an excellent specimen of the writing of Christian the Fourth, King of Denmark, with the motto: "*Regna firmat Pietas*. CHRISTIANUS IIII. D. G. Rex Daniæ & Norwegiæ, &c. ANNO 1615;" and in a flourish below "*scripsit man' prop'*." (see the engraving, No. 1.) His brother the Duke of Holst we have a third time in the same manner, but with the date 1615; and at fol. 43 is "1616. Je Maintiendray. MAURICE DE NASSAU."—This volume, after Sir Philibert Vernatti had procured it to be so respectably occupied, came into the possession of George Willingham, a correspondent of Prynne and Bastwick, as appears by letters of those well-known characters to him. He has inserted very numerous English signatures, cut out from the original documents, and some that are curious and uncommon.

The preceding are the Albums of courtiers and diplomatists; those of scholars and students were less pretending both in manufacture and contents. That in the Sloane MSS. 2360, is of paper with a leather binding, and has this title: "Album hoc immortalis Patronorum, Fautorum, et Amicorum memoriæ cum debita observantia consecrat David Krieg, Annæmont. Heraund." In this a few emblems are painted, but no arms. The first autograph is at page 75 by James Bobart, the gardener at Oxford:

"Virtus sui gloria.

Think that day lost whose descending sun
views from thy hand no noble action done.

Y^r success and happyness

is sincerely wished by

"Decemb. 8^o 1697.

JA. BOBART, Oxon."

Many of those still more modestly retired in the volume (nearly all foreigners) are of earlier date, and, from other Albums as well as the present, it appears to have been the custom to write near the end of the book, leaving the commencement for persons of the first consequence, so that it was filled in what may be styled a retrograde course.

The Sloane MS. 2597 has this title in a clever pen-and-ink drawing: "Hortus Fautorum et Amicorum Caspari Sibelii a Goor Daventria TransIsalani." It is an Album of humble pretensions, with a few drawings, but no illuminations.

The Album in the Harleian MSS. which occasioned the remarks of Wanley quoted in the text, may deservedly rank last of those in the National repository. It belonged to John Hassfurter, a young man, native of Amberg in the Upper Palatinate; and who, as it seems, practised physic at Blandford in Dorsetshire about 1627 and 1628. It is surprising how many foreigners appear to have visited him at that town during those years. But Mr. Hassfurter was rather a slovenly fellow; and allowed the milk-white Album in which his friends had left so many testimonies of their regard, to degenerate into a dirty memorandum-book.

Thoresby had in his Museum two Albums. "To the Autographs before mentioned" (see next page), he says, "may fitly be added two manuscripts, viz. the Album of Lambroc. Thomas, Cambro-Britanus, an. 1636, which I purchased of his countryman; as also the other of an Hungarian, intitled 'Viridarium nominibus illustrium ac clarissimorum Virorum, concinnatum a Paulo P. Jahz-Berenii Ung. (1657),' adorned with the names of many learned Professors, Alting, Arnoldus, Boxhornius, Cocceius, Commenius, Diemerbroech, l'Empereur, Eyssonius, Frencellius, Fullenius, Heinsius, Heerebord, Heurnius, Junius (Fran. F. N.), Moll, Pasor, Polyan-der, Pynaiker (exlegatus Africanus), Voetius (pater et filius), Vorstius, Vossius (Ger. Jo.), Winsenius; and, of our own nation, Basire, Cawton, Conant, Cromleholm, Hurst, Pocock, Owen, Reynolds, Seaman, Wallis, Wilkinson."

Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution, has a large number of these curiosities, of all shapes and sizes. The oldest is a small quarto, of 180

* The last was a letter of condolence she had received on the death of her father King James; it is preserved in the Harl. MSS. 376, fol. 6.

† Le Neve's collection now forms the Harleian volumes 4712 and 4713.

‡ From Mr. Ives's Album see some extracts in "Malcolm's Letters to and from Granger," p. 299.

Esq. &c." The first of these Collections will be found fully described in a distinct chapter of the "Museum Thoresbyanum." After mentioning that he had a copy of Camden's *Britannia* in quarto, "which I bought for the sake of the learned author's Autograph," Mr. Thoresby continues, "This reminds me of another branch of the curiosities that I begun to collect of late years, viz. Original Letters, and other matters of the proper Hand-writing of persons of all ranks, eminent in their generations;" of which he proceeds to give a catalogue, the names only of the writers occupying more than three large folio pages.*

In more recent days collections of Autographs have been formed by Sir William Musgrave, who bequeathed to the British Museum, among several other volumes of valuable MSS. a large quarto full of Signatures detached from the original documents;† and by the late James Bindley, Esq. F. S. A. the sale of whose library in 1820 was concluded with 108 lots of Autographs. Among the names which are at present best known as the possessors of extensive collections, are those of John L. Anderdon, Esq. which is particularly rich in original letters of distinguished foreigners, and has become of great extent by the conjunction of several entire collections; Dawson Turner, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. of Yarmouth; J. B. Williams, Esq. F. S. A. of Shrewsbury, the author of the *Lives of the Rev. Matthew and Philip Henry*; John Wild, Esq. of the Albany, whose miscellaneous volumes are appropriately enriched with portraits; Miss Hutton of Birmingham, daughter of the well-known historian of that town;‡ the Rev. Dr. Raffles, and Thomas Thompson, one of the Society of Friends (possessing a very extensive and highly interesting series of papers illustrative of the History of the Society to which he belongs, as well as copies of Junius's Letters and Clarkson's History of the Slave Trade, enriched by Autographs, and Portraits,) both at Liverpool; the Rev. Robert Bolton, and Mr.

of 180 leaves of paper, the pages of which are ornamented with a border printed from moveable types. On the binding is impressed the date 1591. By a singular whim a square opening has been cut on each side of the volume, and inside of one is an illumination and autograph, dated 1568. Mr. Upcott possesses the Albums of Jeronimus Reutter, about 1600; that of John George Byrberg 1636; that of John Paul Kordenbusch of Nuremberg, made in 1644, which has several pretty drawings, and two or three exquisitely painted figures, —excellent specimens of costume; that of John Herlerseigum, in which the signature of Ger. Joh. Vossius occurs; that of John Vander Waeyen, of Amsterdam, which commences with the signature of the Palsgrave Charles Louis (nephew to our King Charles the First): "1660. Dominus providebit. CAROLUS LUDOVICUS."; and those of two or three other German literati.

Few, if any, Englishmen occur in these volumes; but Mr. Upcott has recently obtained a small volume, being also the Album of a foreigner, which contains the signatures of many Englishmen, and among them several of eminence. It was the "Thesaurus Amicorum" "of M. Johannes Sictor Rohyczanus, Bohemus," an "Exul" as he elsewhere describes himself, and resident in this country. Of the inscriptions in this Album, about 250 in number, the dates vary from 1626 to 1645, and some of the most eminent English names are those of Archbishop Usher, Sir Theodore Mayerne, Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, James Howell, Sir Thomas Roe the antiquary, Bishop Wren, Bishop Prideaux, John Hales the Fellow of Eton, Peter Molin, and Thomas Gataker. There is also the owner's countryman John Hassfurter of Blandford, whose Album in the British Museum has been before noticed.

With a large proportion of Thoresby's manuscripts, Mr. Upcott also possesses *his* Album. It is a thin quarto having this inscription on the fly-leaf: "This Album was begun 31st August 1696, when his Grace the Most Reverend and Excellent Dr. John Sharp, Lord Archbishop of Yorke, condescended to view this poor Musæum." At the top of the first page are the inscriptions of two Archbishops of York. That of Sharp is:

That of Sir William Dawes: "10th July 1719. Enjoy the present hour, be thankfull for the past,
And neither fear, nor wish, the approaches of the last.
Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam. W. EBOR."

Three others admitted to the bottom of this page, are Richard Thornton, Recorder of London; Edward Clarke, Vicar of Nottingham; and John Siser, Fellow of University College, Oxford. The majority of the other contributors are provincial neighbours of Thoresby; and the larger half of the volume, beginning at the other end, is occupied by a record of presents to his Museum, from some of the most distinguished characters of his time.

* See the *Museum Thoresbyanum*, affixed to "*Ducatus Leodiensis*," pp. 548—548; and to Dr. Whitaker's edition, pp. 99—102.

† Additional MSS. 5726.

‡ This lady is believed to be the authoress of some interesting Letters on Autographs in "*La Belle Assemblée*."

Peter Benwell, both at Henley-on-Thames; Charles Britiffe Smith, Esq. very complete in musical characters; Mr. Jewer Henry Jewer, of Kentish Town; Mr. Edward Skegg of the Adelphi, very complete in Franks in various Parliaments; Mr. Mathews the comedian, and Mr. Winston the late Stage-manager at Drury-lane theatre, both very extensive, and comprising materials, original and valuable, for a complete History of the English Stage; and Lord William Fitz Roy should be mentioned as the possessor of the most extensive series of Franks of both Houses of Parliament, chronologically arranged from the time of Charles the Second to the present day; whilst the very voluminous collection of Mr. William Upcott, of the London Institution,* is decidedly unrivalled, not only for its magnitude, but for its utility and the style of its illustration, and has been the happy means of preserving and making known to the world some historical records of the highest value. Several collections have been dispersed by auction, and it has been a matter of astonishment to perceive the high prices which documents, of very trifling interest in their contents, have produced from being regarded as Autographs.

As we have seen, then, that Autograph-collecting is of no modern origin, it is surprising how long it was before any attempt was made to multiply specimens by engraving fac-similes. Previously to the labours of Astle, however, Humphrey Wanley had projected a work on Writing,† the sixth division of which was to have consisted of "Specimens of the original Hand-writing of eminent Men and Women of all ages." As this work was not completed, it was still many years before any number of Autographs of "eminent men and women" were engraved. In the plates to Casley's Catalogue of the MSS. of the King's Library, we find only two Signatures, those of Richard Duke of York and Henry the Seventh, apparently inserted merely because they occurred on those portions of the charters which were selected for engraving; and in Astle, as before mentioned, there are none.‡ It is believed that the first work in which a series of fac-similes of Autographs appeared, was Sir John Fenn's "Original Letters" from the archives of the Paston family, published in 1787.§ The example has been followed in the Shrewsbury Papers edited by Mr. Lodge under the title of "Illustrations of British History, Biography, and Manners;" by Dr. Whitaker from the Clifford Papers in the History of Craven; in the Correspondence of Linnæus, edited by Sir James Edward Smith; and in the recently published Clarendon Papers. Mr. Dallaway inserted two plates of the Autographs of Heralds in his "Inquiries into the origin and progress of the Science of Heraldry in England;" many are interspersed through the numerous plates of the History of Leicestershire, and in the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine. Latterly, as the pursuit of collecting Autographs has greatly increased, so has the publication of them in miscellaneous works. A large sheet of Autographs forms the frontispiece to Collet's "Relics of Literature," 1823; there are three plates of the Signatures of Living Poets in the Literary Souvenir for 1825; and two of popular Authors and Painters in the same Annual for 1827. Mr. Nicolas illustrated his "Life of Davison" and his edition of Francis Davison's "Poetical Rhapsody," with several; and his example has been so generally followed that now scarcely any volume of correspondence or biography is produced unaccompanied by Autographs.

* An abridged account of which may be seen in the first edition of Dibdin's "Library Companion," pp. 551—5. In the second edition, at the particular request of its possessor, this statement was omitted.

† See its plan in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. I. p. 103, from the Sloane MSS. 4065.

‡ There are, however, two plates of Royal Signatures, from Mr. Astle's collection, in the Antiquarian Repertory; and about 1787 two or three plates of Autographs, from the same source, were published in the European Magazine.

§ A Fac-simile of the Death-warrant of Charles the First, with the Signatures of the Regicides, had been engraved for the Society of Antiquaries in 1750.

Only one work, however, has been published in this country before the present in which Autographs form the principal subject. It is intitled, "British Autography, a collection of Fac-similes of the Hand-writing of Royal and Illustrious Personages, with their authentic Portraits, by John Thane." The portraits are of an octavo size, but printed in quarto; the Autographs, being generally Signatures only, placed under the portraits. The work forms three volumes; and is now so scarce that a copy is at the present time priced at £25 in a bookseller's catalogue.

In France several works have recently appeared on Autographs. Besides the small volume before mentioned, a quarto publication was commenced shortly before the present, under the title of "Isographie des Hommes Célèbres, ou Collection de Fac-simile de Lèttres Autographes et de Signatures." This is executed in lithography, each Autograph occupying a separate leaf. It has been published in parts, each containing twenty-four Autographs (except when one letter occupies two leaves), and, the first series of twenty *livraisons* having been completed, another series is in progress. There is now also in the course of publication a most magnificent work of a large folio size, intitled "Iconographie des Contemporains," consisting of portraits of the eminent characters of modern France, commencing with the æra of the Revolution. These are some of the most splendid productions which the art of lithography has hitherto furnished, and even as portraits may rank with the best in the various styles of engraving. As an accompaniment to each portrait an Autograph letter is printed on a separate sheet. Another work on a similar plan, but of a less price and of inferior execution, is also in progress at Paris.

The Originals of the present series are mostly the property of the British nation, preserved in its metropolitan Museum. That of Shakspeare was derived from his will in the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons, by the obliging permission of the officers of that establishment. For the several communications from private sources the Editor begs to repeat those acknowledgments which he has expressed in the places where they occur, as well as for the various offers which have been made since the plates were finally completed. It must be added that the merit of the selection and arrangement of the whole, is entirely due to Mr. William James Smith, by whose literary assistance and revision the Editor likewise feels himself greatly obliged.

In the Biographical Sketches a more complete history of the individual has been attempted than is indulged in by Granger; and far greater attention has been paid to dates than was done by that biographer. Our conception of historical characters must necessarily be more perfect, if, by correctness in dates, we can arrive at a knowledge of those situations and circumstances which so greatly influenced, and in some cases determined the nature of their actions. Mr. George Chalmers, in his *Life of Churchyard*, has remarked that "Abridgments are the bane of history;" it may be maintained, on the contrary, that abridgments, when formed with correctness and chronological precision, become landmarks in the field of historical enquiry and road-books to direct the historical traveller.

That the biographies in this work were obliged to be confined to a limited space, and that they had to suffer considerable curtailment, sometimes after as well as before they were in print, has frequently been a subject of regret to the Editor; but he has been relieved by the consideration that the more important parts were thus concentrated, and has proceeded in the plan first adopted, that the whole might be comprised within such a length as may not deter the perusal of those readers, for whose use,—merely as explanatory illustrations of the Autographs, the letter-press was originally and principally intended. The same arrangements have of course

prevented the quotation of authorities, except when, from the introduction of a fact not inserted in preceding biographies, it occasionally seemed requisite; the authorities have been chiefly, besides the Biographical Dictionary and the Peerages, Ellis's highly interesting Collection of Original Letters and Lodge's Illustrious Portraits. From the elegant memoirs in the latter work many passages have been derived. By the former, it is but just to acknowledge, the primary design of our work was suggested. It has furnished many references and hints for finding the originals; and for the same reason these facsimiles are very appropriate illustrations of that work, each making the other more interesting. There remains one trifling circumstance, which the Editor hopes he may be acquitted of presumption if he mentions. On comparing various authorities, some errors of former writers have unavoidably presented themselves. But in such cases, from an unwillingness to employ in the correction of the statements of others that space which he found barely sufficient for containing his own, he has uniformly preferred the silent substitution of the truth to that more circumlocutory examination and refutation which may be sometimes required in a regular and unconfined biography. He therefore considers that he may fairly deprecate precipitate condemnation on account of any of his statements differing from preceding accounts. A few Corrigenda will be found at the close of the volume.

June 1, 1829.

J. G. N.

AUTOGRAPH OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH.

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June 1, 1839

J. G. N.

James

BIOGRAPHY OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH

le - le non 20

- L. R. -

H. R.

Henry

Furthermore I wold that ye comend euey my brothe euey
the chanceler euey my coun of northumbreland and my
coun of Hereford and that ye set a gode ordmance for
my northmarcher and specially for the Dn of Archaie and
for alle the remanant of my prisoers of France

J. R.

Johan

H. R.

H. Cardinal of England

2. Reamant of

7. Orenes

3. B. R.

3. Suffolk

4. G. R.

4. G. R.

4. G. R.

4. G. R.

5. R.

5. R.

5. R.

5. R.

6. R.

6. R.

6. R.

7. R.

7. R.

7. R.

PLANTAGENETS AND THEIR ADHERENTS.

1. RICHARD THE SECOND, KING OF ENGLAND, was the only surviving son of Edward the Black Prince, by Joan "the fair Maid of Kent," daughter of Edmond of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, the youngest son of Edward the First. He was born at Bourdeaux in the year 1366; succeeded to the throne on the death of his grandfather Edward the Third in 1377; and, after a reign chiefly remarkable for favouritism and misrule, was deposed in 1399. His death took place in the castle of Pontefract, in February 1400, there is most reason to presume, from natural causes, brought on by disappointment and a broken spirit. See an essay by Mr. Nicolas, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1823. [*Two Portraits, from curious originals; one at Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, engraved by Vertue, and in Carter's Ancient Sculpture, Painting, &c.; the other at Wilton, engraved by Hollar.*]

The Sign-manual of Richard the Second is noticed by Mr. Ellis in his Original Letters, as being the earliest of a King of this country known to be in existence. It has been found once in the Tower; and once at the British Museum, attached to a paper which concerns the surrender of Brest, in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 3. It is here copied from the latter authority, having never been published. It may be read, "*le roy R. S.*" [Richard Second?] rather than "*R. E.*" as Mr. Ellis has, without explanation, printed it.

2. HENRY THE FOURTH, KING OF ENGLAND, was the only son of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, by his first wife Blanch, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, the first Duke and fourth Earl of Lancaster, who was grandson of the second son of Henry the Third. He was born at Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire about 1366; and, having until 1397 been styled Earl of Derby, was in that year created Duke of Hereford. In 1398, in consequence of a serious feud with the Duke of Norfolk, he was banished the realm; but in the following year, succeeding his father as Duke of Lancaster, he speedily made his way to the throne. His paternal estates were seized by King Richard; and, on the plea of obtaining their restitution, he landed at Ravenspur in Yorkshire; but, having met with unexpected encouragement from a discontented country, he was crowned on the 13th of October. His sword maintained what it had won. He died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster, March 20, 1412-13. [*Effigy at Canterbury engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," Blore's "Monumental Remains," and Stothard's "Monumental Effigies."*]

His Signature, "*H. R.*" is from a document which follows that last described, in the same volume of the Cottonian Manuscripts. It is an order for apprehending Lady *De Spencer* and her children.

3. 5. HENRY THE FIFTH, KING OF ENGLAND, eldest son of the last noticed monarch by Mary Bohun, daughter and coheir of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, was born at Monmouth in 1388. He succeeded to the Crown in 1413, fought the glorious battle of Agincourt in 1414, in great measure subdued France, and died in that country in 1422. [*Effigy formerly in Westminster Abbey, engraved in Sandford's Genealogical History; portraits by Elstracke and Vertue.*]

His Signature, "*R. h.*" is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 27, attached to a petition, as conceding to its request. The passage (No. 5.) is from a fragment of a letter in Vesp. F. III. fol. 5: "*Furthremore I wold that ye comend [communed] with my brother [the Duke of Gloucester], with the Chancellor, with my cosin of Northumbrelond, and my cosin of Westmerland; and that ye set a gode ordinance for my north marches, and specially for the Duc of Orlians, and for alle the remanant of my prisoners of France, and also for the K. of Scoteland.*" This was between 1417 and 1422. See the remainder in Mr. Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, vol. I. p. 2.

4. HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND, was the only child of King Henry the Fifth and Katherine of Valois, youngest daughter of Charles the Sixth, King of France. He was born at Windsor in 1421; succeeded to the throne when not nine months old; after a reign alternately marked by weak submission and wayward opposition to constant rebellion, was deposed in 1461; closed his uneasy life in the Tower of London in 1472, and was buried at Windsor. [*Portraits by Vertue, Bartolozzi, &c.*]

His Signature, "*Henry,*" is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 33, at the top of an order remitting 5000 marks to his uncle Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and dated Canterbury, July 26, 1436.

6. QUEEN JANE, consort of King Henry the Fourth, was daughter of Charles the Second, King of Navarre, by Jane, eldest daughter of John King of France. She was first married to John Duke of Brittany, who died in 1399; and secondly, at Winchester in 1403, became the second wife of Henry the Fourth of England. He had no children by her, and she, having survived for five-and-twenty years, died at Havering-atte-Bower, in Essex, Jan. 10, 1437-8, in the 15th year of the reign of Henry VI. [*Effigy at Canterbury; engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," Blore's "Monumental Remains," and Stothard's "Monumental Effigies."*]

Her Signature, "*Jehane,*" is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 4.

7. JOHN PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF BEDFORD, the celebrated Regent of France, and one of the first commanders of his age, was the third son of King Henry the Fourth. He was appointed Constable of England in 1402, created Duke of Bedford in 1414, and constituted Regent of France for his nephew Henry the Sixth in 1426. Against a constant struggle he successfully maintained in that country the English ascendancy, which declined and fell soon after his decease. He died without issue at Paris Sept. 14, 1435, and was buried at Rouen. [*Portrait in the celebrated Bedford Missal, beautifully engraved in Dibdin's Decameron.*]

His Signature, "*Johan,*" is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. VII. fol. 52.

No. 3.—A.

8. HUMPHREY PLANTAGENET, the "good DUKE OF GLOUCESTER," fourth and youngest son of King Henry the Fourth, was created Duke of Gloucester in 1414, the same time as his brother received the Dukedom of Bedford. He was appointed Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1416; on the accession of his nephew, Henry the Sixth, in 1422, constituted Protector of England during the King's minority, which was to continue for fifteen years; was the same year appointed Chamberlain of England; and in 1426 was Lord High Steward at the King's coronation. He continued for five-and-twenty years to govern the country in the name of his weak-minded nephew, and was in fact the main support of the Lancastrian dynasty; but, through the jealousy of the Queen, was arrested at the Parliament at Bury in 1446, and closed his life, it is supposed unfairly, a few days after. He was buried at St. Alban's, where he has a monument (engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," and Blore's "Monumental Remains"), and a portion of his body may still be seen in the vault built underneath it.

His Signature, "H. GLOUCESTRE," is attached, with others of the Council, to a petition in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 9.

9. HENRY BEAUFORT, CARDINAL OF ST. EUSEBIUS, was the third natural son of John Duke of Lancaster, by Dame Katherine Swinford, afterwards his third Duchess. The surname of Beaufort was derived from a castle in Anjou, where this family was born. Henry was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln in 1397, translated to Winchester 1404, and received his Cardinal's hat in 1426. The Pope employed him as a military commander in Bohemia; and he was four times Chancellor of England. He died at his palace of Wolvesey, April 11, 1447, having held the See of Winchester longer than any prelate before or since. During this period he accumulated such wealth, that he was enabled to lend his nephew, Henry the Fifth, the large sum of £20,000; but Shakspeare has unfairly sacrificed his character to that of the Duke of Gloucester. "He was," says Dr. Milner, "a sage councillor of the state, an able politician, an intrepid general, and a true friend of his country." [*Effigy at Winchester; Portrait in Harding's Shakspeare.*]

His Autograph, "*H. Cardinal of England*," is from the preceding page of the same volume, attached to an order to take 2300 marks out of that coffer, the contents of which he so dearly esteemed. See Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, vol. I. p. 8.

10. JOHN, first VISCOUNT BEAUMONT, K. G. succeeded his father in 1413, as sixth Baron Beaumont, being then only three years old. Being destitute of support, the King allowed him £40 *per ann.* during his minority; and he afterwards rose by his military services in the Royal armies. In 1439-40 he was created a Viscount, being the first who enjoyed that title in this country. In 1445 he was made Constable of England, and in 1449 Lord High Chamberlain. He was slain at Northampton in 1460 fighting for King Henry.

His Signature is from an Order of Council in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 39.

11. JOHN VERE, twelfth EARL OF OXFORD, succeeded his father Richard in that title in 1417. Being one of the Lancastrian party, he was attainted on the accession of Edward the Fourth, and beheaded Feb. 26, 1461-2.

His Autograph, "*J. Oxenford*," occurs as a Privy-councillor in the same volume, fol. 36.

12. HUMPHREY STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, K. G. succeeded his father as sixth Earl of Stafford in 1400. His mother was Ann Plantagenet, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Thomas Duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of King Edward the Third. From his royal grandfather he was considered as having inherited the Earldom of Buckingham; and in 1441 the title was elevated to a Dukedom. He held the places of Lord High Constable and Governor of Calais; and he was a constant supporter of the Lancastrian family. In their cause his son the Earl of Stafford fell at the battle of St. Alban's, in 1455; and the Duke himself at that of Northampton in 1460.

His Signature, "*H. Buckingham*," is from the same document as the preceding.

13. WILLIAM DE LA POLE, first DUKE OF SUFFOLK, K. G. succeeded his nephew as fourth Earl of that County in 1415. He was for four and twenty years engaged in important military services in France, and he was Steward of the King's Household in 1440. He obtained in 1442 a remainder of the Earldom of Pembroke, to which he succeeded on the death of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester in 1446; was in 1444 created Marquis of Suffolk, in 1446 elevated to the Dukedom, and in 1447 was Chamberlain of England. But soon after the popular feeling was so powerful against him, being charged with the loss of Normandy, the death of the Duke of Gloucester, and other matters, that the King was obliged to consent to his banishment; and on his voyage he was seized by the partisans of the Duke of Exeter, and beheaded in an open boat, near Dover, May 3, 1450. His Duchess was a grand-daughter of the poet Chaucer.

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. VII. fol. 48.

14. JOHN HOLLAND, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, and afterwards the second DUKE OF EXETER, K. G. was of a family most intimately connected with the Royal house of Plantagenet. His grandmother was the sister and heiress of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, grandson of Edward the First; and which lady, by her last husband Edward the Black Prince, was mother of King Richard the Second. That monarch, in 1397, created his maternal brother, John Holland, Duke of Exeter; but he, on the triumph of the Lancastrians, was, with his nephew Thomas Duke of Surrey, who had been raised to the ducal dignity at the same time as himself, beheaded and attainted; and this notwithstanding he had married a sister of the usurper. By her he was father to the subject of this notice, who, thus doubly descended from the Royal house, married Ann Stafford, a great-grand-daughter of Edward the Third, and widow of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March; and his son, Henry, the last of the Hollands, took to wife a sister of Edward the Fourth. John Holland was restored in blood, and to the Earldom of Huntingdon, in 1417; was made Constable of the Tower in 1430, Lord High Admiral in 1436, Duke of Exeter in 1441. He died in 1447. His second wife was Beatrice, an illegitimate daughter of John King of Portugal, and widow of Thomas Earl of Arundel. [*Effigy lately at St. Katherine's near the Tower, now removed to the Regent's Park; see Gough's Monuments, or Nichols's St. Katherine's.*]

His Autograph as "*J. Huntynghton*," is from the same document as the preceding.

15. JAMES BUTLER, EARL OF WILTSHIRE, K. G. was raised to that title in 1449, as a faithful adherent of the house of Lancaster. In 1452 he succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Ormond in Ireland, and in the same year was appointed Lieutenant of that country. He was twice constituted Lord Treasurer of England, in 1454-5 and 1458. He was engaged in many of the important battles between the two houses; but, being taken after the field of Towton, was beheaded at Newcastle, May 1, 1461, and soon after attainted in Parliament.

His Signature, "*Wylteshire*," is from Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 36.

16. JOHN LORD TYPTOT, was a junior member of a family first summoned to Parliament in 1308. He was Treasurer of the Household to King Henry the Fourth, and Chief Butler of England; and also held several offices in the English dominions on the Continent. He died in 1443, leaving John, afterwards Earl of Worcester, his successor.

His Signature, "*Typtot*," is from Vesp. F. VII. fol. 52, attached to an Order of Council.

17. JOHN LORD WENLOK, K. G. had been Chamberlain to Margaret, Queen of Henry the Sixth; but opportunely attached himself to the house of York shortly before the accession of Edward the Fourth. That monarch immediately made him Chief Butler of England, and sent him summons to Parliament. He went on several embassies, and in 1471 was made Lieutenant of Calais. In the following year, however, he again changed his politics, and joined in the Earl of Warwick's rebellion; and at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, this temporising character met with a fate not undeserved by his double treasons,—for, hanging back from the field, he is related to have been slain by the Duke of Somerset, who suspected him of meditating a third desertion. He died unmarried, and was the first and last Baron of his family.

His Autograph, "*J. Wenlok*," is from Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 32, where it occurs as that of a Privy-councillor.

18. THOMAS COURTENAY, sixth EARL OF DEVONSHIRE, succeeded his father in that title in 1458. As his mother was a Beaufort, he sided with the Lancastrian party; and having been taken prisoner at Towton-field, was beheaded at York, in April 1462, before he had attained his thirtieth year. He was succeeded by his brother Henry.

His Signature, "*Devon*," is from the same volume, fol. 36.

19. JOHN TALBOT, second EARL OF SHREWSBURY, K. G. succeeded his brother the first and great Earl in 1453. He was appointed Lord Treasurer in 1456, and was slain fighting for the King at the battle of Northampton in 1460.

The Signature "*Talbot*" occurs as that of a Privy-councillor in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 36. If the Signature be that of the Earl (and the date of the document being 1456, there seems no other person to claim it), no reason is apparent for his not writing Shrewsbury. The Privy-councillor could not be his son, who was then only eight years old.

20. EDWARD.

This Signature is attached to the same document; and its identity still more obscure. Edward Prince of Wales was at this time only three years of age. It is presumed it may belong to Edward Earl of March, who was now fifteen, though it does not much resemble his Royal autograph, which will occur hereafter.

21. HENRY PERCY, second EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, son of the renowned Hotspur, succeeded his grandfather in the title in 1407-8, being then about fourteen. He was educated at St. Andrew's, with King James the First of Scotland, and reconciled his house to the English monarch by a marriage with a bud of the Lancastrian tree,—this was Lady Eleanor Neville, first cousin of the reigning monarch Henry the Fifth, being daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland by Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Ghent. Some romantic circumstances connected with this alliance are presumed to have given rise to the poem entitled the "Hermit of Warkworth;" and upon this, in 1414, the generous Henry restored the Earl to his estates. In 1416 he made him general Warden of the Marches towards Scotland; and in 1436 he fought with the Earl of Douglas that battle on the Cheviot-hills, to which we owe another fine relic of ancient poetry—the ballad of Chevy-chace. In 1450 he was appointed Constable of England: and five years after he became one of the first victims to the Civil Wars. He was slain fighting on the King's side, at the battle of St. Alban's, May 23, 1455.

This specimen, "*H. Northu'byrlande*," is from Vesp. F. VII. fol. 51, affixed to an Order of Council respecting the Scottish borders.

22. WILLIAM NEVILLE, LORD FAUCONBERG, K. G. and for a short period before his death EARL OF KENT, was the second of those potent brothers (elsewhere noticed), sons of Ralph first Earl of Westmoreland by his second wife Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Ghent. He was knighted with King Henry the Sixth at Leicester, by their uncle the Duke of Bedford, in 1426. He was afterwards Governor of Roxburgh, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Fauconberg, in 1429, in right of his wife, the heiress of that family. He fought for his nephew Edward the Fourth at the battle of Towton, and was soon after made Lord Admiral, and created Earl of Kent; but died within a year without male issue.

His Signature, "*W. ffaucomberge*," occurs as a Privy-councillor, in Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 39.

23. THOMAS, first LORD STANLEY, K. G. father of the first Earl of Derby, was for many years Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1447 he occurs as Comptroller of the King's Household; and he was frequently employed as Ambassador to Scotland. From 1446 to 1452 he occurs as Knight of the Shire for Lancashire; and in 1455-6 he was summoned to the House of Peers. He died in 1558-9, and was buried at Burscough.

This Autograph, "*Stanley, Chamb'leyn*," is from the same place as the last.

24. JOHN TYPTOT, EARL OF WORCESTER, succeeded to the Barony of his father (before noticed) in 1443; and was advanced to the Earldom of Worcester in 1449, being then just of age. In 1457 he was Lord Deputy of Ireland, in 1461 appointed Justice of North Wales, soon after Constable of the Tower, in 1462 Treasurer of the Exchequer, in 1463 Chancellor of Ireland, and in 1464 Steward of the King's Household. Having been thus loaded with offices by the house of York, he was so unfortunate as to pay the forfeit of his life during the temporary restoration of King Henry in 1470. He was beheaded on Tower-hill. The Earl of Worcester was an author and translator, and so accomplished for the age in which he lived, that an oration which he delivered before Pope Pius the Second, drew tears from the eyes of his Holiness.

His Signature, "*J. Worcestre*," is from the same document as that noticed at No. 19.

25, 26. HENRY VISCOUNT BOURCHIER, and first EARL OF ESSEX, K. G. was son and heir of William Earl of Eu in Normandy, by Ann Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas Duke of Gloucester,—a Princess who has been before mentioned as the mother of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, who was half-brother to the subject of the present notice. Henry succeeded to the Earldom of Eu in 1419, to the Barony of Bouchier in England in 1432, and is first styled Viscount Bouchier in 1446. In 1455 he was appointed Lord Treasurer of England; and joining the cause of Edward (whose aunt Isabella Plantagenet he had married) he was not only re-appointed to that office in 1461, but also advanced to the title of Earl of Essex, which had been used by his grandfather the Duke of Gloucester on the ground of his marriage with a coheirress of the Bohuns. He died in 1483, and was succeeded by his grandson Henry. [*Effigy at Little Easton, Essex.*]

His Signatures, Nos. 25 and 26, are both from the same volume of Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. "*Bourgchier*" occurs as a Privy-councillor in fol. 32; the name of "*H. Essex*" is attached to a letter to Sir John Say, dated Bristol, Sept. 9, fol. 50.

27. SIR LEWIS ROBESART, LORD BOURCHIER, K. G. was predecessor in that title of the Peer last mentioned. He was successively an Esquire of the Body to King Henry the Fifth, Standard-bearer to his Majesty, Treasurer of his Chamber, and one of his executors; he was first summoned to Parliament as Lord Bouchier, in right of his wife, in 1425. He died in 1431, without issue, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument, remarkable for its standards carved in stone, is still remaining.

The Signature here engraved, "*L. R. le Bourgchier, Chamb'leyn*," is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 32.

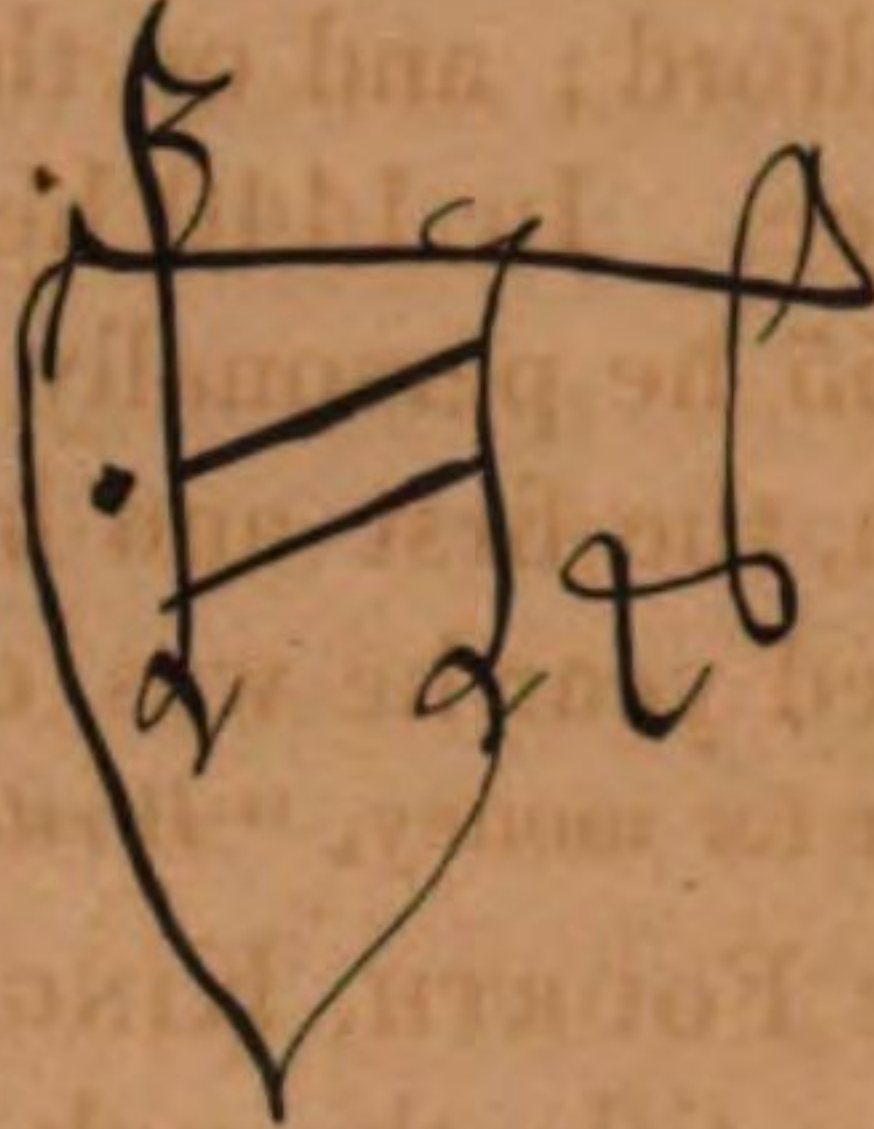
Thyn most redoubtable and evernoble lord & richard your
sovereign humble subject and evernoble man

Write to myn olde hand at Indololl

York

E. Mayhe. and
F. Rutlonde.

March off



XX

Excellence

Richard of

York

R Gloucester

I say I pray you that ye sayle me not at y^e tyme in my grete need

Excellence
Richard Gloucester
for me no more
hazze this writing
Jx

XX de York

Baron

THE HOUSE OF YORK AND ITS CONNEXIONS.

1. RICHARD PLANTAGENET, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE, was grandson of King Edward the Third, and grandsire of King Edward the Fourth. He was the second son of Edmond Duke of York by Isabella, daughter and coheiress of Peter King of Castille and Leon; and was born at Coningsborough in Yorkshire. In 1413, the second year of King Henry the Fifth, he was created Earl of Cambridge, which had been one of his father's titles. His career was but short; for, having married Anne, sister of Edmond Earl of March (by which alliance his family afterwards acquired their right to the throne), he excited an insurrection in favour of that individual, and was beheaded at Southampton, Aug. 6, 1414. [*Portrait in glass formerly in Canterbury Cathedral, drawn in Harl. MSS. 5805, fol. 323.*]

His petition to the King for mercy, preserved in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 7, and printed in Ellis's Letters, 2d Series, vol. I. p. 48, begins "*Myn most dredfulle and sovereyne lege lord, I Richard York, yowre humble subgyt and verrey lege man.*"

2. RICHARD PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF YORK, K. G. son of the preceding, and father of King Edward the Fourth, became Earl of March in 1424, on the death of his maternal uncle Edmond Mortimer; and in the following year was restored to the titles of his paternal family, the Dukedom of York, and the Earldoms of Cambridge and Rutland. In early life he was deficient in power to assert his claim to the crown; but it was his judicious marriage that enabled his son to obtain it. He selected for his wife Cecilia Neville, daughter of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, by Joan Beaufort. In 1430 he was appointed Constable of England during the absence of the Duke of Bedford; and on the Duke's death in 1435 he was united with the Duke of Somerset in the government of France. In 1440 he was appointed sole Lieutenant of that kingdom, and in 1447 Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1455 he personally won the battle of St. Alban's, in 1458 and 1460 by his friends those of Blore and Northampton, the first and last making him for a time Protector of England; but at the field of Wakefield in the last-named year he was overpowered by numbers and slain.

His Signature is from an order for money, "*Write wth myn own hand att Ludlow.*" Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 9.

3, 4, 5, 6. EDWARD THE FOURTH, KING OF ENGLAND, was, until within a short period of his accession to the crown, styled after the title through which the lofty claims of his house were derived,—the EARL OF MARCH. He was the second son of Richard Duke of York, by his marriage above noticed; and was born at Rouen, whilst his father was Lieutenant of France, April 29, 1441. Having proved victorious at the battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1460-1, he marched to London and assumed the Sovereignty; and the victory of Towton in the following July, fixed him, at the age of twenty, on the throne of England. For a few months indeed, in 1470, King Henry was restored; but the decided defeats of Barnet and Tewkesbury destroyed all the hopes of the persevering Queen Margaret. He died at Westminster, having reigned twenty-two years, April 9, 1483; leaving a character chiefly marked by the looseness of his amours. [*Portrait by Vertue.*]

The first interesting specimen of Edward's hand-writing, where his younger brother the Earl of Rutland signs with him (No. 3), is from a letter to their father, written in their youth, from Ludlow Castle, thanking him for green gowns sent them, requesting some fine bonnets, and complaining of an attendant. See it printed in Ellis, 1st Series, I. 9; from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 9.—The Signature (No. 4) is from Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 32; and the two different Monograms (5 and 6) from the same volume, fols. 37 b, and 61.

3. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, by courtesy EARL OF RUTLAND, was next brother to the preceding character. The barbarity of his early death has elicited the pity of all historians. Being with his father at the battle of Wakefield, and about twelve years old, he was overtaken in the retreat by Lord Clifford; and, whilst begging for life, slaughtered in cold blood by that Nobleman, who, for this, and other instances of inveterate enmity to the Yorkists, was, even in that barbarous age, stigmatized by the name of the Butcher.

The Signature "*and E. RUTLONDE,*" to the letter above noticed, was written by the youthful Prince.

7. GEORGE PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF CLARENCE, K. G. sixth but second surviving son of Richard Duke of York, was born at Dublin whilst his father was Lieutenant of Ireland. He was created Duke of Clarence by his brother Edward the Fourth in the first year of his reign; and in 1465 was constituted Lieutenant of Ireland: but, having married a daughter of the King-making Earl of Warwick, he attached himself to the politics of that potent Noble, and even supported him in advocating the Lancastrian Henry, and declaring the Royal head of his own house a traitor; the same Parliament nominating the Duke the next heir to the throne, after King Henry and his heirs male, Edward being attainted. Repenting, however, of this behaviour, he recovered his brother's favour, by uniting with him at the battle of Barnet; and his father-in-law the Earl of Warwick being then slain, was soon honoured with both his Earldoms of Warwick and Salisbury, and made Great Chamberlain of England. Thus for five years he lived in peace, until, on the ground of an idle prophesy, and by means of his brother the Duke of Gloucester, he was drowned in a butt of malmsey in the Tower, Feb. 18, 1477-8.

His Signature is attached to a Proclamation in Lansdowne MSS. 1236, fol. 1, that none presume to rob or despoil Lord Montjoy's manors. As this is in the name of Henry the Sixth, the year 1469, the period of Clarence's rebellion, should probably be added to the date which it has—Oct. 26.

No. 4.—A.

8. RICHARD NEVILLE, EARL OF SALISBURY, K. G. was the third son of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland and Joan Beaufort. He was declared Earl of Salisbury in 1442 in right of his wife, the sole heiress of the Montacutes. He was for some years the King's Warden of the Marches towards Scotland; but, after the marriage of his sister with the Duke of York, was principally engaged in fighting the battles of his Royal brother-in-law. He was at that of St. Alban's in 1455; won that of Blore-heath in 1458; for his exertions at that of Northampton, in 1460, was made Great Chamberlain of England; but at the next important contest of Wakefield, Salisbury was taken prisoner, and shortly after beheaded at York.

His Signature is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 37, attached to an order for money.

9. RICHARD NEVILLE, the King-making EARL OF WARWICK, K. G. was the eldest son of the Earl of Salisbury just noticed. His daring spirit attempted a commanding line of conduct suitable to his magnificent descent, rank, and connexions*. Having married the heiress of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, he was raised to that Earldom in 1449. At the first battle of St. Alban's he gave the onset; and the Duke of York directly nominated him Captain of Calais. He also led the van at the battle of Northampton; and was engaged in the field of Towton. Having established King Edward on the throne, he was richly rewarded, and made Great Chamberlain and High Steward of England; but, taking offence at the King (probably, among other reasons, for his having married Lady Grey, when the Earl was negotiating for him an alliance in France,) he presumed too much on his power, and fighting to restore King Henry, was slain at the battle of Barnet, in 1471.

His Signature, "R. WARREWYK," is from the preceding folio of the same volume, where he occurs as a Privy-councillor.

10, 11. RICHARD PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, will occur hereafter as King Richard the Third.

The present specimens of his Writing are, the first from Vesp. F. III. fol. 10, from a postscript in the Duke's own hand, to demand of some person unknown the loan of £100 until the following Easter, Gloucester having been appointed to attend upon the King in the North. "*I say, I pray you that ye fayle me not at this tyme in my grete nede, as ye wule that I schewe yow my goode lordshype in that matter that ye labure to me for.*" This document, which was "Written at Risynge, the xxiiijth of Juyn," 14., is printed in Ellis's Letters, 2d Series, vol. I. p. 144. The other Autograph (No. 11) is from a slip of parchment in Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 53, on which is written "R. EDWARDUS QUINTUS," (engraved in another plate); under it "*Loyaulte me lie, RICHARD GLOUCESTRE. Sovente me sovene [souvent me souviens], HARRE BOKINGH'M:*"—perhaps a deceitful toy presented to his Royal nephew.

11. HENRY STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, K. G. succeeded his grandfather in that title in 1460, when only five years old. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had each married a descendant of Edward the Third. He is familiar from Shakspeare as Richard's principal abettor in assuming the throne. He was Lord High Steward at that monarch's coronation, and within a few days obtained a large grant of lands, and the office of Constable of England. But in the same year, having joined in the proposal of his prisoner Bishop Morton to unite the two Roses (as was soon after accomplished), Richard stood on too slippery ground to hesitate at his removal, and he was beheaded at Salisbury. He evidently emulated the late powerful Earl of Warwick.

The document from which his Autograph is taken is described under the last paragraph.

12. RICHARD WIDVILE, EARL RIVERS, K. G. father-in-law to King Edward the Fourth, and to the Duke of Buckingham just noticed, was originally a Northamptonshire Gentleman. He was an Esquire of the Body to Henry the Fifth, and in 1424 was appointed Constable of the Tower of London. He was first summoned to Parliament as Lord Rivers in 1447; and his daughter having been raised to the Royal bed in 1464, he was advanced to the title of Earl in 1466, obtaining also the places of Treasurer of the Exchequer and Constable of England. But he fell a victim to the rebels in 1469, and was beheaded by them at Northampton.

His Signature "R. W. DE RYVERS," is from a deed of gift in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 36.

13. WILLIAM, first LORD HASTINGS, K. G. the great Favourite of King Edward the Fourth, was descended from a younger son of the Lords Hastings of Bergavenny, and was grandfather of the first Earl of Huntingdon. He inherited attachment to the House of York, his father Leonard having been a "beloved" attendant on Duke Richard. William was made Chamberlain of the Household, Master of the Mint, and a Baron of Parliament, immediately upon Edward's accession. He accompanied the King in 1470 on his temporary retirement into Burgundy, both going and returning with him. The Monarch's decease brought on his entire ruin. He joined with the Duke of Gloucester in the destruction of the Queen's brother and son, who had become his enemies from his obtaining the Lieutenantcy of Calais, to the prejudice of the former, and by his assistance to the King in his illicit amours. The tyrant, however, distrusted him; arrested him at the Council-table in the Tower; and had him immediately beheaded there, June 13, 1483.

Lord Hastings signs as Lieutenant of Calais to a document in the same volume, fol. 53.

* The house of Neville, in his days so great and powerful, had first risen into importance on the marriage of his grandfather Ralph eighth Lord Neville of Raby, and first Earl of Westmoreland, with Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, and aunt to the two great Dukes of Somerset; of the issue of which marriage four sons were temporal Peers, the Earl of Salisbury, Lords Fauconberg, Latimer, and Bergavenny, and another Bishop of Durham; and three daughters were Duchesses of Norfolk, Buckingham, and York. Thus descended from King Edward the Third by his father's mother, the King-maker's maternal grandmother, a coheiress of the Hollands, Earls of Kent, brought him the blood of Edmund of Woodstock, son of King Edward the First. In his own generation one brother was Marquess Montacute, and another Archbishop of York; one of his sisters was Duchess of Warwick; and the King himself was his first cousin; and in the next generation his daughters became, one Duchess of Clarence, and the other first Princess of Wales, and afterwards Queen of Richard the Third, who was himself another cousin. When we find the King-maker thus surrounded by the greatest of the land, we are no longer surprised at the influence which, with bold and deep policy, was at his command.

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ROYAL AND NOBLE CHARACTERS OF THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES.

1. JOHN, first HOWARD DUKE OF NORFOLK, K. G. EARL MARSHAL, was the founder of the honours of his illustrious house, and occupies a prominent station in the history of the fifteenth century. He was descended in no very remote degree from the blood royal, being eldest son of Sir Robert Howard, who died *in vitâ patris*, by Margaret, eldest daughter and eventually coheirress of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, whose mother was Elizabeth daughter and heiress of John Lord Segrave by Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, youngest son of King Edward the First by his second consort Margaret of France. This splendid descent contributed materially to his advancement, and on the failure of the line of Mowbray the title of Duke of Norfolk and the Marshalship of England were revived in his person. It has not been ascertained when he was born, but he was a Knight, and in the wars of France, in the 31st Hen. VI. 1452; and in 1454 he was a candidate to represent the county of Norfolk. In 1460 Sir John Howard is described as being as "wode as a wilde bullock," because the Duke then opposed his election to that situation. There is reason to believe that he confederated with the Earl of Warwick to depose Henry the Sixth, and that his life was placed in jeopardy by his conduct on the occasion; but the accession of Edward the Fourth not only rescued him from danger, but afforded an ample field for his ambition. Offices of trust and grants of land succeeded each other in rapid succession. In the first year of that monarch's reign he was appointed one of the King's Carvers, Keeper of the Castles of Colchester and Norwich, and Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; in the second of Edward IV. he successfully commanded an expedition in Brittany; in the seventh Edward IV. he was an Ambassador to negotiate a peace with France, and about that time he was constituted Treasurer of the King's Household. It is remarkable that, though thus highly honoured by Edward, he was first summoned to Parliament as a Peer during the short time in which Henry the Sixth recovered the throne, namely, in October 1470. On St. George's day 1472 Lord Howard was elected a Knight of the Garter: he attended his Sovereign to France in 1475, and was again an Ambassador to conclude a peace with that country; from which time until the death of Edward, at whose funeral he bore the royal banner, he was repeatedly employed in diplomatic affairs. In the usurpation of Richard the Third there can be little doubt that he was deeply concerned; and, though no suspicion is attached to his memory that he was involved in the foul murder of the two Princes, yet his conduct cannot be reconciled with the oath he had sworn in Parliament in July 1471, to accept the unfortunate Edward, then Prince of Wales, in case he survived his father, "as true, veray, and righteous King of England," and is at variance with every principle of loyalty and gratitude to his royal benefactor. Political apostacy generally receives its wages; and within a week after Richard's accession he was created Duke of Norfolk and Marshal of England, and his son Sir Thomas Howard was elevated to the Earldom of Surrey. Either the bounty of the Usurper knew no limits, or the power of the Duke to extort what he pleased could not be controlled, for he was appointed Lord Steward at the coronation, and on the 25th of July following was constituted Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine for life. The invasion of the Earl of Richmond in August 1485, and its consequences, are well known; and it partially redeems the Duke's desertion of the children of his benefactor, that he adhered to the Sovereign to whom he had transferred his allegiance, with a zeal and devotion which did him honour. It is certain that he might have made terms with the invader, and it is said that he was warned from taking up arms in defence of Richard by the distich being affixed to the gate of his residence, which Shakspeare has rendered so familiar—

"Jacke of Norffolke, be not too bolde,
For Dykon thy maister is bought and solde."

Whether from a belief in the stability of Richard's power, or from the more creditable motive of resolving to share his fate, he followed him to the field, was appointed to command the first division of his army, and gallantly fell in his cause in the battle of Bosworth, on the 22nd August 1485. A more extended memoir of the Duke, from the pen of N. H. Nicolas, Esq. may be expected in the concluding Portion of the History of Western Sussex, where two portraits of his Grace will be found.

The passage of the Duke's Writing in this plate is copied from the Harleian MSS. 4712, fol. 13. It is a memorandum on financial matters: "*(hester, viij yere, mekelmes). And in the monthe of november and viij yere of the kenge, I resseyved of sire hedeward rayley as it aperethe be ij hendentures, in mony, xiiijli. & vs. fore hester and mekelmes [afore scratched through] last pased, and so he howeth me onpayd fore thes ij halfe yeres xlvss. and besyde thes I moste wete he resseyvede the halfe yere next afore both thes to [two].*" The words "*wreten in anoth' boke*" are added in a different hand. The Signature of "J. HOWARD" is from a letter in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 49; and that as "J. NORFFOLKE" is from Fenn's Paston Letters.

2. WALTER SKIRLAW, BISHOP OF DURHAM, was a native of Swine in Holderness, and, if tradition be credited, the son of a sievemaker. He was educated at Durham-house in Oxford; was consecrated Bishop of No. 10.—C.

Lichfield in 1385, translated to Bath and Wells in 1386, and to Durham in 1388. He was, says the historian of Durham, "a pious and humble prelate, whose name is transmitted to posterity only by his works of charity and munificence. He died full of years and good works, March 24, 1405."

The Autograph of "VALT's, *Ep's Dunelm*," is derived from the records of Durham, and has been obligingly communicated by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, the Historian of Hartlepool.

3. ROBERT KELLAWE, BISHOP OF DURHAM, was a brother of the Monastery of Durham, and was elected to the See in 1311, by the Convent, contrary to the wishes of the Court. His conduct was irreproachable, and marked by a steady sense of duty; and he carried with him to the Palatine throne the piety and humility of the cloister. After an administration much harassed by the wars with Scotland, he died at his manor of Middleham in 1316.

The Signature of "R. KELLAWE," which is the earliest Autograph in this collection, has also been communicated by Sir C. Sharp.

4. RICHARD BURY, BISHOP OF DURHAM, was son of Sir Richard Aungerville, a Norman Knight, but assumed his surname from the town in Suffolk which was the place of his birth. He was educated at Oxford, and became a monk of Durham; but was thence taken to be tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward the Third. On the accession of that monarch, besides several ecclesiastical preferments, he rapidly rose to be Cofferer, and then Treasurer of the Household, and afterwards Keeper of the Privy-seal. Whilst he held that office he twice went Ambassador to Rome; and on his second return in 1332, he was welcomed with the Bishopric of Durham. He afterwards went more than once Ambassador to France, and at home his administration was efficient, princely, and beneficent. But his name is most distinguished as the greatest book-collector of his age. He wrote an essay intitled "Philobiblion; sive de Amore Librorum;" and possessed more volumes than all the Bishops of England besides. Bury died at his manor of Auckland, April 14, 1345. [*Portrait on his seal, a most beautiful work of art, engraved in Surtees's History of Durham.*]

Bishop Bury's Signature has also been communicated by Sir Cuthbert Sharp.

5. THOMAS BOURCHIER, a CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, and LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, was the second son of William Earl of Eu, by Anne Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas Duke of Gloucester, son of King Edward the Third. He was consecrated Bishop of Worcester in 1433, translated to Ely in 1443, and to Canterbury in 1454. He was made Lord High Chancellor in March 1455, and retained the office until October 1457. He presided over the archiepiscopal see for the long period of thirty-two years, crowned three Kings, Edward the Fourth, Richard, and Henry the Seventh, and united in marriage the two Roses. Archbishop Bouchier died in 1486, and has a canopied monument, but no effigy, at Canterbury.

The Signature of "T. Cant." is from Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, F. v. fol. 174.

6. JOHN RUSSELL, BISHOP OF LINCOLN, and for a short time CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, was born at Winchester, and elected a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1449. He was successively Archdeacon of Berkshire, Bishop of Rochester in 1476, and of Lincoln in 1480. In November 1484 he was appointed by Richard the Third to the post of Lord High Chancellor, which he held only to the following July; but, having been in the same year elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, he became the first perpetual occupant of that office (which was previously annually supplied), and retained it till his death, which took place at his manor of Nettleham in Lincolnshire, in January 1494-5. His piety, wisdom, experience, and learning, are highly praised by Sir Thomas More.

The name of "JO. RUSCELLUS, *Je Suis, Jo. Lincoln*, 1482," is written in a MS. volume of Latin poetry, &c. chiefly by one Walter Mapes, preserved in the Cottonian collection, Vesp. E. xii.

7. RICHARD PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, who occurs in another plate as KING RICHARD III.

The present Signature, which is more natural and free than that of Richard as Duke, engraved in another plate, and is somewhat similar to that of his brother Clarence which accompanies that specimen, is from a letter of "The Duc of Gloucestr', gret Chamb'leyn, Constable, & Admirall of England," "Yoven under our signet at our Castell of Barnard Castell, the xvth day of August," summoning Sir Robert Clopton to the next Durham Assizes to hear the complaint of John Randson. This document has been obligingly lent by Robert Surtees, Esq. the elegant Historian of Durham.

8. QUEEN ELIZABETH OF YORK, consort of King Henry the Seventh; of whom in a subsequent page.

This is the Signature there mentioned as taken from the Queen's Privy-purse Expences in the Chapter-house, Westminster.

9. EDWARD STAFFORD, third and last DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM of that family, and K. G. succeeded to his family honours on the reversal of his father's attainder in 1485. His relationship in a variety of ways to the Royal Family was mentioned in the notice before given of his father. This Duke lived many years in wealth and splendour; his hereditary office of Lord High Constable, which he was the last to hold as a perpetuity,

gave him great power; and he was considered a favourite with Henry the Eighth. When, however, at the height of his prosperity, he appears to have weakly listened to some suggestions of a pretended prophet, who foretold that Henry would die without male issue, and reminded him how feasible his claim to the throne might then be. Such at least was his accusation; and his fall being precipitated by Wolsey, as deeming him a rival in the King's affections, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 17, 1521. He was the founder of Magdalen college, Cambridge. [*Portraits by Houbraken, Faber, and others.*]

The Signature of "E. BUKINGH'M" is derived from a letter to Cardinal Wolsey in the Chapter-house, Westminster.

10. ROBERT NEVILL, BISHOP OF DURHAM, was the fourth of the eight sons of Ralph first Earl of Westmoreland by Joan Beaufort sister to King Henry the Fourth, and brother to the four peers mentioned in a note in the preceding leaf. He was Provost of Beverley previously to his elevation to the Bishopric of Salisbury in 1427, and was translated to Durham in 1437-8. "Bishop Nevill," says Mr. Surtees, "does not seem to have participated in the haughty and ambitious spirit which distinguished the younger race of Nevill. His character is unstained by violence or intrigue; he sought for no increase of privileges or possessions at the expence of his vassals; and the ample revenues which the church already held flowed freely back through the country from which they were derived." He died July 8, 1457. [*Portrait on his great seal, engraved in Surtees's Durham, which exhibits him as corpulent in person.*]

For the Autograph of "ROBERT, Bysshop of D'resme" we are again indebted to Sir Cuthbert Sharp.

11. JOHN DE LA POLE, second DUKE OF SUFFOLK, K. G. having married Elizabeth, sister to King Edward the Fourth, was raised in 1463, by a fresh creation, to the dignity which his father William (noticed in another page) lost by attainder in 1450. His eldest son John Earl of Lincoln was by King Richard the Third nominated next heir to the throne after the Prince of Wales. He was afterwards slain at the battle of Stoke in 1487. The Duke, who, if we may judge by the paucity of incidents recorded of his history, was an insignificant character, survived till 1491, and was succeeded by his son Edmund.

His Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 4713.

12. JOHN MOWBRAY, third DUKE OF NORFOLK of that name, and K. G. succeeded his father John in 1432. In 1433, being in ward to the King, he claimed the Earldom of Arundel, but without success. He was in the expedition to France in 1435, and went Ambassador to treat for peace with that country in 1438. He afterwards travelled twice to Rome as a pilgrim; and died in 1461. His Duchess was sister to Archbishop Bourchier and Lord Berners, both whose Autographs occur on this plate.

His own Signature has been copied from an engraving in Fenn's Paston Letters; it is singular and curious from the monogram before "NORFF." containing all the letters of his name, "JOHN MOWBRAY."

13. JANE VISCOUNTESS ROCHFORD, was sister to Henry Parker, Lord Morley, and wife of the brother of Queen Anne Boleyn. It is recorded to her disgrace, that, surviving the ruin of her husband's family, to which she is even said to have contributed, she remained a Lady of the Bedchamber to the three succeeding Queens, and, her political sagacity at last failing, was involved in the ruin of Katherine Howard. In the Act of that Queen's attainder she is called "that Bawde the Lady Jane Rochford," and she suffered with her on the scaffold in 1542. She had no children.

Her Autograph, "JANE ROCHEFORD," is from a supplicating letter to Cromwell, in her character of widow, preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 110, and printed by Mr. Ellis in his "Letters," 1st Series, vol. II. p. 67.

14. SIR JOHN GAGE was an adherent of the House of York, and received pardon for treason in 34 Henry VI. He was knighted by King Edward the Fourth, and died Sept. 30, 1475. Sir John Gage, K. G. who occurs in another plate, was his grandson.

The Signature of "GAGE" occurs as a Privy-councillor in the same volume, fol. 36.

15. JOHN HOLLAND, first DUKE OF EXETER, K. G. was great-grandson of King Edward the First, half-brother to King Richard the Second, and brother-in-law to King Henry the Fourth. He was the third son of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by Joan Plantagenet, heiress of that Earldom, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, a younger son of King Edward the First, and afterwards consort of Edward the Black Prince. John Holland was a ferocious soldier. In 1385, to revenge the death of a squire slain by a servant of the Earl of Stafford, he slew a gentleman in the livery of that house, who proved unfortunately to be Ralph the Earl's eldest son. He was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1387, having then recently married Elizabeth of Lancaster, daughter of John of Ghent. He was appointed Lord High Chamberlain in 1393, and created Duke of Exeter in 1397; but, on the usurpation of the Duke of Lancaster in 1399, he was beheaded at Pleshey in Essex.

The Signature of "le duc de EXEST'R" is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. XIII. fol. 11. His Autograph also occurs as "le conte de HUNTYNGDON" in Vesp. C. XIV. fol. 119.

16. THOMAS LORD SCALES, K. G. the last heir male of a very ancient family, succeeded his brother Robert in that title in 1418. He was a valiant and active soldier in the French wars, and was Seneschal of Normandy. He was father-in-law to Anthony Earl Rivers, the brother of Queen Elizabeth Widville; and in 1460 took possession of the Tower of London for the King; but, on the triumph of the Yorkists at Northampton in July that year, he took flight down the Thames, and was slain by the Earl of Warwick's boatmen, aged about 62.

His Signature is copied from the Cotton. MSS. Vespasian, F. XIII. fol. 36.

17. EDMUND TUDOR, EARL OF RICHMOND, K. G. half-brother to King Henry the Sixth, and father of King Henry the Seventh, was the eldest son of Queen Katherine of Valois by her second husband Owen Tudor. He was surnamed "of Hadham," from the place of his birth in Hertfordshire, and was created Earl of Richmond in 1452. He married Lady Margaret Beaufort, in whose right their only child Henry was acknowledged heir of the House of Lancaster. Edmund died Nov. 1, 1456, and has a monument in the cathedral of St. David's, but the brass effigy was taken away in the Rebellion.

The Signatures of "EMUND" and "JASPAR" his brother are from among the numerous Signatures to some ordinances for Henry the Sixth's household in the Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, F. v. fol. 174. They occur immediately after those of the Dukes of York and Buckingham, and before those of the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury.

17. JASPER TUDOR, EARL OF PEMBROKE, and afterwards DUKE OF BEDFORD, K. G. next brother to the preceding character, was surnamed "of Hatfield," from his birth-place in Hertfordshire, and was made an Earl at the same time as Edmund in 1452. Jasper was present at the first battle of St. Alban's; and he was the chief leader of the Lancastrians at the battle of Mortimer's Cross, where the Duke of York defeated him. On Edward's accession he was attainted; and led a wandering life until the temporary restoration of Henry the Sixth in 1470. He was then again actively engaged; but after the battle of Tewkesbury in the following year, he was forced to fly to Brittany with his nephew the future monarch, and he continued there until the triumphant expedition of 1485. Henry then raised him to the Dukedom of Bedford, and appointed him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was High Steward at the King's, also in 1488 at the Queen's coronation; and was General of several armies till his death in 1495. He did not marry till late in life; but, probably after his nephew's accession, espoused Katherine, sister to Queen Elizabeth Widville, and widow of the Duke of Buckingham whom King Richard the Third beheaded in 1483. Jasper left only an illegitimate daughter.

The Sign-manual of "JASPAR" occurs as above mentioned with his brother. The second, where he writes "JASPER," is from another Privy-council paper in the same volume, fol. 164. It will be remarked, that the style of signing with the Christian name adopted by these brothers, is the same as is retained on most occasions by Princes of the Blood Royal at the present day.

18. SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, first LORD BERNERS, K. G. was the youngest brother of Henry Earl of Essex, and the before-noticed Archbishop Bouchier. He married the heiress of the family of Berners, and was first summoned to Parliament by that title in 1455. He was engaged in the first battle of St. Alban's on the side of the Lancastrians; but his eldest son was slain during his life-time at the field of Barnet, fighting for Edward the Fourth. Lord Berners died in 1474, and was succeeded by his grandson John, who is known as the Translator of Froissart, and will occur hereafter.

His Signature has been found as a Privy-councillor in the same volume of Cotton. MSS. fol. 174.

19. GEORGE NEVILL, BISHOP OF EXETER, and LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, and afterwards ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, was the youngest brother of the King-making Earl of Warwick, and nephew to the Bishop of Durham above noticed. He was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1459, before, it is said, he had attained his twentieth year; and was appointed Lord Chancellor in the year following, and retained the office for eight years. He was translated to York in 1464; and his installation feast, the accounts of which have been frequently printed, was the greatest ever known. He was not excepted from the ruin of his family; for, although he attempted to steer a moderate course, the King sent him prisoner to France in 1472, and soon after his return he died at Blithlaw in Yorkshire, Jan. 8, 1476.

The Signature of "G. *exon. canc.*" is from the same volume, fol. 197.

20. SIR JOHN SAY was paternally named Heron, being grandson of Sir John Heron, who was nephew and heir to Sir William Heron, who was Lord Say in right of his wife. Sir John was Chamberlain of the King's Household, and Vice-Treasurer of England, and died in 1478. [*Effigy at Broxbourn, Herts.*]

Sir John's Autograph is copied from the same volume, fol. 174; in Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 36, is a warrant for delivering a cup from the Jewel-house, signed "the Kyng hath grauntyt dys belle, Chamb'layn SAY, ff. a. j."

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Richard Fox

Richard Fox

My dear Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you

that I have the pleasure to inform you
of the success of your application
and have the pleasure to inform you
that I have the pleasure to inform you

Yours faithfully

Richard Fox

Yours faithfully

Richard Fox

mylord of perry my honny wola fyne
 & nobe your pleasur in the buyng of the king of scots body
 for he hath writen to me soo / With the next messenger your
 grace pleasur may bee herin knowen

your humble wif and
 true friend
 Katherine

Katherine the q. boley

My lord after my most humble recomendarions this shall be to you into yo grace
 as I am not bound my humble thankes for the great payn and trauell that yo
 grace hath take in studyng by yo wysdome and great dylygent howe to bring
 to pass honerably the greyt welth that is possible to com to any creatur bying
 and in especyall remembryng howe weaith and vntowth I am incorparyng
 to his highnes

yo humble and
 dylygent servant
 anne boley

Anne the quene

James the sonne

ANNE the daughter
 off James

Katherina Regina

Katerina the Quene Regent

QUEENS OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

1. **KATHERINE OF ARRAGON**, the first of Henry's six wives, was a daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; and first came to England at the age of eighteen, to be married to Arthur Prince of Wales. The solemnity was performed in St. Paul's cathedral, on Sunday Nov. 14, 1501; and the Prince died only five months after. Henry the Seventh, being unwilling to return her portion, or that her ample dower should be spent out of the country, obtained the Pope's license for her union with his surviving son, which was solemnized at the Bishop of Salisbury's palace in Fleet-street, June 25, 1503. She had been three years older than Prince Arthur; and was eight years the senior of Henry. The many-wived monarch was, however, for thirty years content to have Katherine for his consort; but then he at length discovered that the marriage had been illegal. Wolsey, whom her uncle the Emperor had deceived in his hopes for prelacy, contrived her divorce, and the King's passions were not satisfied till it was accomplished. It was formally pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Bishops in 1533. Katherine died at Kimbolton castle in Huntingdonshire, Jan. 8, 1535-6, and was buried in Peterborough cathedral. In a letter of a correspondent of Margaret of Austria, named Gerard du Plaine, Katherine is described as being in 1514 "une dame recreative, humaine, et gracieuse." In his notes on Shakspeare Dr. Johnson remarked that her "meek sorrows and virtuous distress have furnished some scenes which may be justly numbered among the greatest efforts of tragedy." [*Portraits from Holbein, by R. White, Houbraken, &c.; from Vander Werff, by Vermeulen.*]

Katherine's Autograph is taken from a letter written to the King (then in his camp in France) soon after the battle of Flodden. She sent with it a "pece of the King of Scott's coat. In this," she says, "your grace shall see how I can kepe my promys, sending you for your baners a Kings cote. I thought to send hymself unto you, but our Englishemen's herts wold not suffre it. It shuld have been better for him to have been in peax than have this rewarde. Al that God sendeth is for the best. *My lord of Surrey, my Henry, wold fayne knowe your pleasur in the buryeng of the king of scotts body; for he hath written to me soo. With the next mes-sanger your grace pleasur may bee herin knowen. Your humble wif and treu s'v'nt, KATHERINA.*" Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 15. The other Signature of "KATHERINA the gwene" is from Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 72.

2. **ANNE BOLEYN** was daughter of Thomas Viscount Rochford (afterwards Earl of Wiltshire and K. G.) by Lady Elizabeth Howard, eldest daughter of Thomas second Duke of Norfolk, K. G. She was from her infancy an inmate of Courts; had resided in France whilst Henry's sister Mary was Queen there; and, according to some accounts, subsequently with Queen Claude and with Margaret de Valois. On her return she was appointed a Maid of Honour to the Queen whom she afterwards supplanted. Having attracted the affections of Lord Percy, she might, had her beauty escaped the King's glance, have passed a happier, though less dazzling career as Countess of Northumberland; but this was effectually prevented by the decisive measures of Wolsey, in whose household Lord Percy lived, and he was soon shackled by another connexion. The precise time when Henry's attachment to her commenced is uncertain; but in his "Privy-purse Expences," recently published by N. H. Nicolas, Esq. instances of his attention are recorded which occurred more than three years before his marriage. She was created Marchioness of Pembroke in September 1532; and the marriage was privately celebrated in the following January. It was in May 1536 that her brief reign was closed. The innocent but indiscreet familiarities of her behaviour had excited Henry's jealousy; his affections were captivated by another object; and poor Anne was sacrificed without compunction. "Mild, lively, and thoughtless, she seems to have been formed rather to attract than to maintain affection; to inspire gaiety and kindness rather than confidence or respect." [*Portraits by Hollar, Elstracke, Houbraken, &c. and in Lodge; from Vander Werff, by Vermeulen.*]

The passage of Anne Boleyn's Writing here engraved is the commencement of a letter to Wolsey: "*My Lord, after my most hu'ble reco'mendations, this shall be to gyve unto yo' grace, as I am most bownd, my humble thanks for the gret payn and travell that yor grace doth take in stewdyng by yo' wysdome and gret dylygens to bryng to pas honerably the grettest welth that is possyble to com. to any creator lyvyng, and in especyall remembryng howe wretchyd and unworthy I am in co'paryng to his hyghnes. Yr hu'ble and obedynt s'taunt, ANNE BOLEYN.*" The letter, which is preserved in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 73, is printed entire in Fiddes's Life of Wolsey.—The Signature as "*ANNE the quene,*" is from Vesp. F. III. fol. 161.—Her Signature will be found in another plate as "*ANNE ROCHFORD.*"

3. **JANE SEYMOUR** was daughter of Sir John Seymour, Knight Banneret, and a personal attendant on the King, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth of Nettlested, K. B. She was a Maid of Honour to Anne Boleyn, as the latter had been to her predecessor. She was married to the King immediately after Anne Boleyn's execution; the Parliament directly limited the Crown to her issue; and her brother (afterwards Duke of Somerset, and Protector,) was created Viscount Beauchamp. She gave birth to King Edward the Sixth at Hampton-Court, Oct. 12, 1537, and died twelve days after. Her body was buried at Windsor, the services being entirely after the Romish ritual, and the lately degraded and disinherited Princess Mary officiating as chief mourner. This Queen's death, says Herbert, "much afflicted the King, as having found her

always discreet, humble, and loyal." He wore mourning even during the Christmas festivities; and remained a widower for two years. [*Portraits, from Holbein, by Hollar, Houbraken, Bartolozzi, &c. and in Lodge.*]

The Signature of "JANE the Quene" is from a warrant in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 16.

4. The King's next marriage to ANNA OF CLEVES, originated from political motives. It was to strengthen himself against some suspected designs of the Emperor and the French King that he was recommended by Cromwell to cultivate the friendship of the Protestant Princes of Germany. William Duke of Cleves, the brother of Anna, was one of them; and her eldest sister was the wife of the Elector of Saxony, the head of the Protestant League. Hans Holbein was sent to take the portraits of Anna and her sister Amelia, a fact to which our Autograph of Dean Wotton refers. But neither political considerations nor Holbein's portrait could reconcile Henry when he had once seen the person and features of the ducal frow; and he told Cromwell in disgust, that "he had got him a Flanders mare." Henry unwillingly married her, at Greenwich, Jan. 6, 1539-40, and it was exactly six months after, that, on the 6th of July, she was formally divorced. For her ready consent to the separation Anna has incurred the imputation of a mean spirit; but her conduct bears certainly the character of good sense, both in her perception of the danger to which she was exposed, and in her refusal, after the affront she had received, to return to Flanders. Of her real feelings, however, we have no means of judging. Letters of naturalization were granted to her Jan. 9, 1540-1, and an income of about £3000, formed principally from the wreck of the fortunes of Cromwell (to whose fate her marriage is said to have contributed), was assigned for her support. She died at Chelsea, July 15, 1557, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in an altar-tomb, which is represented in the "Vetusta Monumenta." [*Portraits from Holbein (whose beautiful miniature is said to have decided the King), by Hollar, Houbraken, and Bartolozzi; from Vander Werff, by Vermeulen.*]

The Autograph of "ANNA the dowghter off Cleves," is from a receipt for rent, preserved among the More papers at Loseley in Surrey, and obligingly furnished by A. J. Kempe, Esq. F. S. A. Author of the "History of St. Martin's le Grand," who has announced some of that valuable collection of MSS. as prepared for publication. One other Autograph only of this Queen is known; it is preserved in the State Paper Office.

[It may be remarked in this place, that the Autograph of KATHERINE HOWARD, Henry's fifth wife, has never been seen by any modern collector.]

5, 6. KATHERINE PARR, Henry's sixth and last wife, was born at Kendal castle in Westmoreland, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, by Maud daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Green, of Greens Norton in Northamptonshire. She had already become twice a widow when she captivated the King, having been married first to Edward, eldest son of Thomas Lord Borough, and secondly to John Nevill, Lord Latimer. The latter died between Sept. 12, 1542, and the 11th of the following March; her marriage with the King was solemnized at Hampton Court July 12, 1543; and in the ensuing Christmas her brother William, who had been first created a Baron in 1539, was raised to the Earldom of Essex, and her uncle William created Lord Parr of Horton. She was an attentive nurse to the King during the three last years of his life, and is described by Sir John Hayward as "a woman of great beauty, adorned with many excellent virtues, especially humility, the beauty of all others." Very shortly after the King's death, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, the Protector Somerset's ambitious brother, persuaded her to accept him as her fourth husband; and she died at his castle of Sudeley in Gloucestershire, Sept. 5, 1548, seven days after giving birth to a daughter, who did not long survive her. Katherine found unhappiness in this last connexion, and from Seymour's known ambition for the hand of the Princess Elizabeth both before and after his marriage, he has been charged with having removed the Queen by poison. Her body, wrapt in lead, was in 1782 discovered at Sudeley, and is represented in the Archæologia, vol. ix; the solemnity of her funeral, at which Lady Jane Grey was chief mourner, and an engraving of her great seal, will be found in the vith volume of the same collection. [*Portraits from a miniature by Holbein; and by Vermeulen from Vander Werff.*]

Her Autograph as "KATHERINA Regina, K. P." (she was accustomed to add the initials of her paternal names, probably to distinguish her Signature from that of her predecessor,) is from a Latin letter to the Princess Elizabeth in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 16, b, and that as "KATERYN the Quene Regente, K. P." from the next page of the same volume.

[It is worthy of remark that each of Henry's Queens was in some degree, and that Katherine Parr (his most lowly extracted bride) was nearly related to him. She was his third cousin once removed. Katherine of Arragon and Jane Seymour were his fifth cousins; Katherine Howard and Anne Boleyn were his eighth cousins once removed; and Anna of Cleves was his ninth cousin. See a Pedigree in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1829.]

THE LATTER PLANTAGENETS.

1. EDWARD THE FIFTH, KING OF ENGLAND, was born Nov. 4, 1470, at Westminster, where his mother Queen Elizabeth was then in sanctuary, whilst his father King Edward was expelled the kingdom by the powerful Earl of Warwick. He had not attained his thirteenth year when his father died, and he was proclaimed King; but, as Sandford has remarked, was "never crowned; so that that space of time from his father's death till his murder, may be more properly called the tyranny of King Richard the Third than the reign of King Edward the Fifth." At his accession Edward was at Ludlow (the capital of his Principality of Wales,) under the charge of his uncle Lord Rivers; but, immediately on his arrival at London, to be invested with his royal dignity, the Duke of Gloucester obtained possession of his person. That unnatural uncle, having bastardised all the children of King Edward the Fourth, and usurped the kingdom, caused the two males, this Prince and his brother the Duke of York, to be smothered in the Tower, about two months after their father's death. [*Portraits by Vertue, &c.*]

The words "*R. EDWARDUS quintus*," are from a slip of parchment in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 53; and have written under them mottoes and signatures of the Dukes of Gloucester and Buckingham, as engraved in another plate (No. 4, sign. A.)

2, 6. RICHARD THE THIRD, KING OF ENGLAND, was born in 1450, at Fotheringay castle in Northamptonshire, the eighth and youngest son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and Lady Cecily Nevill. Of his elder brethren four died young: King Edward the Fourth was the second, Edmund Earl of Rutland, slain at Wakefield, the third, and George Duke of Clarence the sixth. On the accession of his brother, Richard was created Duke of Gloucester, and constituted Lord Admiral of England. During the vicissitudes in the early part of Edward's reign he served him with much courage and military skill; but his natural ferocity was exhibited in some dreadful instances. He personally aided in the slaughter of the youthful Lancastrian Prince of Wales, after the battle of Tewkesbury; and was the abettor, if not the perpetrator, of the murder of Henry the Sixth in the Tower. He married in 1473 Lady Anne Nevill, who had been betrothed to the murdered Prince of Wales, and was co-heiress of the great Earl of Warwick. On the death of Edward the Fourth in 1483 the Duke of Gloucester was appointed Protector of the Kingdom; but, not contented with the substance of power, an ambition for the title of King, and an absolute sovereignty, immediately took possession of his breast, and his wishes were accomplished by a series of atrocious murders. Humanity, however, was not long to be defied; an indignant people looked round for a deliverer, and the representative of the house of Lancaster came forward and was accepted. The battle in which the tyrant forfeited his crown and life, was fought near Bosworth in Leicestershire, August 23, 1485. The current of condemnation which Horace Walpole once attempted to stem, now flows with merited justice on the character of Richard: his courage, capacity, and eloquence were far exceeded by his cruelty, dissimulation, and treachery. [*Portraits by Vertue, &c.*]

The Signature (No. 2,) of "*RICARDUS Rex*," and the monogram of "*R. R.*" (No. 6,) are both from documents in the Collection of Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution.—Richard's Signature as Duke of Gloucester will be found in two other plates.

3. ELIZABETH OF YORK, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, was born at Westminster, Feb. 11, 1465-6, the eldest child of King Edward the Fourth and Queen Elizabeth Widvile. Herself Sovereign *de jure*, she was married to the Lancastrian Henry, who had then for some months been Sovereign *de facto*, Jan. 18, 1485-6. She thus became the passive instrument of determining a long-contested struggle; but her husband's conduct is supposed to have been little indulgent to herself, although, as Lord Bacon remarks, "she was beautiful, gentle, and fruitful;" and it certainly displayed much severity to her family and party, particularly to her mother the Queen dowager. Elizabeth bore Henry seven children, and died in childbed in the Tower of London, on her birth-day, Feb. 11, 1502-3. [*Portrait in Lodge.*]

A slip of paper in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 49, contains the words "*thys boke ys myn ELYSABETH the kyngys dawghtyr*." From what book this was taken is not known, but underneath is written in a hand of a nearly contemporaneous age, "*filie du Roy Edward le quatrieme*." The Autograph will be confirmed in another plate by her Signature from her Household Book in the Chapter-house, now preparing for publication by N. H. Nicolas, Esq.

4. MARGARET OF LANCASTER, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY, the mother of King Henry the Seventh, was born in 1441, at Bletsoe in Bedfordshire, the only child of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, and widow of Sir Oliver St. John, of Bletsoe. She was first married to Edmund Earl of Richmond, son of Queen Katherine, the widow of Henry the Fifth, by Owen Tudor. He died little more than a year after, leaving her with one child, the highly destined Henry. Her second husband was Sir Henry Stafford, second son to Humphrey the great Duke of Buckingham; and her third Thomas Lord Stanley, created Earl of Derby in the first year of his step-son's reign. By neither of these had she children; the Earl died in 1504. At the coronation of Richard the Third Margaret bore the train of his Queen; but this

No. 10.—A.

submission to the usurper was merely a temporary obedience to necessity. In herself, the heiress of the Beauforts, and, from the failure of the strictly legitimate line, nominally of the house of Lancaster, the hopes of that party were settled. Margaret consulted privately with the Queen dowager; and arranged with her many of the preliminary steps to that propitious union which at length gave peace to the bleeding country. In her son's reign Margaret lived in the highest esteem. She founded St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge, and a Professorship of Divinity at each University. "She appears," remarks Mr. Lodge, "to have united to the strictest piety the practice of all the moral virtues; and to have chastened while she properly cherished the grandeur of royalty, by the indulgence of domestic affections and the retired exercise of a mind at once philosophic and humble. She stepped widely, it is true, out of the usual sphere of her sex to encourage literature by her example and her bounty; but she cautiously confined herself within it, to avoid any concern in the government of the State." Margaret died June 29, 1509, three months after the accession of her grandson Henry the Eighth. [*Portraits by Faber, &c.; in Lodge, and in Whitaker's Richmondshire; Effigy in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster.*]

Margaret's Autograph is from a letter to her son King Henry, written "at Colyweston [in Northamptonshire] the xiiij day of January, by your feythfull trew bedwoman and humble modyr, MARGARET R." Its commencement is equally obsequious: "My owne suet and most deare Kynge and all my worldly joy, yn as humble maner as y can thynke y recommand me to your Grace, and moste hertely beseche our Lord to blesse you." See the rest in Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, vol. I. p. 46, from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 60.—It should be noticed that, according to Mr. Ellis, Margaret here signs as Queen; but, since "R." is the initial of Richmond, and we have no other authority for supposing that Margaret was allowed the title of Queen, that interpretation (to which, it may be added, the tone of humility which pervades the letter, is totally at variance,) cannot probably be established.

5. MARGARET COUNTESS OF SALISBURY, the only surviving daughter of George Duke of Clarence, and heiress to her brother the murdered Earl of Warwick, was born at Farley Castle near Bath. She married Sir Richard Pole, a Welchman attendant on Prince Arthur, and who was made a Knight of the Garter; he left her a widow with four sons (of whom Cardinal Pole was the youngest,) and one daughter. In 1513, in respect of her descent from the ancient Nevills and Montacutes, she was created Countess of Salisbury; in 1515-16 she was godmother at the confirmation to the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen, and she was afterwards entrusted with the education of that Princess. But, when advanced in years, on her son the Cardinal becoming a bugbear to the King, she was attainted in 1539, and, merely for her guilty consanguinity to Royalty, was two years after beheaded at the Tower, May 27, 1541. The mode of her death, as related by Lord Herbert, was peculiarly sad; as from her refusing to lay her head on the block, saying, "So should traitors do, and I am none," and desiring the executioner, "if he would have her head, to get it how he could," we are told "he was constrained to fetch it off slovenly!" So cruelly "hacked to death" was the last legitimate Plantagenet.

Her miserably scribbled Signature, "MARGET SALISBERY," is from a letter in the same volume as the preceding, fol. 88, addressed to a lady, on the marriage of the lady's daughter, and printed in Ellis's Letters, 2d Series, vol. II. p. 106.

7, 8. HENRY THE SEVENTH, KING OF ENGLAND, was born at Pembroke castle in 1457, the only child of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and Lady Margaret Beaufort above noticed. When about sixteen years of age, after the defeat of the Lancastrians at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, he fled with his uncle Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, to Brittany; and there he remained, living in retirement, for more than twelve years, until summoned by favourable circumstances to the English throne. Richmond won the battle of Bosworth, August 23, 1485, and was crowned at Westminster the 30th of October. The fall of the late tyrant was a source of general rejoicing; yet, as in this second usurpation of the House of Lancaster a distant kinsman of illegitimate descent was preferred to seven near heirs—the five daughters of Edward the Fourth, and the son and daughter of the Duke of Clarence, Henry was incited by the strongest motives to fortify his title by marrying the eldest daughter of King Edward the Fourth. This arrangement, which was accomplished on the 18th of January, 1485-6, seven months after Henry's accession, alone preserved him on the throne; for whilst, as was noticed in a preceding paragraph, Henry showed little kindness to the party of York, they, even under the Union of the Roses, were with difficulty persuaded to consent that a Lancastrian Prince should have apparently the principal, and in effect the whole dominion. This discontent troubled Henry with the insurrection in 1487 in favour of Lambert Simnel, styled the Earl of Warwick, and with that for Perkin Warbeck, styled the Duke of York, from 1495 to 1499. Henry died at Richmond palace, of a consumptive disorder, April 21, 1509, aged 52. In his character there was very little estimable; the motives of his conduct were in his early life the acquisition and retention of the crown, and afterwards the accumulation of superfluous treasure; and these objects were pursued with much deceit, oppression, and cruelty. [*Portraits by Elstracke, Valck, Vertue, Faber, &c.; Effigy in his Chapel at Westminster.*]

The Signature of "HENRY R." is from a document in the Collection of Mr. Upcott, dated from Kenilworth, sine anno.—His monogram, "H. R." (No. 8.) is from some instructions to an Ambassador, in Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. vi. fol. 20.

Charles

Charles

Loyd

roye entiere & byal
p. de p.

Charles

Loyd

mon bon amy
Loyd

mon bon amy
Loyd

Loyd

mon cousin il ny aura point de faulte que je ne parte
demayn matyn et feray une bonne jouence pour
lenbyc que jay de beoye mondyt seuz le caroly
na mon bon amy et bons pere len aduetye

Sande

Francours

KINGS OF FRANCE, &c.

1. CHARLES THE SIXTH, KING OF FRANCE, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father Charles the Fifth in 1380, being then in his thirteenth year. About 1393 he fell into a state of lunacy; and the confusion which was the consequence, divided his kingdom into various factions, and made it a ready prey to the English. His Queen was Isabella of Bavaria, who took upon herself the administration during his indisposition, but was very unpopular with the country. By her the King was father to two Queens of England, Isabella, wife of Richard the Second; and Katherine, consort of Henry the Fifth,—who, by her second marriage with Owen Tudor, was grandmother to King Henry the Seventh. Charles the Sixth died in 1422. Henry the Fifth had shortly preceded him. For the independence of France the decease of each was well timed; for Charles left a son who recovered his father's dominions, whilst the heir of Henry entirely lost his power in France, and afterwards proved unable even to retain his native throne.

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 28, attached to some credentials of Ambassadors.

2. CHARLES THE SEVENTH, KING OF FRANCE, succeeded his father Charles the Sixth in 1422, at the age of twenty. In 1429 arose the celebrated Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc, whilst the English were besieging that city; and, from the superstition of the age, became a principal agent in re-animating the party of Charles. From that time the English, though frequently victorious under the Regent Bedford and the heroic Earl of Shrewsbury, gradually lost ground; until at last, in 1450, the re-union of the Duchy of Normandy to the Crown of France seemed to complete the triumph. Charles died July 22, 1461, aged 58.

His Autograph is from the next page of the same volume as the last. The document is an order for the payment of the revenues of the French churches in the possession of Henry the Sixth.

3. LOUIS THE ELEVENTH, KING OF FRANCE, son of the subject of the preceding notice, succeeded him in 1461. He had as Dauphin lived in discord with his father, and was for six years obliged to take refuge with the Duke of Burgundy. He was afterwards principally characterized by his avarice, cowardice, and superstition. On him was first bestowed, in 1469, the title of Most Christian King, which has ever since been appropriated to his successors. He died August 30, 1483, and was succeeded by his son Charles the Eighth.

His Signature is from the same volume, fol. 30, authenticating some minutes of an agreement with the English Ambassadors respecting Queen Margaret of Anjou. The date is Oct. 5, 1475.

4. PHILIPPA, QUEEN OF PORTUGAL, consort of John the First, King of that country, was the eldest daughter of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, by Blanche of Lancaster his first wife; and consequently own sister to Henry the Fourth, King of England. Her marriage was contracted in 1387, in order that, fortified by this alliance, her father might the better pursue his claims to the crown of Castille. She had a numerous family, of whom Edward, named after his great-grandfather King Edward the Third of England, succeeded to the throne, and has been the progenitor of all the succeeding Kings of Portugal. Queen Philippa died in 1415, about eighteen years before her husband.

Her Autograph is from a letter to her brother Henry the Fourth, in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. III. fol. 47. She signs herself—"*vostre entiere & loyal suer, P. de P.*"

5. CHARLES THE EIGHTH succeeded as KING OF FRANCE on the death of his father Louis the Eleventh, in 1483, being then only thirteen years old. He reigned nearly fifteen years, and died April 7, 1498. "He was," says Comines, "but a little man, both in body and understanding; but so good-natured that it was impossible to meet with a better creature." He died without surviving issue, and was succeeded by his cousin the Duke of Orleans.

This Monarch's Signature is from the same volume, fol. 33, attached to a ratification of the treaty of Estaples in 1492.

No. 4.—B.

Charles

Charles

Loyd

notre entiere et byal
one p. de p.

Charles

notre entiere et byal
one p. de p.

notre bon amy
Loyd

notre bon amy
Loyd

Loyd

mon cousin il ny aura point de faulte que je ne parte
demain matyn et feray une bonne journee pour
leundaye que jay de beoye monclyt pour le caroly
nal mon bon amy et bon pere le n adicteye

Gande

francoys

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No. 4.—B.

6. KATHERINE, QUEEN OF CASTILLE, was the only child of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, by his second wife Constance of Castille. Her marriage arose from the circumstances of her parentage. Peter the Cruel, King of Castille, had died, leaving issue two daughters only, his kingdom being usurped by his base brother. The Duke of Lancaster, marrying the elder heiress, (the second he obtained for his younger brother the Duke of York,) assumed the title of King; but finding the Sovereign in possession more firmly established than he expected, he consented about fifteen years after to a compromise, and it was agreed that the Prince of Asturias, the heir apparent to the throne, should marry his cousin Katherine of Lancaster. He succeeded as Henry the Third; and all the subsequent Kings of Spain have descended from this propitious arrangement.

Katherine's Autograph is, like her sister Philippa's, from a letter to her brother Henry the Fourth: "*yo la Reyna*" (I the Queen), dated July 5, 1412; from the same volume, fol. 40.

7. LOUIS THE TWELFTH, KING OF FRANCE, succeeded to the crown, as heir male, on the death of Charles the Eighth, in 1498, being grandson of Louis Duke of Orleans, next brother to Charles the Sixth. He reigned for seventeen years, and acquired the honourable title of the Father of his People. He died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1514-5, aged 53; having a few weeks before taken as his third wife the Princess Mary of England, afterwards re-married to the Duke of Suffolk. Louis died without male issue; but his daughter Claude became the Queen of his cousin and successor Francis the First.

His Signature, "*V're bon amy, Loys*," is taken from a letter to Cardinal Wolsey, in Cotton. MSS. Caligula, D. vi. fol. 138.

8. CHARLES THE FIFTH, EMPEROR OF GERMANY, was son of Philip of Austria, by Joan heiress of Spain. His mother being of unsound mind, he was declared King of the latter country on the death of her father Ferdinand in 1516; and at the decease of his paternal grandfather the Emperor Maximilian, in 1519, he was elected Emperor, in opposition to Francis the King of France. Charles twice visited England, first in 1520, to court King Henry's favour, just before our monarch's expected interview with the French King; and again in 1522, when he was personally installed as a Knight of the Garter at Windsor. After a reign in which he made Europe re-echo with his wars and tremble at his designs, he resigned in 1556 the Imperial throne in favour of his brother Ferdinand, King of the Romans; and that of Spain to his son Philip the Second, the husband of the English Queen Mary. He retired to a monastery in the province of Estramadura, and died there in 1558.

The specimen of Charles's Writing is the address to one of six original letters to Queen Mary of England, on her marriage with his son, which are preserved in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. 11. fols. 140 et seq.: "*A madame, ma bon'e fille, seur, et cousyne, Reyne d'Engleterre.*"

9. FRANCIS THE FIRST, KING OF FRANCE, the great rival of the Emperor Charles, succeeded Louis the Twelfth on the throne in 1515, being descended through a younger son, and one generation lower, from the same Duke of Orleans, brother of Charles the Sixth, as was before mentioned. His wars for the acquisition of the Duchy of Milan began soon after his accession, and for that object, and the more important one of restraining the ambitious Emperor, they occupied the greater part of his life. Charles in 1525 had him prisoner at Madrid. Francis had also several wars with Henry the Eighth; and one most memorable pacification, in 1520, celebrated by a personal meeting in Picardy, which for its splendour was called the Field of Cloth of Gold. But this monarch is most honourably known as one whose name has descended, with those of Leo the Tenth at Rome, and the Medicis at Florence, as a reviver of polite literature and the arts. He died about two months after Henry the Eighth, March 31, 1547, aged 53; and was succeeded by his son, Henry the Second.

The specimen of his Writing is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. 111. fol. 21 b, being the postscript attached by his own hand to a letter addressed to one of his nobles on the entertainment of Cardinal Wolsey, who was then in France: "*Mo' cousin, Il ny aura poynt de faulte que je ne parte demayn matyn et feray une bonne journee pour l'envye que j'ay de veoyr mon dyt syeur le cardynal mon bon amy, et vous pryé l'en advertyr.*"

FRANCOYS."

10. CLAUDE, QUEEN OF FRANCE, the first consort of Francis the First, was the elder of the two daughters of his predecessor, Louis the Twelfth. Her mother was Anne of Brittany, that monarch's second wife. She was married in 1514, and died in 1524.

Her Signature is from a letter to Henry the Eighth in Cotton. MSS. Caligula, D. vi. fol. 260.

6. **KATHARINE, Queen of Castile**, was the only child of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, by his second wife, Constance of Castile. Her marriage arose from the circumstances of her parentage. Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, had died, leaving issue two daughters only, his kingdom being usurped by his base brother, The Duke of Lancaster, marrying the elder heiress (the second he obtained for his younger brother the Duke of York), assumed the title of King; but finding the situation in possession more firmly established than he expected, he consented about fifteen years after to a compromise, and it was agreed that the Prince of Asturias, the heir apparent to the throne, should marry his cousin Katharine of Lancaster. He succeeded as Henry the Third; and all the subsequent Kings of Spain have descended from this propitious arrangement.

Katharine's Autograph is in the handwriting of Philip, from a letter to her brother Henry the Fourth: "vo la Regne" (I the Queen), dated July 8, 1412, from the same volume, fol. 40.

7. **LOUIS THE TWELFTH, King of France**, succeeded to the crown, as heir male, on the death of Charles the Fifth, in 1498, being grandson of Louis Duke of Orleans, next brother to Charles the Sixth. He reigned for seventeen years, and acquired the honorable title of the Father of his People. He died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1514, aged 53; having a few weeks before taken as his third wife the Princess Mary of England, afterwards married to the Duke of Suffolk. Louis died without male issue; but his daughter Claude became the Queen of his cousin and successor Francis the First.

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Her Signature is from a letter to Henry the Eighth in Cotton MSS. Caligula, D. vi. fol. 250.

1
Whyne / Anne good cardinall I recomende me vnto you
wth all my hart and thankes you for the pzetie payne
and labour that you do ^{dayly} take in my bysines and maters
desyryng you (that when you have well establisshd them)
to take some payme^{nt} and cofort / to the intente you may
the longer endure to serue vs / for alwayes payme^{nt} can not
be indurged /

written wth the hand off your loyng master

Henry 8th

2
deyrt brother the kyng in my most humble wyse /
can I recom^{end} and me to your grace and p^{ro}sser^{ve} you
wth vnt that the kyng my son your nephew is in good
helth and proffeyte thankes be god

Your humble p^{ro}sser^{ve}
margaret

3
to send for me that my
thozalyse your grace
wth he vth ch^{ar} th^{at} nothat
I most desyre wth th^{at}
wth 2nd

by your loyng
master

HENRY THE EIGHTH AND HIS SISTERS.

1. HENRY TUDOR, second son of King Henry the Seventh by Elizabeth of York, was born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491. It has been supposed that his frugal father gave him a learned education, intending him for a future Archbishop of Canterbury; he was, however, at the time of his creation as Duke of York, in 1494, styled Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Earl Marshal of England, and Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1503, the year after his brother Arthur's death, he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester; and in 1509, at the age of eighteen, he succeeded to the Crown of England, a peaceful, flourishing, and undisputed inheritance. The first years of his reign were chiefly distinguished by splendour and extravagance; the latter by profligacy, plunder, and tyranny. His marriage with the Protestant Anne Boleyn commenced the Reformation of religion about 1533; and the dissolution of the monasteries continued from that time until 1539, when nearly all had surrendered. Henry died at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1546, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, and fifty-sixth of his age; and was buried at Windsor, where a most magnificent monument was commenced to his memory, but, having never been finished, was totally destroyed at the great rebellion. [*Several fine Portraits by Cornelius Matsis, Hollar, Houbraken, and an exquisite plate by T. A. Dean, from Holbein, in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits," &c.*]

The specimen of his Autograph is taken from the following letter in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 71:

"Myne Awne good Cardinall, I recomande unto you with all my hart, and thanke yow for the grette payne and labour that yow do dayly take in my bysyness and maters, desyryng yow (that wen you have well establyshyd them) to take summe pastyme and comfort, to the intent yow may the longer endure to serve us; for allways payne can nott be induryd. Surly yow have so substantially orderyd oure maters bothe off thys syde the see and byonde, that in myne oppynion lityll or nothyng can be addyd; nevertheles, accordyng to your desyre, I do send yow myne oppynyon by thys berar, the refformacion wheroff I do remyte to yow, and the remnante off our trusty consellers, whyche I am sure wyll substantially loke on hyt. As tochyng the mater that Syr Wylliam Says broght answar off, I am well contentyd with what order soever yow do take in itt. The Quene my wyff hath desyryd me to make har most harty recommendations to yow, as to hym that she loveth very well, and both she and I wolde knowe fayne when yow wyll repayre to us. No more to yow att thys tyme, bot that with God's helpe I trust we shall dysepoynte oure enymys off theyre intendency purpose.

Wrytten wt the hand of your loving master,

HENRY R."

"To my Lorde Cardinall."

2. MARGARET TUDOR, Henry's elder sister, was born on the 29th of November 1489, and was married to James the Fourth of Scotland in 1503. She for some years lived happily with that monarch, until his death at the field of Flodden in 1513; but afterwards exhibited a looseness of morals which never fails to affix a stigma on the character. By the King's will she was left Regent of Scotland during the minority of her son James. As soon as possible after the birth of a posthumous son of the King (Alexander, who died young,) she married Archibald Earl of Angus; who consequently became the head of one party, while the Duke of Albany, the King's cousin, assumed the direction of another. To recount the continued struggles of these factions is of course beyond the limits of this sketch. By Angus she gave birth to an only child, the mother of Lord Dernley. Having, almost from the commencement of the connexion been justly dissatisfied with the conduct of her consort, and having also herself in the mean time intrigued even with the Duke of Albany, about ten years after she became enamoured of a new minion, Henry Stewart, second son of Andrew Lord Avandale, by no means nearly related to the Royal branch of that house. This boy she presently made Lord Treasurer and Chancellor; and having, after long continued efforts, at last succeeded in obtaining a divorce, she married him in 1525, and he was created Lord Methven. All this, it is worthy of remark, happened *before* the many tricks which her brother Henry played with the marriage ceremony. Margaret would also have divorced her third husband, (by whom she had one child, who died young,) but her son James had then gained a salutary control, and judiciously prevented it. She died at Methven, in June 1541, in her 52d year, and was buried in

the Carthusian church at Perth. "In all respects but one," it is excellently observed by Mr. Lodge, "the character of this lady seems to have borne to that of her brother, Henry the Eighth of England, a remarkable similarity. Haughty, magnificent, and luxurious; officiously active in affairs of state, and governing without a system; capricious in her politics, but obstinately impenetrable by persuasion; highly amorous, but totally insensible to the delicacies of the tender passion, and not less versatile in her amours than careless of the public opinion of her inconstancy; like him she lived neither loved nor respected, and died wholly unregretted. She was not, however, cruel. During twenty-eight years of power, sometimes nearly unlimited, sometimes abridged, but always in no small degree existing, not a drop of blood appears to have been shed by her order, or even with her connivance. Like her brother, she possessed an understanding at once solid and lively, with much of that mental refinement, nameless in her time, which has since been distinguished by the appellation of taste. There was a striking likeness too in their countenances; those to whom the portraits of the youthful Henry are familiar, cannot but perceive the resemblance." [*Portraits; one from Holbein, in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits.*]

From a vast treasure of the most secret original correspondence of this remarkable woman preserved in the Cotton, MSS. the annexed specimen is selected, which occurs in Caligula, B. 1. fol. 272. The letter is dated "the last day of Marche," 1524, and commences as follows: "*Deryst brothar the Kyng,—In my most humblyst vyse I can, I recomand me to your grace, and plessyth you to vyt that the kyng my son, your nefew. is in guid helth and prosperyte, thankyd be God, and vol be ryght schortly vyth the helpe of God that he may doe for hymselfe and hyz rawlme, vhare of I trust your grace volbe ryght glad of. Allso, deryst brothar the Kyng, it vol pless you to vyt the kyng my son hath cawsyd and desyrd the gowarnor [the Duke of Albany] to gyff the archbyscopry of glassgo to hys master [Gavin Dunbar], for the good and trew sarvyz that he hath dwn to my sayd son the kyng, and hiz bowlyz [bull from the Pope?] can not be surly peds nor hasty expedycon of the sam vyth owt your grascyz helpe and lycenze that there may be a safcowndyt,*" &c. "*Your humblyl systar, MARGARET.*"

3. MARY, Henry's youngest sister, and grandmother of Lady Jane Grey, was born in 1498; and in 1514, at the age of eighteen, married to the French King, Louis the Twelfth, then in his 52d year. He survived this his third alliance only three months; and his widow returned to England the wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who had accompanied her to France, and was also sent to conduct her home. He had, it is supposed, some time previously engaged her affections. To him also she was third wife. She had issue by him one son, Henry Earl of Lincoln, who died without issue; and two daughters, Frances and Eleanor, from whose daughters, married to the Earls of Hertford and Derby, many principal families of the present Nobility are descended. The personages who possess this genealogical feather bear the nearest consanguinity of any subjects to the Royal Family, as the marriage of the Queen of France with the Duke of Suffolk is the last alliance of a Princess of England with a subject, of which there is any issue remaining. The lady in question died at Westthorp in Suffolk, June 25, 1533, and was buried on the 22d of July following, with all the state of a royal funeral, in the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. She was one of the most beautiful women of her age. [*Portrait, with the Duke of Suffolk, by Vertue.*]

The following letter, from which the Autograph is taken, was written when the Queen was expecting her brother to send for her from France. It is from the same MS. as the preceding, Vesp. F. III. fol. 17, b.

"My most kynde and lovyng brother, I humbly recomand me vnto your Grace, thankyng yow interly of your comfortable letters; beseechyng yowr grace most humbly now so to contene toward me and my frendes, as ovr spessyale trowst ys yn yowr Grace; and that yt may layke you wt all convennynte delygence to sende for me that I may shortely se your grace, whyche ys the thyng that I most dissyr yn thys world; and I and all myn ys at yowr graces commandmente and playsayr. At Parys, the vj day of Marche.

"To the King's Grace thes be delivered.

By yowr lovyng suster,

MARY."

The signature "MARY" is from a more perfect specimen in the Cotton, MSS. Caligula, D. vi. fol. 248.

My very good lord because my truste is your goodnes wyll not be
very thonghe I do dayly moleste you wth my contynuall sute, I shall
moste hartely desyre the same to haue in remembrance myn earnest sute
made vnto you for mystre Coke my mothers olde seruant touching
the ferme of Rybrydye belongyng to the newe colledge in Oxforde
the warden wherof hath neither used you nor me (as I thynk)
gently therein. And therefore as my thote anker nexte the kyngs ma-
iesty I recomande it holly vnto you. And euen so beseeche your
lord to sende you no worse to paze then I wolde my selfe. At
the court the 20th of Apryll

Marye Princesse

your loving assured
friend duryng my life
Marye

Like as the richeman that dayly gathereth riches to riches, and to one bag of of many
layeth a greate sort til it come to infinit, so me ^{thinkes} your Maiestie not beinge sufficed
wth the many benefites and gentilnes shewed to me afore this time, dothe now increase
them in askinge and desiring where you may bid and commaunde, requiring a
thinge not worthy the desiringe for it selfe, but made worthy for your highnes
request. My picture I mene in wiche if the inward good mynde toward
your grace might as wel be declared as the outward face and countenance
shal be seen I wold nor haue taried the comendement but preuent it, nor haue
byme the last to graunt but the first to offer it. For the face, I graunt, I might
wel blushe to offer, but the mynde I shal neuer be asshamed to present. For
thogh from the grace of the picture the colours may fade by time, may gine by
wether may be spotted by chance, yet the other nor time with her swift winges
shal ouertake, nor the mistie cloudes with ther loweringes may darken, nor
chance with her slipery fote may overthrow. From Hatfild this is day of May.

Your Maiesties most humbly sister
and seruant
Elizabeth

THE PRINCESSES MARY AND ELIZABETH.

1. **MARY TUDOR**, the eldest daughter of King Henry the Eighth, and only surviving issue of his first wife Catharine of Arragon, was born at Greenwich, February 8, 1515-6, and baptised two days after, Cardinal Wolsey being her godfather. Her mother was very careful of her education, and in instilling her own religious principles succeeded to perfection. Mary's first preceptor was the famous Linacer; but he dying before she had completed her ninth year, his place was supplied by a Spaniard,—Ludovicus Vives. As long as she continued only a Princess, which was upwards of thirty-seven years, none of the projects for marrying her were successful. Her established residence during that period was Copp'd-hall, in Essex. By the death of her brother Edward she succeeded to the throne, July 6, 1553. She was crowned at Westminster by Bishop Gardiner, November 30 following; and in July 1554 was married by the same prelate in Winchester Cathedral, to Philip, Prince of Spain. Her reign is distinguished for little else but her merciless persecution of the Protestants; and the conspiracies of Wiat and others which that persecution produced. In 1557 the English army gained great credit at the siege of St. Quentin under the command of King Philip; but the loss of Calais soon after more than over-balanced this success, and greatly grieved the Queen, who was heard to declare, that after her death "Calais" would be found written on her heart. This, with the King's neglect, is supposed to have hastened her dissolution, which took place at St. James's Palace, Nov. 17, 1558. Her body was buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel on the 10th of December, her first cousin, the Countess of Lennox, attending as chief mourner. Few characters bear more general odium with posterity than that of this truly Popish Sovereign. Amidst various hateful qualities, Hume allows her the sole merit of sincerity, and that with some deductions. In her religion at least she was certainly sincere, as was proved on various trying occasions whilst she was yet a subject. But power soon converted this bigoted sincerity into the spirit of persecution, the sanguinary consequences of which have indelibly stigmatized her with the homely but significant appellation of "the bloody Mary." Still it is remarked by Mr. Lodge in his memoir of Lady Jane Grey, that Mary displayed no other instances of cruelty "but those which originated in devout bigotry, a vice which inevitably suspends the operations of nature." [*Portraits numerous, after Holbein, by Hogenberg, Hollar, Delaram, Cecill, &c. and by Dean in Lodge's Portraits.*]

The Letter in the plate is addressed to an unknown Nobleman, and is preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 202:

"My very good lorde, Because my truste is your goodness wyll not be wery, though I do dayly moleste you wyth my contynuall sutes, I shall moste hartly desyre the same to have in remembrance myn erneste sute made unto you for mystres Coke, my mother's olde servant, touchyng the ferme of Rysbrydge, belongyng to the New Colledge in Oxforde, the Warden wherof hathe neyther used you nor me (as I thynk) gently therein. And therfore, as my shote anker nexte the kyng's majesty, I recomande it holly unto you; and even so beseeche our Lorde to sende you no worse to fare than I wolde my selfe. At the Courte, the xxth of Apryll."

Your lovyng assured frend duryng my lief, **MARYE.**

The other Signature is from the same Collection, Vesp. F. III. fol. 18, prefixed to a letter to Secretary Cromwell:

"**MARYE, Princesse.**

"Maister Cromwell, I commende me to you, and hartely thanke you for your kyndenes and favor lately shewed at my desyre unto my servante Richard Wilbram in the behalfe of his father. I now eftsones desire and hertely praye you to shewe your lafull favor and goodnes unto Sir Rice Mauncell this beerer, in suche matters and buyenes as he is a suter unto you; for the said Sir Rice hathe married oon of my gentilwomon, whome, for her long and acceptable service to me done, I myche esteme and favor. Wherfore if ye wolde, at this my desyre, extend your goodnes and favor unto him in that bihalfe, so that he myght perceive his said suit th' rather therby to take good effect, ye theryn shulde mynestre unto me veraye acceptable pleasor, whiche I shall hereafter remembre accordingly. From Otford, the xxvijth day of June."

In both these cases Mary appears in the amiable light of interesting herself in the welfare of her attendants.—Sir Rice Mansell, of Margam, in Glamorganshire, and Chamberlain of Chester, was ancestor of the Lords Mansell, and of the present Baronet of that name. His third wife, who had been the Princess's maid, was Cecil, daughter of William Dabridgcourt, of Hampshire, Esq.; and in his will "a diamond pointed, which Queen Mary had given his wife," is left, among other things, to his daughter Mary, who was probably named after the Royal patroness.

2. **ELIZABETH TUDOR** (whose character as Queen of England is noticed in a subsequent page,) was a subject Princess for five and twenty years. Her residence during the reign of her brother Edward was the palace of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire. On the accession of Mary she immediately became an object of suspicion; and

No. 2.—A.

under the charge of Sir Thomas Pope was carried about from one house to another, much after the same manner and in the same condition of surveillance to which she afterwards subjected her cousin of Scotland. She had been courted by the Earl of Devonshire, a man who had a large share of royal blood in his veins, but whose affections Mary had been disappointed in obtaining. He died in 1556, before Elizabeth was at liberty to follow her own inclinations in matrimony. Elizabeth spent her youth in study. William Thomas, Clerk of the Council, wrote in 1546, "The Lady Elizabeth, which is at this of the age of fourteen yeres or thereabouts, is a very wittye and gentyll yonge lady." "King Edward her brother," says Camden, "called her by no other name than his sweet Sister Temperance. She was of admirable beauty, and well deserving a Crown, of a modest gravity, excellent wit, happy soul, royal memory, and indefatigably given to the study of learning; insomuch as, before she was seventeen years of age, she understood well the Latin, French, and Italian tongues, and had an indifferent knowledge of the Greek. Neither did she neglect musick, so far as it became a Princess, being able to sing sweetly, and play handsomely on the lute." Ascham, her tutor, also gives testimony of her mental acquirements in more than one place. In his "Schoolmaster," he says: "It is to your shame (I speak to you all, you yong gentlemen of England) that one mayd should go beyond you all in excellencie of learnyng and knowledge of divers tongues. Pointe forth six of the best given jentlemen of this Court, and all they together shew not so much good-will, spend not so much tyme, bestow not so many houres dayly, orderly, and constantly, for the increase of learnyng and knowledge, as doth the Queene's Majestie herselfe. Yea, I believe that, beside her perfect readiness in Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, she readeth here now at Windsore more Greeke every day than some Prebendary of this Church doth read Latin in a whole week. And, that is most praise-worthy of all, within the walles of her privie-chamber she hath obteyned that excellencie of learning, to understand, speake, and write both wittily with head, and faire with hand, as scarce one or two rare wittes in both the Universities have in many yeaes reached unto."

The Letter to King Edward, of which part is engraved in the plate, is preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 20. It is in a hand so clear that it is unnecessary to transcribe the portion engraved; the remainder is: "Of this, although that the profe coulde not be greate because the occasions hathe bine but smal, notwithstandinge, as a dog hathe a daye, so may I perchaince have time to declare it in dides wher now I do write them but in wordes. And further I shal most humbly beseche your Maiestie that, whan you shal loke on my pictur, you wil witsafe to thinke that, as you have but the outwarde shadow of the body afore you, so my inwarde minde wischeth that the body it selfe wer oftner in your presence; howbeit, bicause bothe my so beinge, I thinke, coulde do your Maiestie litel pleasur, thogth my selfe great good; and againe, because I se as yet not the time agreeing therunto, I shal lerne to folow this sainge of Orace, 'Feras non culpes quod vitari non potest.' And thus I wil (troblinge your Maiestie, I fere,) ende with my most humble thanks. Besechinge God longe to preserue you to his honour, to your comfort, to the realmes profit, and to my joy.

"Your Maiesties most humbly sister and servant, ELIZABETH."

There is another letter of Elizabeth to her brother extant, beginning in the very similar style: "Like as a shipman in stormy weather pluckes down the sailes, tarring for bettar winde, so did I, most noble Kinge, in my unfortunate chance a thursday, pluk downe the hie sailes of my joy and comfort, and do trust one day that, as troublesome waves have repulsed me backward, so a gentill winde will bringe me forward to my haven." See it printed in Nichols's "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," vol. I. p. 3. Several others of the Princess's letters, as well in Latin as English, are printed by Mr. Ellis in his valuable Series. Several of her exercises in translation are existing, and a fac-simile of one, of a dialogue of Zenophon, is published in her "Progresses;" as is a portion of a Latin letter to her brother. Ascham remarked in a letter to John Sturmius, that nothing could be more elegant than her hand-writing, whether in Greek or Roman character.

from hence this day in the morning by

George. Hockford

J. C. Wyllie
John Hockford

T. Hockford T. Hockford

T. Hockford T. Hockford

From London October 1545
L. Hockford

W. Howard

apuntke yanz to you
pleys Thomas Dorsett

your loving and assured
frind Henry Dorsett

to the Governor
by your most yowen by
Rogert on 9 servant

W. Southampton

W. Southampton

W. Southampton

at caly
By yo^r lowly servant
John L. L. L.

by your assured
John L. L. L.

yo^r assured
Commande John Latimer

STATESMEN AND COURTIER'S TEMP. HEN. VIII.

1. Sir THOMAS BOLEYN, EARL OF WILTSHIRE, one of the numerous fathers-in-law to King Henry the Eighth, and grandfather of Queen Elizabeth, was of a Norfolk family, and grandson of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London in 1458. He appears to have risen as a diplomatist, as he was continually employed on embassies, and even so early, it is said, as before the birth of his daughter Anne, which took place in 1507. He was created Viscount Rochford June 18, 1525; the King's admiration of his daughter commenced in 1528; and Dec. 8, 1529, he was advanced to the titles of Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, his maternal grandfather, James Butler, having borne both those titles. Having survived his daughter two years, he died in 1538. [*Portrait in the Holbein Heads, by Chamberlain.*]

The larger Autograph, "*from Hever, thys Satyrday in the mornyng, by T. WYLSHER,*" is taken from a letter in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 100. Hever Castle, near Tunbridge, was the seat of the Boleyns, purchased by the Lord Mayor, Sir Geoffrey. After the Earl's death it was seized by the King; and it was afterwards the residence of Queen Anne of Cleves, from her divorce until her death in 1557.—The smaller Autograph is from the same volume, fol. 133, b.

2. GEORGE BOLEYN, VISCOUNT ROCHFORD, son of the preceding, by Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and only brother to Queen Anne, was, says Anthony à Wood, "educated in all kinds of polite learning among the Oxonians, at which time his natural inclinations to poetry were discovered and admired by his contemporaries. Afterwards resorting to the Royal Court, he was much adored there, specially by the female sex, for his admirable discourse and symmetry of body." He was summoned to Parliament in his father's Viscounty of Rochford, Jan. 5, 1533, but never after; for the King growing tired with Anne, involved her and her brother in one accusation of incest, and he was beheaded, two days before his sister, May 17, 1536. [*No Portrait.*]

This Signature is from the same volume as the preceding, fol. 108, b, attached to a letter addressed to the King, dated from Canterbury, Nov. 14, 1534, and reporting the arrival of the Admiral of France at that city, and his intended progress towards London. The letter is printed in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, by Park, vol. I. p. 251.

3. THOMAS HOWARD, second DUKE OF NORFOLK, and father-in-law to the Earl of Wiltshire above noticed, was one of the most distinguished Noblemen of his time. He was created Earl of Surrey in 1483, at the same time as his father was raised to the Dukedom; and elected a Knight of the Garter in the same year. He accompanied his father to the field of Bosworth, where the Duke was slain, and for which he was himself attainted, and for some time imprisoned. He was restored to the Earldom of Surrey in 1488, appointed Lord Treasurer of England in 1509, the 1st year of Henry VIII., and Earl Marshal in 1510. In 1513 he immortalized himself as the conqueror at Flodden; and was thereupon re-instated in his father's Dukedom of Norfolk, and received the well-known augmentation to the arms of Howard. He died May 21, 1524, at Framlingham, where his monument, originally at Thetford, is now standing. [*Portrait by Holbein.*]

The Autographs are from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 78, and 78, b.

4. THOMAS HOWARD, third DUKE OF NORFOLK, and son of the preceding, was installed K. G. in 1510; created Earl of Surrey in 1514, when his father was advanced to the Dukedom of Norfolk; was constituted Admiral of England in 1523, and distinguished himself as Commander against the Scots. He succeeded to his father's Dukedom in 1524; and afterwards rendered many important services to the State. He was not, however, safe under the tyrannical Henry; but nearly fell a victim to the faction which succeeded in the destruction of his son, the accomplished Earl of Surrey. It is supposed that King Henry's death alone stopped his execution; nor was he released from the Tower until the accession of Queen Mary. He died about a year after, aged upwards of eighty, August 25, 1554. [*Fine Portrait by Vorsterman, and one in Lodge, after Holbein.*]

These Signatures are taken from Cotton. MSS. "T. SURREY," Caligula B. II. fol. 153, and "T. NORFOLK," Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 79.

5. HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY, the Poet. He was son of the subject of the preceding notice, and was born about 1516. He was never honoured with any high appointments, but his talents and accomplishments have elicited the enthusiastic praise of all his biographers. A man of learning, a genius, and a hero; of a generous temper and refined heart, he united all the gallantry and unbroken spirit of a rude age with all the elegance and graces of a polished æra. Condemned on frivolous charges of treason, he was beheaded on Tower-hill in January 1546-7. [*Portrait by Hollar, after Holbein, and one in Lodge.*]

His Signature, dated "*ffrom Boloyn, October, 1545,*" is from a letter to Lord Cobham, Deputy of Calais, in Harl. MSS. 283.

6. Lord WILLIAM HOWARD, LORD HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, K. G. was a younger son of the second Duke of Norfolk. He acted as Earl Marshal in the absence of his brother at the Coronation of Anne Boleyn; and was afterwards engaged in various embassies and military services. In 1553-4, the first year of Queen Mary, No. 1.—B.

he was created Lord Howard of Effingham; and constituted Lord High Admiral, which office he filled until July 1572, when he retired with the place of Lord Privy-seal. He was also appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Mary in 1557, and so continued to Queen Elizabeth until his death in January 1572-3, when he was buried at Ryegate. His successor was his son Charles, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral at the period of the Spanish Armada. [*Portrait after a picture by L. de Heere.*]

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 279.

7. THOMAS GREY, second MARQUIS OF DORSET, K. G. succeeded his father in that title in 1500. In 1513 he was General of an army of 10,000 men sent into Spain; but which was soon recalled. The other particulars recorded of him are of ordinary occurrence in his high station. He died in 1530. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

The specimen of his writing is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 91. It was to Cardinal Wolsey that he signed himself "assurethly yours to do you plesyr, THOMAS DORSETT."

8. HENRY GREY, third MARQUIS OF DORSET, son of the preceding, father of Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk; in which character he is elsewhere noticed.

The present Signature of his, "your louyng assweryd frynd, HENRY DORSETT," is from a letter in the same volume, fol. 102, b.

9. CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK, K. G. brother-in-law to King Henry the Eighth, and father-in-law to the Marquis just noticed. He was son of Sir William Brandon, who was standard-bearer to the Earl of Richmond at Bosworth-field, and was slain there by the hands of King Richard himself. Charles was a companion of the youthful pastimes of Henry the Eighth; he early engaged the affections of the Prince, and, wonderful to say, never lost them. Being contracted to marry the heiress of Viscount Lisle, he was created to that dignity in 1513; but the lady afterwards refusing him, the patent was cancelled. In 1510 he greatly signalled himself in a tournament at the coronation of the Queen of France, his future wife. That Princess, whose affections he is supposed to have engaged previously to her first marriage, was united to him (probably the only subject the King would have allowed her to marry,) May 13, 1515. She died in 1533, he in 1545. Considering the age in which he lived, he deserves some credit for his constant maintenance of favour with the King, combined with popularity among the people. His constitution was robust and athletic, and his person dignified and graceful. [*Portraits by Bartolozzi and Vertue, after Holbein; also one in Lodge.*]

His Autograph is from the Cotton. MSS. Titus B. I. fol. 70. It is to be read "To the Kynges grace. By your most yowmyll sogyth [subject] and sarvant, CHARLYS SUFFOLK."

10. SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, a distinguished soldier, was created EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON in 1537, and installed a Knight of the Garter. He was Lord High Admiral from 1536 to 1540. He died, without issue, while leading an army to Scotland, in the year 1543. [*Portrait by Bartolozzi, from a drawing by Holbein.*]

The original of his Signature is among others of the Lords of the Council, in Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 144.

11. HENRY SOMERSET, the second EARL OF WORCESTER, succeeded his father in that title April 15, 1526. He had previously distinguished himself in the wars in France, and had shortly before been one of the Commissioners for concluding a peace with that country. He died Nov. 26, 1549, and was buried at Ragland, leaving his son William his successor. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 98.

12. SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, LORD BERNERS, the translator of Froissart, succeeded his grandfather in that title in 1474, at the age of seven. His education was at Oxford. He was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer for life in 1514, and dying in 1532, in the situation of Lieutenant of Calais, was there buried. Besides his translation of Froissart, several original works were the production of his pen. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Autograph is from the same volume as the preceding, fol. 118. It is the signature of a letter to the King: "At Calceys. By yr lowly servant, JOHN BERNERS."

13. GEORGE BROOKE, sixth LORD COBHAM, K. G. He was Lieutenant-General in the North of England in 1551; and was afterwards imprisoned by Mary, for having been engaged in Wyatt's conspiracy, but was soon enlarged. He died in 1558, leaving his son William his successor. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

He signs himself to Lord Cromwell "by yours assuredlye, GEORGE COBHAM;" from the same volume, fol. 112.

14. JOHN NEVILLE, succeeded his father as LORD LATIMER in 1530. He is little memorable except as having been the first husband of Queen Katherine Parr. He had no issue by her; but by a former lady had John, the last Lord Latimer, whom he left his successor in 1542. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

He was to the Lord Privy-seal (probably Cromwell) "yor lordships assuredly to comande, JOHN LATYMER." Ibid. fol. 131.

was created Lord Howard of Effingham, and continued Lord High Admiral, which office he filled until 1572, when he retired with the title of Lord Howard. He was also appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Elizabeth in 1572, and so continued to Queen Elizabeth until his death in January 1579, when he was buried at St. Dunstons. His successor was his son Charles, afterwards Earl of Nottingham.

Lord Howard of Effingham, at the battle of Gravelines, 1572, was the first English admiral to command a fleet of ships in a battle. He was also the first English admiral to be created a peer. He was created Earl of Nottingham in 1572. He died in 1579. He was buried at St. Dunstons.

Howard, Charles, third Viscount of Effingham, son of the preceding, father of Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. He was created Viscount of Effingham in 1572. He died in 1579. He was buried at St. Dunstons.

Howard, Charles, fourth Viscount of Effingham, son of the preceding, father of Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. He was created Viscount of Effingham in 1572. He died in 1579. He was buried at St. Dunstons.

Howard, Charles, fifth Viscount of Effingham, son of the preceding, father of Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. He was created Viscount of Effingham in 1572. He died in 1579. He was buried at St. Dunstons.

Howard, Charles, sixth Viscount of Effingham, son of the preceding, father of Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. He was created Viscount of Effingham in 1572. He died in 1579. He was buried at St. Dunstons.

Howard, Charles, seventh Viscount of Effingham, son of the preceding, father of Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. He was created Viscount of Effingham in 1572. He died in 1579. He was buried at St. Dunstons.

Howard, Charles, eighth Viscount of Effingham, son of the preceding, father of Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. He was created Viscount of Effingham in 1572. He died in 1579. He was buried at St. Dunstons.

Howard, Charles, ninth Viscount of Effingham, son of the preceding, father of Lady Jane Grey, and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. He was created Viscount of Effingham in 1572. He died in 1579. He was buried at St. Dunstons.

Myn owne curerly belovyd cronkel. I beseeche y^e as ye
 leue me and wyl eny^r & any thyng for me repare hyther
 thys day. at some of the parlement y^e becom v^e byng.
 aparte all thyng for thur nyne pr. I wold not owly
 comynous thyng vnto yow on heren for my d^ept and
 xelif. I wold haue yow god sad dystrit admyse and admyss^{on}
 I haue also f^{or} thyng cōfyrmyng yow self myght^{am}
 Bure ye wold be glad to f^{or} and landre fygli n^{or} th^{er}son.
 & to f^{or} thys myght ye may repare only in the mornyng
 agsyn yf nede shue. to requyre et n^{or} vale
 y^e from d^effer m. f^{or} thys Saturday. m. of mornyng. at
 m^{id}le h^{ou}de and m^{id}swell f^{or} of y^e d^effynys h^{ou}er.

Thomas Mowley.

T. Car^{ls} Ebor^e

and thus a l^{ong}thly f^{or} p^{re}ssur y^e good lordship in my^e hono^r.
 From hampton w^{rite} the xxvijth day of November

Edouarde Ebor^e:

Cuthbert Duresme

y^e h^{ou}ble B^{is}hopman p^{ro}p^{er}e.

R^{ic}ard Spinton

William Can^{on}ical

Murphy h^{ou}st^{er} at d^el^{and}
 Duresme

alway m^{ost} redy and d^eff^{er}ent to do as h^{ou}nd^{er}s
 y^e m^{ost} h^{ou}ble f^{or} m^{ost}
 h^{ou}nd^{er} h^{ou}nd^{er} and d^ely
 h^{ou}nd^{er} S^{te}. Winton

CHURCHMEN TEMP. HENRY THE EIGHTH.

1. THOMAS WOLSEY, CARDINAL OF ST. CECILIA, was the most powerful ecclesiastic that has ever flourished in this country, and the most able statesman of the age which he adorned. He was born at Ipswich in 1471, and at Oxford was termed "the boy Bachelor," from having taken that degree at the early age of fourteen. His first preferment, a living in Somersetshire, was conferred on him by the Marquis of Dorset, to whose sons he had been tutor. Having been introduced at Court as a Royal Chaplain, he soon gained great credit with Henry the Seventh for the talent and expedition with which he executed a mission to Flanders; and was presently appointed Dean of Lincoln. The first notice taken of him by Henry the Eighth was to appoint him his Almoner; and from that period, becoming the young Monarch's favourite minister, flattering his prejudices, abetting his passions, and relieving him from the cares and restraint of public business, Deaneries, Bishoprics, and valuable offices were poured upon him with unparalleled rapidity. His income, at the height of his grandeur, has been computed to have exceeded that of the Crown; his household surpassed in splendour the courts of most sovereigns, and he was courted and flattered by all the Princes of Europe. His whole energies were then directed to the acquisition of the Papal chair; but of that he was twice disappointed. The impatience of the King at the delay of his first divorce, his eagerness to commence the Reformation, and the decided enmity of his consort, Anne Boleyn, contributed to Wolsey's fall. The Cardinal died broken-hearted, in Leicester Abbey, Nov. 30, 1530. [*Portraits by Elstracke, Holland, Marshall, Houbraken; and one in Lodge's Portraits, after Holbein.*]

The specimen of his Writing is part of a letter to Cromwell, in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 76:

"Myn owne enterly beloved Cromwel. I beseeche yow as ye love me, and wyl evyr do any thyng for me, repara hyther thys day as soun as the parleme't ys brokyn up, leyng [laying] aparte all thyngs for that tyme; for I wold nut onely comynycut thyngs unto yow wherin for my co'fort and relef I wold have your good, sad, dyscret advyse and counsell, but also upon the same commytt sertyng thyngs requyryng expedicion to yow, on my behalf to be solycyted. This I pray yow therfor,—to hast your commyng hyther assafore, with owt omytting so to do as ye tender my socor, reliff, and comfort, and quyetnes of mynde. And thus fare ye wel: ffrom Asher in hast thys Satyrday in the mornyng, with the rude hande and sorrowfull hert of your assured lover,
T. CARLIS. EBOR.

"I have also serteyn thyngs co's'nyng [concerning] yow' sylf, wych I am suere ye wolbe glad to here, and knowe; sayle nut therfor to be here thys nygth.—Ye may retorne erly in the mornyng ageyn, yf nede shul so requyre; et iter'm vale."

Esher was a palace of the See of Winchester, and the first retreat of Wolsey after his fall. This letter was doubtless then indited. —The other Signature, "THOMAS WULEY," is taken from Titus, B. i. fol. 99. There are in that volume two letters addressed to Bishop Fox, which have his Signature so written. The name attached to his father's will is spelt in the same manner.

2. CUTHBERT TUNSTALL, BISHOP OF DURHAM, was descended from an ancient knightly family in Leicestershire. In 1516 he was appointed Master of the Rolls (an office, as that of Chancellor, then chiefly supplied by churchmen); and in the same year he was joined with Sir Thomas More in an embassy to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, at Brussels. There he lodged under the same roof with Erasmus. On his return, in 1519, he was rewarded with the Deanery of Sarum; and he afterwards went on other embassies. In 1522 he was elevated to the Bishopric of London, and in 1523 made Lord Privy-seal. In 1529 he was translated to the See of Durham. Tunstall's disposition was mild and tolerant, neither persecuting towards others nor bigotted in himself; but the aggrandizing Duke of Northumberland procured his deprivation, considering the episcopal lands in that and the neighbouring counties an appropriate support to his new title. This was not, however, concluded until 1552, and Mary was enabled to restore Tunstall very speedily to his bishopric and its possessions. Elizabeth, at her accession, was inclined to view him with clemency; but refusing, when it came to the question, to change his religious creed, he was the last of the ejected Bishops. After a few months of easy confinement under Archbishop Parker at Lambeth Palace, during which the See was not given away, he died Nov. 18, 1559, aged 85, and was buried at Lambeth. [*Portrait in Hutchinson's Durham, and Fiddes's Wolsey.*]

This Autograph is from a letter to Cromwell in the Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 142: "and thus almygthy Jh'u pres've yo' good lordship in mych honor. Ffrom hampto' curte, the xxvijth day off November." The Signature is taken from Cleopatra, E. vi. fol. 247.

3. EDWARD LEE, the successor of Wolsey as ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, was grandson of Sir Richard Lee, who was twice Lord Mayor of London. His patron was Sir Thomas More; and, like the other great ecclesiastics of the day, he was employed in several negociations abroad. He was raised to his Archiepiscopal See in 1531, having previously held no higher preferment than that of Archdeacon of Colchester. He died Sept. 6, 1544. He was warmly opposed to the Reformation, but was learned, virtuous, and charitable.

His Signature "EDOUARDE EBOR." is from a letter to Henry the Eighth, on the Royal supremacy over the Church, in the Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. 6, fol. 236.

4. WILLIAM WARHAM, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, and Lord High Chancellor, was born of a gentleman's family, at Oakley in Hampshire. Having executed an embassy to Burgundy respecting Perkin Warbeck, and having for some time filled the office of Master of the Rolls, he was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1502, and Chancellor shortly after. In 1503 he was preferred to the Bishopric of London; in 1503-4 No. 2.—D.

translated to Canterbury, and in 1506 elected Chancellor of Oxford. He continued to exercise his elevated office in the State, until Wolsey, with whom he had a lengthened struggle for superiority, at last acquired a complete ascendancy. Archbishop Warham resigned the Seals in 1515, at the time that the Cardinal obtained his legantine power. On Wolsey's fall, in 1529, they were again offered to him, but, being then far advanced in years and displeased with the proceedings of the Court, he declined the offer. He died at Canterbury in 1532, and was buried in a chapel he had built in that cathedral. Warham was a great patron of Erasmus, who in one place styles him his only Mæcenas, and in another declares, "Nullum absoluti præsulis dotem in eo desideres." The same author has left a delightful picture of the private life of this able, dignified, and sober-minded prelate. [*Effigy at Canterbury. Portraits, after Holbein, by Vertue, Bartolozzi, and in Lodge.*]

The Signature "WILL'M CANTUAR." is from a letter to Wolsey, in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. XIII. fol. 77.

5. RICHARD FOX, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, an able statesman and munificent benefactor, was born of humble parentage, at Ropesley, near Grantham. Introduced by Bishop Morton, he was appointed one of the Privy-council immediately upon the accession of Henry the Seventh. Two years after he was raised to the Bishopric of Exeter, was appointed Keeper of the Privy-seal, and also for some time officiated as Secretary of State. He was translated to the See of Bath and Wells in 1492, to Durham in 1494, and in 1500 to Winchester. In the same year he was also chosen Chancellor of Cambridge, but he resigned that office to Dr. Fisher in 1501; in 1507 he was elected to the Mastership of Pembroke Hall, which he retained until 1519. He afterwards founded the college of Corpus Christi in that University. He went on several embassies to Scotland and France; and was always highly esteemed by Henry the Seventh, who also appointed him one of his executors. In the following reign his place was soon occupied by the rising Wolsey, and he retired with Warham from the sphere of political business. Wolsey endeavoured to persuade him to resign the See of Winchester for a pension: he would not, however, consent; and the grasping favourite was detained from the wealthy prize until the Bishop's death in 1528. Fox has a beautiful monumental chapel in Winchester cathedral. [*Portraits by Vertue, Faber, &c.*]

His Autograph: "yo^r hu'ble bedeman & preste, RI. WYNTON," is from Cotton. MSS. Faustina, E. VII. fol. 121. attached to a letter to Wolsey respecting Calais, printed in Ellis's Series, vol. II. with an engraved fac-simile of a contemporary view of that town. Bishop Fox was blind for his last ten years, and the signature of this letter, written about 1522, is the only part in his handwriting.

6. THOMAS RUTHALL, BISHOP OF DURHAM, was a native of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. He became Keeper of the Privy-seal, Secretary of State, and in 1509 Bishop of Durham. He accumulated immense riches in the See; and his death is said to have been hastened by his chagrin at an accident which was consequent upon them. The King had ordered him to compile an account of the Crown revenues; and in a similar book a statement was drawn up of his own wealth. The wrong volume was delivered to Wolsey, and the Cardinal failed not to point out to the King where he might readily relieve his necessities. Henry made no ungenerous use of the disclosure; but the Bishop soon after died, Feb. 16, 1522-3, and was succeeded by Wolsey in the See of Durham. [*Effigy in Westminster Abbey. No engraved Portrait.*]

His Autograph, "wretyn hastylie at Akland. T. DURESME," is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. VI. fol. 40.

7. STEPHEN GARDINER, successor of Wolsey as BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, and Chancellor of England, is supposed to have been an illegitimate son of Lionel Widville, Bishop of Salisbury, a brother of the Queen of Edward the Fourth. He was born at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, in 1482. He was introduced to the Court as an attendant of the Duke of Norfolk, and then of Cardinal Wolsey, to whom he became a most confidential secretary. In 1527 he was sent to Rome to negotiate the King's divorce; and Wolsey, in a letter to the Pope, styled him "dimidium sui." Gardiner's fortune survived his patron's fall; and two years after he was raised to fill the seat which Wolsey had vacated at Winchester. He continued the servile minister of the arbitrary Henry until that Monarch's death; but, after a troublesome opposition to the ministry of King Edward, was deprived of his See in 1550. Mary restored him both to the See and the Chancellorship on her accession in 1553; and he became one of the principal instruments of her persecutions—second only to the odious Bonner. He died at Whitehall, Nov. 12, 1555; and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where one of the numerous monumental chapels is dedicated to his memory. Gardiner was a learned scholar and profound politician; but double-dealing and unprincipled. [*Portraits, from Holbein, by R. White, &c.*]

The specimen of the writing is from the same MSS. Cleopatra, E. VI. fol. 200, addressed to Henry the Eighth: "alway most redy and desirous to doo as becometh, Yo^r most humble subget, most bounden chapelen, and dayly bedeman, STE. WINTON."

PRELATES OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1. **HUGH LATIMER, BISHOP OF WORCESTER**, was born about 1470, the son of a respectable yeoman of Thurcaston in Leicestershire. He was educated at Cambridge, and became with Bilney, who afterwards suffered at Norwich, a principal leader of the reforming party in that university. After encountering numberless difficulties and persecutions, he was, on the triumph of Protestantism, consecrated Bishop of Worcester in 1535. But he resigned the see in 1539 rather than consent to Henry's six articles; and, through the persecution of Gardiner, was imprisoned during the latter years of Henry's reign. The reign of Edward was the meridian of his fame as a preacher at Court; but he could not be persuaded to resume his episcopal office. When upwards of eighty, the venerable Latimer, fastened to the same stake with Ridley, was burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. [*Portraits by Gifford, Gunst, Vertue, &c.*]

The passage of Latimer's Writing is from a letter, probably addressed to Cromwell, in which, speaking of an obstinate Romish preacher, he says, "*As far as I ca' learne of such as have co'mynyd w' hy', he ys wylyly wyttyd, diversly [diversly] lernyd, mootly affectyd, boolde natt a lytull, zelous more then ynowgh.* Yours, H. Wygorn." Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. v. fol. 363.

2. **JOHN FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER**, was born at Beverley in 1459, and was a Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He is supposed to have led to that university the bounty of Margaret Countess of Richmond, to whom he was Confessor, and who appointed him her first Divinity Professor there in 1502. In 1504 he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester and elected Chancellor of Cambridge university. He refused a richer see; but was for thirty years one of the principal English prelates, highly respected for his piety and learning. To the ancient church his attachment was firm; and as a forward combatant of Luther he was for a time the more esteemed by Henry; but afterwards, when the King changed, and Fisher would not change, he received, though far advanced in years, the most cruel treatment. He was deprived in 1534 as an accomplice of the Maid of Kent; and remaining imprisoned, was in the following year required to take the oath of supremacy, and condemned on his refusal. The Pope had just before elected him a Cardinal. Fisher was beheaded on Tower-hill, June 22, 1535, shortly before the virtuous Sir Thomas More suffered from having pursued the same line of conduct. [*Portraits, from Holbein, by Houbraken, Bartolozzi, and many others.*]

The passage of Fisher's Writing is from a letter which he addressed to the King, when imprisoned, on the business of the Maid of Kent: "*This is a veray trowth, ass God help my sowl att my most neede,—All be itt I refused to swear to sum other parcels bycause that my conscience would not serve me so to doo.*" This letter, which is dated "*At the Tower, the xxij day of December,*" and signed "*Jo. Roffs.*" is preserved with several other documents relating to his trial in the Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. vi. fol. 162.

3. **NICHOLAS RIDLEY, BISHOP OF LONDON**, was a native of Wilmonswick in Northumberland, and became in 1524 a Fellow of Pembroke hall, Cambridge. During three years' travel on the Continent, he enjoyed personal intercourse with some of the principal Reformers; and, having afterwards the patronage of Cranmer, was consecrated Bishop of Rochester in 1547. In 1550 he was translated to London in the place of Bonner; and his conduct in the see was temperate, wise, and beneficent. On the death of King Edward, however, in his zeal for the reformed religion, he played an active part in the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey as Queen; and he suffered at Oxford, with Latimer, as above noticed. [*Portrait in Heroologia, by R. White, &c.*]

Ridley's Signature, "*Yours in Christ, Nic. London.*" is from a letter in the Lansdowne MSS. 2, fol. 104.

4. **REGINALD POLE, a CARDINAL and ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**, was born May 11, 1500, the fourth and youngest son of Margaret Plantagenet, niece of King Edward the Fourth, and heiress of the house of Clarence, by her only husband Sir Richard Pole, K. G. descended from a family in Wales. He was educated first among the Carthusians of Shene, and afterwards at Magdalen college, Oxford. Having entered into holy orders at an early age, he was preferred to several benefices, of which the principal was the Deanery of Exeter, and was for a time much in favour with Henry the Eighth. In 1519 he visited Italy; and, during more than five years' stay, was distinguished for his attachment to polite literature. He returned to England in 1525, but, on the commencement of the Reformation, again left the country. The King summoned him to return, and on his refusal, deprived him of his Deanery, and proclaimed him traitor; but the loss was more than repaired by a Cardinal's hat, conferred upon him in 1535. He then visited both the Emperor and the French King in the character of a Legate from the Pope; and the Romish party in England began to regard him as a person fitted by his talents to be placed upon the throne, in the event of a triumph over the heretics. Henry, unable to award him personal punishment, took vengeance on his family, and beheaded his elder brother Lord Montacute in 1538-9, and his mother, the aged Countess of Salisbury, in 1541. At the death of Pope Paul the Third, in 1550, Cardinal Pole was actually chosen his successor, though, from having himself required a more formal election than had taken place, he was afterwards set aside in favour of another candidate. This had scarcely transpired, when the death of Edward the Sixth opened to Pole an opportunity of returning home; and

again very lofty expectations were formed for him, in the character of King consort. The Emperor, however, contrived to detain him abroad till the union of Mary with his son Philip had been concluded; he then returned, and was raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, May 22, 1555. He closed his eventful life on the day after Queen Mary, Nov. 18, 1558. [*Portraits by Major, Larmessin, and others; in Lodge from Titian.*]

The first Autograph of the Cardinal is from a letter to Bishop Tunstall, "*writen in a place in the contre besyde Padoa, By yo^r good Lordshipp's assured oratore, RAYNOLD POLE.*" This, with several others of his letters, is preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. vi. fol. 337, and is printed, extending almost to the length of a pamphlet, in Strype's Annals, Appendix to vol. I. p. 206.—The Signature as "*REG. Car^{lis} Cantuarien.*" is from a letter written to Queen Mary so recently before the decease of them both as Nov. 14, 1558. He speaks in it of "the vehemence of his sickness," and the approach of death. The Signature only is in his hand. Vesp. F. III. fol. 13.

5. THOMAS CRANMER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was born of a gentleman's family at Aslacton in Nottinghamshire, in 1489. His education was at Jesus college, Cambridge. Having made himself known to Fox and Gardiner, he rose into favour by his palatable suggestion of taking, on the business of the divorce, the opinion of a number of the learned divines of Europe, rather than depending on the Pope. A treatise he had compiled on the subject having been approved, and rewarded with the Archdeaconry of Taunton, in 1530 he was sent abroad to carry his plan into execution. His services being appreciated most highly, he was on the death of Warham in 1532, at once exalted to the highest prelacy in the King's gift; and became, in that powerful post, the great founder of the Reformed Church of England. For the temperance and prudence which moderated his zeal whilst in the perilous post of administration under the wayward Henry, his enemies have the power of charging him with worldliness; but let him not be blamed for those characteristics by which alone the success of his vast work was insured. Though a recantation into which he was trepanned at the accession of Mary, exhibited a temporary weakness; yet the fortitude and resignation which he soon after summoned, when submitted to his last trial, fully vindicate his character as that of a Christian hero. He was burnt at Oxford, about three months after Ridley and Latimer, March 21, 1555-6. [*Portraits after Holbein, by Hondius, Vertue, &c.; in Lodge, after "Gerbicus Fliccius."*]

The passage of Cranmer's Writing is from a letter to Cromwell, in Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. vi. fol. 181: "*I doubte not but you do right wel reme'mbre that my lorde of Rochest' [Fisher] and mast' More [meaning Sir Thomas] were co'tented to be sworne to the acte of the kyng's succession, but not to the p'amble of the same. ffro' my man' at Croydon. THOMAS Cantuar.*"

6. EDMOND BONNER, BISHOP OF LONDON, was the son of a peasant at Hanley in Worcestershire, and attained the degree of Doctor of Common Law, at Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1525. He rose under the patronage of Wolsey, who employed him at Rome on the subject of the divorce. In 1538 he was Ambassador at Paris when nominated to the see of Hereford; was translated to that of London previously to his being consecrated; and at Henry's death was Ambassador with the Emperor. In 1549 he was deprived; but having been restored by Mary in 1553, he acquired during that reign a hateful immortality as the chief persecutor of the Protestants, in whose tortures he even personally assisted—a picture the more disgusting from the coarseness of his person and brutality of his features. On Elizabeth's accession, though of course again deprived, the life of this legal butcher was spared, more from general principles, than from individual justice. He died in the Marshalsea prison ten years after, Sept. 5, 1569. [*Portraits by Facius, &c.*]

It is not known to whom Bonner signed, "*Your good Lordshipp's most bound, & wel assured to comande, EDMOND BONER.*" Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 155.

7. JOHN HOPTON, BISHOP OF NORWICH, was born at Mirfield near Leeds, and was educated at Oxford, in the convent of Dominican friars, of whom, on his return from a visit to Italy, he was appointed Prior about 1530. Having been Chaplain to Queen Mary, she appointed him Bishop of Norwich in 1554; he died in 1558.

The Signature of "*JOHN Norwyche,*" is from a letter to Lord Sussex, in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 160, printed by Mr. Ellis, 1st Series, vol. II. p. 188.

8. EDWARD FOX, BISHOP OF HEREFORD, was born at Dursley in Gloucestershire, educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, where he became Provost in 1528. He accompanied Gardiner in a mission to Rome respecting the divorce; was afterwards Ambassador to France and Germany, and was the chief political agent of the Reformation. He became Bishop of Hereford in 1535, and died in London, May 8, 1538.

The Signature of "*EDWARDE FFOXE, Heref.*" is from Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. vi. fol. 201.

9. JOHN LONGLAND, BISHOP OF LINCOLN, was born at Henley-upon-Thames in 1476, and educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford. He was appointed Dean of Salisbury in 1514, Bishop of Lincoln 1521, and elected Chancellor of Oxford University in 1532. As Almoner and Confessor to the King, he was in personal attendance upon Henry; and is supposed to have been the person who, at the instigation of Wolsey, to whose interests he was entirely devoted, first suggested the divorce of Queen Katherine. He died in his episcopal palace at Woburn in 1547. [*Portrait in the Oxford Almanac, 1749.*]

"*Your bedesman & preste, JOHN Linc.*" is from a letter to Cromwell, *ibid.* fol. 260; printed in Strype's Annals, App. to vol. I. p. 138.

...and in 1506 elected Chancellor of Oxford. He continued to exercise his elevated office in the same manner until Wolsey, with whom he had a long personal acquaintance, in 1517, at the time that the Cardinal obtained the papal power. On Wolsey's fall, in 1525, they were again united to him, but, being then far advanced in years and disheartened with the proceedings of the Court, he declined the offer. He died at Canterbury in 1532 and was buried in a chapel he had built in that cathedral. Wolsey was a great patron of literature, who in no place gives him his only successor, and in another direction, "William Alabaster" presents down to us a most beautiful picture of the private life of this able, dignified, and sober-minded prelate. [Lives of the Kings of England, by John Gough Nichols, London, 1825, vol. 1, p. 133.]

3. Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, an able statesman and successful negotiator, was born of humble parentage at Rye, near Gowerham. Induced by Bishop Morton, he was appointed one of the King's counsellors immediately upon the accession of Henry the Seventh. Two years after he was raised to the Bishopric of Exeter, was appointed Master of the King's jewels, and also for some time officiated as Secretary of State. He was translated to the See of Bath and Wells in 1523, to Durham in 1525, and in 1530 to Winchester. In the same year he was also chosen Chancellor of Cambridge, but he resigned that office to the Duke of Norfolk. In 1537 he was elected to the Mastership of Pembroke Hall, which he retained until 1546. He afterwards founded the college of Corpus Christi in that University. He went on several missions to Scotland and France; and was always highly esteemed by Henry the Seventh, who also appointed him one of his executors. In the following reign his place was soon occupied by the rising Wolsey, and he retired with Wolsey from the sphere of political business. Wolsey endeavored to persuade him to resign the See of Winchester for a pension; he would not, however, consent; and the ensuing quarrel was determined from the wealthy prelate until the Bishop's death in 1538. Fox has a beautiful monumental chapel in Winchester cathedral. [Lives of the Kings of England, by John Gough Nichols, London, 1825, vol. 1, p. 133.]

4. Thomas Hurst, Bishop of Exeter, was a native of Gloucestershire. He became Keeper of the Privy seal, Secretary of State, and in 1509 Bishop of Durham. He accumulated important offices in the See; and his death is said to have been hastened by his exertions at an accident which was caused upon them. The King had ordered him to compile an account of the Crown revenues; and in a similar book a statement was drawn up of his own wealth. The wrong volume was delivered to Wolsey, and the Cardinal failed not to point out to the King where he might readily reverse his decision. Henry made no objection to the Bishop's resignation; but the Bishop soon after died, Feb. 10, 1523, and was succeeded by Wolsey. [Lives of the Kings of England, by John Gough Nichols, London, 1825, vol. 1, p. 133.]

5. Thomas Gascoigne, successor of Wolsey as Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England, is supposed to have been an illegitimate son of Lionel Woodville, Bishop of Salisbury, a brother of the Queen of Edward the Fourth. He was born at St. Edmund's Bay, in Suffolk, in 1482. He was introduced to the Court as an attendant of the Duke of Norfolk, and then of Cardinal Wolsey, to whom he became a most confidential secretary. In 1527 he was sent to Rome to negotiate the King's divorce; and Wolsey, in a letter to the Pope, styled him "dilectum virum." Gascoigne's fortune survived his patron's fall; and two years after he was raised to fill the seat which Wolsey had vacated at Winchester. He continued the active minister of the Cardinal, Henry VIII., until the Cardinal's death; but after a troublesome opposition to the ministry of John Fisher, who was appointed in his place in 1534. Henry restored him both to the See and the Chancellorship on his accession in 1535; and he became one of the principal instruments of the principal instruments of the Cardinal, who was in the last of his life at Winchester, Nov. 15, 1535; and was buried in the cathedral, where one of the most magnificent tombs is dedicated to his memory. Gascoigne was a learned scholar and profound politician, but devoid of any high and ennobling qualities. [Lives of the Kings of England, by John Gough Nichols, London, 1825, vol. 1, p. 133.]

6. Thomas Hurst, Bishop of Exeter, was a native of Gloucestershire. He became Keeper of the Privy seal, Secretary of State, and in 1509 Bishop of Durham. He accumulated important offices in the See; and his death is said to have been hastened by his exertions at an accident which was caused upon them. The King had ordered him to compile an account of the Crown revenues; and in a similar book a statement was drawn up of his own wealth. The wrong volume was delivered to Wolsey, and the Cardinal failed not to point out to the King where he might readily reverse his decision. Henry made no objection to the Bishop's resignation; but the Bishop soon after died, Feb. 10, 1523, and was succeeded by Wolsey. [Lives of the Kings of England, by John Gough Nichols, London, 1825, vol. 1, p. 133.]

As far as I can know of such as have been injured at
 by ye myghty myght, duntly by myght, moorly
 affrayde, booke nat a guilt, zealous, now
 shun you wight,

your 4 wygorn

This is a wery trowth and god help my soul and my most
 needs All beut / refused to sue to from other parcels
 by virtue that my conscience would not serve me so to doo

At the Town the xxv day of December

Yours in Christ
 Nic London.

Jo Roffe

weint in a place in the center where the ladye padoe

Reg Carl^{ly} Cantuarie

By yt good Lordshipp
 assure I ozeatw

Yours to poh.

I doubt not but you do right well
 remembre that my lord of Wochest and mast yore
 were contented to be free to the acts of the byss
 succession, but not to the pambles of the same.

At my maner at Croydon Thomas Cantuarie

your good lordshipp
 soft be dnt wnt affrayde
 to remembre
 R. Inomly 2 bones

John norrey for

Edmund Hore York

your bedfman ppriso
 John Hore

2
in haste scribbled by
Volund 00:00 at the

3
I had sipped always
most comedy
The Wiat

6
Geffenloerney

7
Sapit qui Gustinet
1561

8
And worldly profit I trust exposures probably a day
more a more shall prove that I never was very greedy thereon.

At my new school in Cholegiff the fifteenth day of march
by the known end found of

The. Mow. R.

Published by J. B. Nichols & Son, 1828.

6
Falkenstein - Tafel zur
Hälfte abgemessen
18. IV. 28.

Ph.

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
LIFE OF THE LATE KING CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
LIFE OF THE LATE KING CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
LIFE OF THE LATE KING CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET

SCHOLARS AND POETS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1. ROWLAND LEE, LL.D. was the priest who privately married King Henry to Anne Boleyn at the nunnery of Sopewell, near St. Alban's, Nov. 14, 1532. He was soon after nominated BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD. In 15... he was appointed President of Wales, which was incorporated with England whilst under his administration. He died in St. Chad's college in Shrewsbury, of which his brother was Dean, Jan. 24, 1542. During Lee's episcopacy the church of Coventry, his principal cathedral, was destroyed; on which account the subsequent incumbents of the see have been styled Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, and no longer, as formerly, of Coventry and Lichfield.

His Signature is from a letter "*In haste scriblyd by ROLAND Co'e et Lich.*" in the Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. vi. fol. 165 b.

2. WILLIAM LILY, "the Grammarian," was born at Odiam in Hampshire, about 1466, and was educated at Oxford. Having taken one degree in arts, he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; on his way back studied for some time at Rhodes, and visited the cities of Italy. After his return to England he taught grammar, poetry, and rhetoric, in London; and, on Dean Colet's founding St. Paul's School in 1510, was appointed its first master. He laboured in that station for twelve years, during which he compiled his Grammar and several other works. He died of the plague, Feb. 25, 1522-3, having acquired the character of a profound scholar and an excellent master. [*Portrait.*]

To a letter dated "*Venetiis, xiiii^o calend' Aprileis,*" and addressed to "*Thomæ Starkeio, Londini,*" is attached the Signature, "*Tuus, G. LILIUS.*" Harl. MSS. 6989, fol. 25.

3. SIR THOMAS WIAT, the elder, one of the most learned and accomplished men of his age, was born 1503, at Allington Castle in Kent, the son of Sir Henry Wiat, a Privy-Councillor, and Treasurer of the King's Chamber. The honour of Sir Thomas's education is shared by both Universities; he travelled with the accomplished Earl of Surrey, and having, as Wood says, tasted with him "the sweet and stately measures of the Italian poesy," joined him in adapting it to our language. Their Poems were ushered to the world together in 1565, and have been frequently re-printed, but most magnificently in 1815, in two volumes 4to. edited by Dr. Nott. Sir Thomas was for some time Ambassador at Brussels. When at home his influence with Henry the Eighth was proverbial; and it was said by one of his admirers, that he combined the wit of Sir Thomas More and the wisdom of Sir Thomas Cromwell. Wiat died in 1541, at the early age of 37, at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, when on his way to the coast on some diplomatic business not precisely ascertained. His son Sir Thomas the younger was the leader of the conspiracy in Mary's reign. [*Portraits in Chamberlain's Holbein Heads; also copied by Dalton and Scriven.*]

"*Yor lordshipp's allway most bounden,* THO. WIAT," is from a letter of unknown address. Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. xiii. fol. 160 b.

4. JOHN LELAND, the father of Topographers, was a native of London. He was educated at St. Paul's school under Lily; and afterwards both at Cambridge and at Oxford. After a visit to Paris, he entered into holy orders, and was presented to a living in the Marches of Calais. He was next appointed Keeper of the King's Library, and one of the Royal Chaplains. In 1533 he was entrusted with the King's commission under the great seal, to "search for England's antiquities," in the monastic libraries; and he spent six years in travelling the country for that purpose, and for making the topographical observations which compose his invaluable Itinerary. Having been amply provided with church preferment, he had settled in his house in London to digest his collections, when unfortunately he was attacked by insanity, afflicted by which he died within two years, April 18, 1552. His manuscripts, having found their way through various private hands to the Ashmolean library, were first published by Hearne. [*Bust in All-Souls' college, Oxford, engraved by Grignion.*]

The sentence "*paludamentum militare est orname'tu'; inde armis ornati paludati dicu'tur,*" and the Signature "*JOAN'ES LEYLONDUS,*" are from a Latin translation of Homer, Cologne 1522, filled with MSS. annotations by Leland, and preserved in a private collection.

5. WALTER HADDON, D. C. L. was descended from a good family in Buckinghamshire, and was born in 1516. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, and in 1549, on the deprivation of Gardiner, he was elected Master of Trinity Hall. In 1550 was appointed Professor of Civil Law at that university, afterwards of Rhetoric, and Public Orator. In 1552 he was advanced to the Presidency of Magdalen college, Oxford. He remained concealed during Mary's reign; and, after the accession of Elizabeth, became one of her Masters of Requests, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. In 1566 he was sent to Bruges as one of the three agents commissioned to restore commerce between England and the Netherlands. He died Jan. 21, 1571-2, and was buried in Christ-church, London. Haddon was highly esteemed for his learning and piety, and was ranked by Queen Elizabeth with Buchanan.

The name of "*WALTER HADDO'*" is from a letter to the Earl of Sussex, dated "Nov'ber, 1570," in the Harl. MSS. 6990, art. 47.

No. 9.—B.

6. GEFREY WHYTNEY was the author of some poetical "Fables or Epigrams," printed at Leyden about 1586; also of "A Choice of Emblemes, and other devises," printed there in that year. The latter is particularly described in Herbert's "Typographical Antiquities," by Ames.

His Signature is from a title-page in a private collection.

7. ROBERT SOUTHWELL, another Poet, was of a respectable family in Norfolk. His compositions were of a religious character, and are described in Ritson's "Bibliographia Poetica."

His name and motto, "*Sapit qui sustinet*. R. SOUTHWELL, 1561," is also from a title-page in private hands.

8. SIR THOMAS ELYOT, a learned man, an author, and a diplomatist, was son of Sir Richard Elyot of Suffolk, and was educated at St. Mary's hall, Oxford. He went several embassies, of which the most important were, one to Rome in 1532, respecting Queen Catherine's divorce, and one to the Emperor Charles the Fifth about 1536. Of several literary works his most popular production was one of moral and philosophical instruction, entitled "The Governor;" first printed in 1531; in 1541 he published a dictionary entitled "Elyot's Library," the foundation of Cooper's "Thesaurus." Sir Thomas Elyot enjoyed the friendship of Sir Thomas More; and was as much esteemed for his candour and integrity as for his learning. He died in 1546, and was buried in the church of Carleton in Cambridgeshire, for which county he had twice served Sheriff, in 1532, and 1545. [*Portrait in Chamberlain's Holbein Heads.*]

Sir Thomas signs "Yor's to my litle powar, T. ELYOTT," to Cromwell, then Treasurer of the King's Jewels. Harl. MSS. 6989, fol. 21.

9. SIR THOMAS MORE, LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, was the only son of Sir John More, a Judge of the King's Bench, and was born in Milk-street, London, about 1480. Having embraced his father's profession, and soon attaining eminence in it, he was very early a member of the House of Commons, and was distinguished there for a freedom of conduct which, at that time, could only have arisen from the purest motives. For his opposition to the tax required for the marriage of the Princess Margaret, the young senator's father was in 1502 committed to the Tower and severely fined; but Henry, who, with all his faults, was inclined to encourage merit, soon after directed Wolsey to bring More to Court, where he was first made a Master of Requests, and then a Knight and Privy-councillor. He went an embassy to France, and afterwards to Flanders; in 1518 was appointed Treasurer of the Exchequer, and in 1523 was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1528 he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and in 1529, in spite of his objection to Henry's darling project of divorcing Queen Catherine, he was selected to succeed Wolsey as Lord Chancellor of England. He sat but three years in that high office; for he was firmly attached to the ancient church, and the tide of the Reformation could not turn or be stayed from respect to the talents and virtues of even Sir Thomas More. He resigned the seals, and retired into private life; and there would he have peaceably remained in that circle of which he was the pride and delight, if his Sovereign had possessed the charity or the gratitude of ordinary humanity. But the vindictive tyrant, irritated by his refusals, not only to take the oath of supremacy, but even to countenance with his presence the coronation of Anne Boleyn, sent him to the Tower, and his condemnation being urged on by Rich, his successor in the Chancellorship, he was beheaded June 6, 1535. Sir Thomas More shines as "one of the most perfect characters in the whole range of English history." He united the characteristics of an acute and incorrupt magistrate, an honest statesman, and a loyal but independent subject; an accomplished scholar, a profound philosopher, and a Christian martyr; with those of the most dutiful of sons, the most affectionate of fathers, the kindest of husbands, the sincerest of friends, and the liveliest of companions. On the extraordinary cheerfulness of his disposition a few words may still be added. Many pages might be filled with his lively repartees, some of them belonging to his last and most trying scenes. His enemies of course misrepresented this feature of his character in its worst view, and Hall and Holinshed have tinged their anecdotes with the dye of detraction. "He thought," say they, "nothing to be well spoken except he had ministred some mocke in the communication;" and, indeed, it was remarked by Addison, that "what was only philosophy in Sir Thomas More, would be phrenzy in one who does not resemble him in the cheerfulness of his temper, and the sanctity of his life and manners." [*Numerous excellent Portraits; one in Chamberlain's Holbein Heads, another in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits," &c. a most interesting Picture of his family by Holbein, engraved by Vertue; and, from another painting with some variations, in "the Bijou," an annual for 1829.*]

The Autograph of More engraved in our plate consists of his characteristic sentiment, "*and worldely profit I trust experience proveth, & dayly more & more shall prove, that I never was very gredy theron*," which occurs in his memorable vindication to Henry VIII. dated "*At my pore howse in Chelchith, the fifeth day of march, by the knowen rude hand of Tho. MORE, C'r.*" The letter is preserved in Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. vi. fol. 182; and printed in Ellis's "Original Letters," 1st Series, vol. II. pp. 47-52.

1990

Polenissimo & excellentissimo
Viro dno Thome Cromwell
Cancell. & Regis Anglie in
Delectando & Consiliario.
dno suo in Christo suscipiatur

Martinus Lutherus
1 5 3 6

Anno 1 5 3 8

philippus wilhelmson

J. Car. Lamprecht

Vester hochgeborener obersatzer
Johann Calix.

Joannis a Lasco

R. & Cardinale patrono ac dno meo comparatissimo
fueris quod meum in finem. Breve vale pax
christiana. Bruxellae 3. Novemb. Julias. An. 152,
Crasius tunc

Lo d. dii xix oct. 1526
- Tunc Poly. Neg.

Cantabrigie
18. Feb. M. D. 21.
M. Bucerius

Nico. eboz Cant.

8. Martij. 1564
A. novell.

C. J. danc?

Antwerp X. Octob. 1579.
Ab. Oudinus tunc totus.

THE GREAT REFORMERS AND EMINENT CONTEMPORARIES.

1. MARTIN LUTHER was born at Isleben in Saxony, Nov. 10, 1483. Whilst studying for the law, he was induced to embrace a religious life from having escaped a flash of lightning, by which a companion walking by his side was killed. He became an Augustinian monk, and when about the age of five-and-thirty first unfurled the standard of the Reformation, by a zealous attack on the unrighteous system of selling plenary indulgences for sins. Luther was first condemned in a bull from Rome in 1520; his followers acquired the name of Protestants from protesting against the commands of the Diet of Spires in 1525; and he first published his German Bible in 1535. Having married in 1525 Catherine de Bore, who had been a nun, he died in his native town Feb. 18, 1546, leaving three sons. The actuating principle of Luther was an undaunted zeal for truth; it frequently led him to extreme violence, but his opponents would have yielded to no gentle weapons. His heart was honest, and his life was pure.

His Autograph is taken from a letter in the Harl. MSS. 6989, no. 35, addressed in 1536, "*Præclarissimo & excellentissimo Viro D'no Thomæ Cromwelli, sereniss. D. Regis Angliæ, etc. Secretario & Consiliario, D'no suo in Christo suspiciendo.*"

2. PHILIP MELANCTHON, a name he Hellenized from Schwartzerd (signifying *black earth*), was born at Bretten, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, in 1497. In 1518 he was appointed Greek Professor at Wittemberg; and his learning was there of eminent service to Luther, and to Luther's great cause. His disposition was timid, and in an age of the greatest violence on points of religion, he was distinguished by moderation and mildness, at the same time that his learning and judgment obtruded him as a leader of the new churches. He died at Wittemberg in 1560, and was buried there by the side of Luther. [*Portrait in the Holbein Heads.*]

Melancthon's Autograph is from the Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. vi. fol. 326.

3. LORENZO CAMPEGIO, a CARDINAL, and BISHOP OF SALISBURY, was born at Bologna in 1472. His father was a lawyer, and he himself was in early life a Professor of Law at Padua. On becoming a widower he entered the church, was made Bishop of Feltria in 1512, and a Cardinal in 1517. In 1518 he was sent Legate to England, and he ingratiated himself so far as to procure several benefices in this country. In 1524 the Bishopric of Salisbury was bestowed on him; and he retained it for ten years, until Rome and all its satellites lost Henry's favour. In 1528 Campegio came here a second time, to hold with Wolsey the legantine Court on the divorce of Queen Catherine. His behaviour therein was temperate and prudent; but the ambiguous and dilatory policy of which he was the agent was a proximate cause of that great change, by which his master and his master's successors were dismissed from future interference in the affairs of England. Campegio died at Rome in 1539. [*Medallion in Harding's Illustrations of Shakspeare.*]

His Signature, "L. Car. CAMPEGI," is from a letter to Wolsey in Harl. MSS. 6989, no. 3.

4. JOHN CALVIN was born at Noyon in Picardy, July 10, 1509, and Latinized his name from that of Cauvin. He was early introduced into the church; but, without taking priest's orders, relinquished his theological studies for those of the civil law. He then became acquainted at Paris with such as were favourable to the principles of the Reformation, and was confirmed in that dislike of the Romish doctrines which he had previously been inclined to adopt. Having fled from France during the persecution of 1534, he first repaired to Basil, and afterwards to Ferrara in Italy. It was on his return towards Basil through Savoy, that he was accidentally induced to settle at Geneva, where he established the church discipline named after that city, and the severe but widely spread doctrines called after his own name. He died in 1564.

The Signature, "*Vostre tres humble & obeissant serviteur, JEHAN CALVIN,*" concludes a letter to Hen. VIII. in the same volume, no. 83.

5. JOHN A LASCO, an uncle to the King of Poland, and for some time a Bishop of the Romish church, having been driven from his country for heresy, settled at Embden in East Friesland. Again obliged by persecution to shift his tent, he came to England, and was the first pastor of the Dutch church in Austin Friars. On the accession of Mary he was ordered to leave the kingdom. When Erasmus lay on his death-bed, in 1536, a purchaser of his valuable library was found in a Lasco, who survived till 1560, and then died in his native country. [*Portraits by Hondius and J. Savage.*]

The Autograph of "JOANNES A LASCO," is from Harl. MSS. 416, fol. 169.

6. DESIDERIUS ERASMUS was born at Rotterdam, Oct. 28, 1467, the illegitimate son of a gentleman of property. His friends were inclined to force seclusion upon him, and kept him for some years in various monasteries; but, thoroughly disliking that mode of life, in 1492 he became a secular priest. From that period to 1497 he was chiefly resident at Paris; and then he visited England. At Oxford he was initiated in Greek; of which language he was, on another visit, in 1510, appointed Professor at Cambridge, as well as Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity. But he held those situations only one or two years, his rambling disposition preventing his permanent establishment either in this country or elsewhere. At length, having in 1514 repaired to Basil, where he published two years after the first New Testament printed in the original language, he thenceforward chiefly resided in that city, and died there July 12, 1536. No scholar was more efficient than Erasmus towards the revival of literature. His multifarious works (which in the Editio Princeps form six volumes folio, printed at Leyden in 1703,) were of vast service to the Reformation in exposing the deformities and absurdities of the Roman church; but his natural timidity, as well as moderate sentiments, prevented his becoming a leader of the Reformers. [*Numerous Portraits from Albert Durer and Holbein; Statue in the great square at Rotterdam.*]

From a letter to Dr. Pace in Harl. MSS. 6989, no. 5, is copied this concluding paragraph in which Erasmus commends himself to Wolsey: "*R. P. Cardinali, patrono ac d'no meo incomparabili, facies q' potes c'mendatissimu'. Bene vale, Pacæ clarissime. Bruxellis, 3 Nonar' Julias An. 1521. ERASMUS tuus.*"

No. 9.—A.

7. POLYDORE VERGIL, born at Urbino, was sent to England about 1503 to collect the Papal tribute called Peter's Pence; and was so well pleased with the country and his reception, that he fixed his residence in it. He was presented to the Archdeaconry of Wells in 1507 and to several other benefices; and having undertaken, at the command of Henry the Seventh, a History of England, he spent above twelve years in its composition, and it was printed in 1533. Whilst employed on his task, he is supposed to have destroyed many valuable records. After a stay of nearly fifty years in this country, his age requiring a warmer climate, he returned to Italy in 1550, and died at the place of his birth, in 1555. [*Portrait by Thane.*]

The Signature, "Tuus, POLY. VERG." is from a letter, dated "Lond'. die xix Oct. 1526," and addressed to Bishop Edward Lilly, the King's Almoner, and then Ambassador in Spain. Ibid. no. 9.

8. MARTIN BUCER, born in Alsace in 1491, took the habit of St. Dominic at seven years of age, but afterwards become a considerable leader of the Reformers. He had for twenty years taught divinity at Strasburg; when, driven thence by a concussion of party feeling, he was invited to England by Archbishop Cranmer, and in 1549 was established at Cambridge as the Regius Professor of Divinity, with a handsome salary. He enjoyed the situation for scarcely two years, and dying 1551, aged 61, was buried with much solemnity in St. Mary's, Cambridge, whence his bones were exhumed and burnt in the reign of Mary. In learning and eloquence Bucer ranks with a galaxy of the bright names of the Reformation; for a love of peace and moderation, Melancthon and he stand alone. [*Portraits by Valck, Houston, Hondius, &c.*]

The Signature of "M. BUCERUS" is from a letter to Secretary Cecil, dated "Cantabrigie, 18 Feb. M.D.LI." preserved in the Lansdowne MSS. 2, fol. 51, and printed in Strype's Life of Cranmer, Appendix, No. cii.

9. NICHOLAS HEATH, D. D. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, and LORD CHANCELLOR, was apparently a Londoner, but descended from a Staffordshire family. He studied both at Corpus Christi, Oxford, and Clare-hall, Cambridge, was appointed Archdeacon of Stafford in 1534, Bishop of Rochester 1539, being then Almoner to the King, and of Worcester 1543. In 1551 he was deprived of that see; but after Mary's accession was restored, translated to the Archiepiscopal see of York, and constituted Lord Chancellor. He was highly in favour with Queen Mary; nor, although deprived at the return of Protestantism, was he disliked by Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have visited him more than once at his retirement at Chobham in Surrey, where he died, and was buried, in 1579. Heath's great merit was that, though a determined Romanist, he was free from the spirit of persecution. [*Portrait at Weston-house, Warwickshire, not engraved.*]

The Signature, "Nico. Ebor. Canc." is from the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. ii. fol. 159.

10. ALEXANDER NOWELL, D. D. DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S, was born at Read, near Whalley in Lancashire, in 1511, and educated at Brazenose college, Oxford. He was installed Prebendary of Westminster in 1551; but having early imbibed the principles of the Reformation, soon after retired to Frankfort. On the return of better times he was made Dean of St. Paul's in 1561, and he continued in that dignity until his death, when a nonagenarian, in 1601-2. A complete "Life" of this pious, learned, and excellent divine, by the present Archdeacon Churton, was published in 1809. [*Portraits in the Heroologia, Harding's Biographical Mirror, and Churton's Life of Dean Nowell; Bust formerly in St. Paul's, engraved by Hollar, and by Basire.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to Archbishop Parker, Lansd. MSS. 8, fol. 5, printed in Strype's Life of Parker, Append. No. xxix. A somewhat fuller specimen will be found in Churton's "Life," or in Whitaker's Whalley, to which all Mr. Churton's plates were lent.

11. THOMAS GOODRICH, BISHOP OF ELY, and LORD CHANCELLOR, was a native of Lincolnshire, and a scholar of Cambridge. He was one of the Syndics of that University, who in 1529 favoured the King with their opinion that his marriage with Queen Catherine had been illegal; and having thus been introduced to Henry's favour, was presented to the see of Ely in 1534. He proved a zealous forwarder of the Reformation; he revised St. John's Gospel for the Bible of 1540, and assisted in compiling the Book of Common Prayer in 1548. In 1551 he was made Lord Chancellor; and he held that office until the death of Edward in 1553. He died at Somersham in Suffolk, May 10, 1554. [*Portrait in Holbein's picture of the granting of the charter of Bridewell, engraved by Vertue; whole-length figure, in his pontifical robes, on a brass plate at Ely, engraved in Bentham's Ely Cathedral.*]

The Signature, "T. ELY, Canc." is from the Lansdowne MSS. 2, fol. 179.

12. ROGER ASCHAM, one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Northallerton in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1546 he was elected University Orator; and in 1548 was appointed, under Bishop Aylmer, sub-preceptor to the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen. He became Latin Secretary to King Edward the Sixth; though a Protestant, was employed in that office under Mary; and afterwards by Elizabeth. He died Jan. 4, 1568-9, aged 53. His Latin Epistles have been greatly admired for their style and matter; and his "Schoolmaster" was a work very highly esteemed.

His Autograph is from the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. ii. fol. 193.

13. ABRAHAM ORTELIUS was the author of the best geographical book of his age, which was intitled, "Theatrum Orbis." We are also said to be indebted to him for persuading Camden to undertake his "Britannia." Ortelius was a sojourner at Oxford in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and came a second time to England in 1577. He died in 1598. [*Portraits.*]

It was to Camden he signed "AB. ORTELIUS, tuus totus. Antverpii, x Octob. 1579." Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 2.

I most hartely thank yo^r good
 lordship / and am as glad of the good Resolution of the duke
 of cleves his mother and counsell as eu^r I was of thing sithen
 the birth of the p^rense / for I thinke the kyngs highnes
 schould not in crytudu^m mari in no plas megle for his grasis
 onar that schould be lesse preiudiciall to his maiestes succed^o

E. Hertford

E. SOMERSET

att Wyndesore the 22 of febreare

J. H. H. H.

J. Bedford

M. E. H.

J. North

H. Rychemond

A. Sheneburg

J. ENBROE

J. H. H. H.

Oxford

J. H. H. H.

J. H. H. H.

J. H. H. H.

Jerry Comberland

J. H. H. H.

NOBLES TEMP. HENRY THE EIGHTH.

1. EDWARD SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET, K. G. brother-in-law to King Henry the Eighth, and uncle and Protector to King Edward the Sixth, was the eldest son of Sir John Seymour, a personal attendant on King Henry. He was brought up at Court; and at the period of the King's marriage with his sister, was one of the Knights of the King's body. He was created Viscount Beauchamp sixteen days after that event, June 5, 1536. In the following year the baptism of his Royal nephew was the occasion of his elevation to the Earldom of Hertford; and in 1541-2 he was elected of the Garter. In 1543 he was made Lord Great Chamberlain of England; and in 1546 elected Chancellor of Cambridge. On the accession of King Edward in January 1546-7 the Council unanimously elected him Governor of the King's person, and Protector of his dominions; and in the following month he was constituted Lord High Treasurer and Earl Marshal, and created Duke of Somerset. His administration as Protector was mild, equitable, and popular, and he much promoted the reformation of religion. But his greatness excited the envy, and stimulated the ambition of enemies; and John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, successfully headed a faction against him. The first attack in 1549 deprived him of the Protectorate and all his great offices; the second, in 1551, was fatal to his existence. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, Jan. 22, 1551-2, sincerely lamented by the people of England. [*Portraits in the Heroologia; by Houbraken and White, from Holbein.*]

The specimen of his writing is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 104. It is in a letter to Cromwell, then Lord Privy-seal, who had sent the Duke notice of the King's intended marriage with Anne of Cleves, and received this warm acknowledgment:

"*I most harteli thank yor good lordship, and am as glad of the good resolucio[n] of the deuk of Cleves his mother and cunsell, as evr I was of thing, sithen the birth of the pre[n]se [Edward, Somerset's nephew], for I think the kyng's highnes schould not in cryst'ndu' mari in no plas, meght [meet] for his grasis onar [honour], that schould be lesse preiudiciall to his maiestes succedio'. E. SOMERSET.*"—The entire letter may be seen in Ellis's 1st Series, vol. II. p. 119.—The Signature as "E. HERTFORD," is from the Harl. MSS. 6986, fol. 13.

2. JOHN RUSSELL, first EARL OF BEDFORD, K. G. rose to eminence as a soldier, and founded that now Ducal house by the large grants of lands which he obtained for his services. In 1537 he was made Comptroller of the King's Household; and in 1538-9 he was created Lord Russell of Cheyneys. He was constituted Lord High Admiral in 1540; in the same year Lord President of the West; in 1543 Lord Privy-seal, and in 1548 Lord High Steward for the Coronation of King Edward. In 1549-50 he was raised to the Earldom of Bedford; and on the 14th of March, 1554-5, he died at his house in the Strand. [*Monumental effigy at Cheneys; portraits, from Holbein, in the publications of Chamberlain, Houbraken, and Lodge.*]

The Signatures are both from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. that as "J. RUSSELL, att Wyndesor, the xx of Febreare," fol. 150; that as "J. BEDFORD," fol. 177.

3. Another of King Henry's brothers-in-law was WILLIAM PARR, EARL OF ESSEX, MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON, and K. G. He became a Squire of the Body to the King in 1510, the second year of his reign, and in 1520 was one of the challengers on the field of cloth of gold. He was created Lord Parr of Kendal in 1538; and in 1543, a few months after the King's marriage with his sister, was advanced to the Earldom of Essex, with the same precedence as had been enjoyed by his father-in-law, Henry Bouchier, the last Earl. In the first year of King Edward he was created Marquis of Northampton; and in 1550 he was constituted Lord High Chamberlain of England. The young Monarch used to style him his "honest Uncle." In 1553 he was condemned to death for joining in the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey, but escaped with life, although deprived of his titles throughout the reign of Mary. Elizabeth restored them, and honoured him with the Garter. He died in 1571. [*Portrait, when Earl of Essex, by C. Hall.*]

His Signature as "W. ESSEX," occurs in Harl. MSS. 6989, fol. 66; and as "W. NORTH." in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 279.

4. HENRY FITZROY, DUKE OF RICHMOND, K. G. is believed to have been the only natural child of King Henry the Eighth. His mother was Elizabeth, widow of Sir Gilbert Tailbois, and afterwards Lady Clinton; and he was born at Blackmore, in Essex, in 1519, some years before the King's divorce from Catherine of Arragon. He was educated with much care, having for his companion the accomplished Earl of Surrey, whose sister he married. In 1525 he was created Earl of Nottingham, and Duke of Richmond and Somerset, and was soon after constituted Lord High Admiral; in 1527 Warden of all the Marches towards Scotland, and in 1530 Lieutenant of Ireland. Thus loaded with high offices, he did not live to be personally active in them, but died at St. James's, in July 1536, and was buried at Thetford; from whence his monument, now standing at Framlingham, was removed. [*Portrait in Harding's Shakspeare.*]

His Signature is attached to a complimentary letter to his godfather Cardinal Wolsey, preserved in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 18, b.; and printed in Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, vol. I. p. 268.

No. 2.—B.

5. FRANCIS TALBOT, fifth EARL OF SHREWSBURY, K. G. was born at Sheffield in 1500, summoned to Parliament as Lord Talbot in 1532-3, and became Earl of Shrewsbury in 1541. He also succeeded his father as the King's Lieutenant in the North of England, and was afterwards Lord President of the North. He was one of the thirteen principal mourners at the funeral of King Henry, and chief mourner at that of King Edward. He died in 1560, and was succeeded by his son George. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Signature occurs as that of a Privy Councillor in Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. vii. fol. 404.

6. Sir WILLIAM HERBERT, afterwards EARL OF PEMBROKE, and K. G. formed his fortune in the Court of Henry the Eighth, where he rose to great wealth and importance, particularly after the King's marriage with Katharine Parr, his wife's sister. He was Chamberlain of the Royal Household, and one of the executors of Henry's will. He was appointed Lord President of Wales in 1548, and created Earl of Pembroke in 1551, by Edward the Sixth, to whom he was Master of the Horse. Under Mary he was General against Wiat, and also at St. Quentin's, and twice Governor of Calais. Queen Elizabeth made him Steward of her Household. He died in 1569, aged 63. [*Portrait in the Heroologia.*]

His Signature occurs as a Privy-councillor in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. ii. fol. 271; see one as "W. HERBERT," in another plate.

7. THOMAS LORD DACRE OF GILLESLAND, K. G. succeeded his father in that title in 1509. He was Warden of the Western Marches towards Scotland, and was engaged in the battle of Flodden. He died in 1525, and was succeeded by his son William. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. vi. fol. 163. That volume contains a large number of his official papers and correspondence.

8. JOHN VERE, fourteenth EARL OF OXFORD, succeeded to that title on the death of his uncle of the same name in 1513. He married a daughter of Thomas second Duke of Norfolk, but died without issue in 1526, and was buried at Earl's Colne in Essex. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Autograph is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. xiii. fol. 85, where he signs with four others, signifying to Cardinal Wolsey that they had quelled the insurrection in Essex and Suffolk. He dates from Castle Hedingham in the former county, May 11, 15...

9. HENRY PERCY, sixth EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G. is memorable as having been the suitor of Anne Boleyn, and to whom she was supposed to have been contracted previously to her great elevation. He was educated in the household of Cardinal Wolsey; and was afterwards the Nobleman who arrested him at Cawood. He probably acquired in that establishment the expensive habits, which afterwards gained him the name of the "Unthrifty." He succeeded his father as Earl of Northumberland in 1527, was Warden of the Scottish Marches, and dying in 1537, at Hackney, near London, was there buried. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Sign-manual is from Cotton MSS. Caligula, B. vii. fol. 113.

10. HENRY BOURCHIER, the latter EARL OF ESSEX of that name, and K. G. succeeded his grandfather in 1483. He was Captain of the King's Guard, and Lieutenant-General of all the Spears in the expedition to Therouenne and Tournay. At the justs in honour of the visit of Queen Margaret of Scotland in 1516, he was one of the challengers; and, with the King himself, the Duke of Suffolk, and Nicholas Carew, Esquire, answered all comers. It is remarkable that he afterwards died by a fall from his horse, at his manor of Baas near Broxbourn, Hertfordshire, March 13, 1539, leaving no issue. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Autograph is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. xiii. fol. 89, . The letter is dated from "Base," the place where he was killed.

11. THOMAS FITZALAN, sixteenth EARL OF ARUNDEL, K. G. was the first Baron summoned to Parliament by writ during the life-time of the father. This was as Baron Maltravers in 1482. He was made K. B. at the christening of Prince Arthur, and was an executor of the will of Henry the Seventh. He married a sister of Queen Elizabeth Widville; and died at Downley-park, Nov. 21, 1524. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Signature is from a letter to Wolsey in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. xiii. fol. 82.

12. HENRY CLIFFORD, first EARL OF CUMBERLAND, K. G. He succeeded his father as eleventh Lord Clifford in 1523; and within two years after was created Earl of Cumberland. He died prematurely, April 22, 1542, aged about 49, and has an altar-tomb at Skipton (engraved in Whitaker's Craven, p. 255.)

The Earl's Autograph is from the same volume as the preceding, fol. 84, b. He signs with the Earl of Westmoreland, from Naworth, in Cumberland, stating to some Officer at Court that they had executed the King's Commission.

13. RALPH NEVILLE, fourth EARL OF WESTMORELAND, K. G. succeeded his grandfather in that title in 1523; married Catherine, daughter of Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham; and was succeeded by his son Henry in 1549. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Autograph is from the same document as that of the Earl of Cumberland.

5. **Thomas Talbot**, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, K.G. was born at Shrewsbury in 1500, summoned to Parliament as Lord Talbot in 1523, and became Earl of Shrewsbury in 1531. He also succeeded his father as the King's Lieutenant in the North of England, and was afterwards Lord President of the North. He was one of the chief principal ministers at the funeral of King Henry, and chief mourner at that of King Edward. He died in 1550, and was succeeded by his son George. [No engraved portrait.]

6. **Sir William Herbert**, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, and K.G. formed his fortune in the Court of Henry the Eighth, where he rose to great wealth and importance, particularly after the King's marriage with Katharine Parr, his wife's sister. He was Chamberlain of the Royal Household, and one of the executors of Henry's will. He was appointed Lord President of Wales in 1548, and created Earl of Pembroke in 1551, by Edward the Sixth, to whom he was Master of the Horse. Under Mary he was General against Wilt, and also at St. Quentin, and twice Governor of Calais. Queen Elizabeth made him Steward of her Household. He died in 1569, aged 68. [Portrait in the Westwood.]

7. **Thomas Lord Dacre** or **Gilesland**, K.G. succeeded his father in that title in 1509. He was Master of the Western Marches towards Scotland, and was engaged in the battle of Flodden. He died in 1525, and was succeeded by his son William. [No engraved portrait.]

8. **John Vere**, Countess Earl of Oxford, succeeded to that title on the death of his uncle of the same name in 1513. He married a daughter of Thomas second Duke of Norfolk, but died without issue in 1536, and was buried at Ely's College in Essex. [No engraved portrait.]

9. **Thomas Howard**, fourth Earl of Arundel, K.G. was born at Arundel in 1500, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Howard in 1523. He was one of the chief principal ministers at the funeral of King Henry, and chief mourner at that of King Edward. He died in 1550, and was succeeded by his son George. [No engraved portrait.]

10. **Thomas Howard**, fourth Earl of Arundel, K.G. was born at Arundel in 1500, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Howard in 1523. He was one of the chief principal ministers at the funeral of King Henry, and chief mourner at that of King Edward. He died in 1550, and was succeeded by his son George. [No engraved portrait.]

11. **Thomas Fitzalan**, sixteenth Earl of Arundel, K.G. was the first Baron summoned to Parliament by writ during the life-time of the father. This was as Baron Maltravers in 1482. He was made K.B. at the christening of Prince Arthur, and was an executor of the will of Henry the Seventh. He married a sister of Queen Elizabeth Wiltshire, and died at Downpatrick, Nov. 21, 1554. [No engraved portrait.]

12. **Henry Clifford**, first Earl of Cumberland, K.G. He succeeded his father as eleventh Lord Cill in 1523, and within two years after was created Earl of Cumberland. He died prematurely, April 22, 1535, aged about 40, and has an altar-tomb at Elyton (engraved in Whitaker's *Cumbria*, p. 255).

13. **James Nevill**, fourth Earl of Westmoreland, K.G. succeeded his grandfather in that title in 1510, married Catherine, daughter of Richard Bedford Duke of Buckingham, and was succeeded by his son Henry in 1540. [No engraved portrait.]

14. **James Nevill**, fourth Earl of Westmoreland, K.G. succeeded his grandfather in that title in 1510, married Catherine, daughter of Richard Bedford Duke of Buckingham, and was succeeded by his son Henry in 1540. [No engraved portrait.]

my good Lord & his wife & air cony syme. - your L. separation sent 26
 off the date of the general order of Scotland
 28 x vy of 2 m^c 1500 J. Clynay

Henry Biffey

John Biffey

John Biffey

John Biffey

Thomas Hurland

Thomas Hurland

Antony Denny

William Biffey

Thomas Hurland

W. Hurland

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PERSONS OF DISTINCTION TEMP. HENRY THE EIGHTH.

1. EDWARD CLINTON, first EARL OF LINCOLN, K. G. was one of the most active Commanders of his age. He was born in 1512, and succeeded his father in the ancient Barony of Clinton in 1517. Having gained great credit both in land and naval warfare, and in the government of Boulogne, he was twice appointed Lord High Admiral; he held that office under the three monarchs, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth,—and, with only a short interval, for more than thirty years. In 1572 he was created Earl of Lincoln. He died Jan. 16, 1584-5, aged 72. [*Monumental effigy in St. George's chapel, Windsor, and a portrait after Cornelius Ketel, in Lodge.*]

The specimen of his Autograph is from a letter in the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 449, in which he informs the Earl of Sussex of the death of Queen Mary of Guise, Dowager of Scotland: "*My good Lord, the newes yt ar com synce your L. departure hens is off the deth of the queene doeger of Skotland.*" E. CLINTON. the xvijth of June 1560."

2. HENRY RATCLIFFE, second EARL OF SUSSEX, K. G. is first noticed as Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn. He succeeded his father in 1542. Having been an efficient supporter of Mary's right to the succession, he was appointed Justice of the Royal Forests south of Trent in the first of her reign, was Captain-general of the Forces, and Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk and Suffolk. He died at Sir Henry Sydney's house in Cannon-row, Westminster, Feb. 17, 1556, and was buried in the church of St. Laurence Pountney.

His Signature is from a warrant in the same volume, fol. 179.

3. ROBERT RATCLIFFE, first EARL OF SUSSEX, K. G. was son of Sir John Ratcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter, K. G. (who was beheaded in 1495 for advocating Perkin Warbeck,) and father of the Earl last noticed. He obtained a reversal of his father's attainder in 1509, the first year of Henry the Eighth; was created Viscount Fitzwalter in 1525, and Earl of Sussex in 1529. In 1540 he was appointed Lord High Chamberlain of England, and he was also Chamberlain of the King's Household. He died at Chelsea, Nov. 27, 1542, and was buried in the church of St. Laurence Pountney. In the early part of his career he was a distinguished soldier in France, and in the latter part a complete courtier at home.

The Autograph is from a letter to Cromwell soliciting the office of Lord Steward of the Household—Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 101.

4. HENRY COURTENAY, MARQUIS OF EXETER, K. G. a grandson of King Edward the Fourth, succeeded as eleventh Earl of Devonshire in 1511. His father had always been an object of jealousy to King Henry the Seventh; but the family enjoyed their liberty, and the subject of this notice partook of the amusements and high duties of his elevated rank during the first thirty years of the reign of Henry the Eighth. He was created Marquis of Exeter, at the palace of Bridewell, June 18, 1525; and at the King's going over to France in 1532 was nominated his heir apparent. At length the tyrant took offence, and Courtenay was numbered among the victims which the insurrection for Cardinal Pole was the cause of bringing to the scaffold. It was probably with little justice that this occasion was taken for removing him, as the affinity of the Cardinal to the Crown was twice as distant as his own. The Marquis of Exeter was beheaded on Tower-hill, Jan. 9, 1538-9. The King had in the preceding year been provided with a more immediate heir apparent in the person of his own son Edward.

"His Signature "HE. EXETAR," is attached to a letter to Secretary Cromwell (in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 97,) requesting him to promote the suit of a relation of his wife, to become Prioress of Wintney, in Hampshire.

5. THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, first EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, K. G. was son of William Wriothesley, York Herald. His grandfather and uncle were both Garter Kings at Arms. At a period when military prowess made most great families, he rose by civil services. He was successively Clerk of the Signet, Secretary of State, and Lord High Chancellor. He was created Lord Wriothesley of Tichfield, Jan. 1, 1543-4; was appointed Lord Chancellor May 3, 1545; was one of King Henry's executors; and was advanced to the Earldom of Southampton Feb. 16, 1546-7, three days after King Edward's coronation; but disagreeing with the Protector, was very shortly dismissed. He died at his house in Holborn (upon the site of the present Southampton-buildings) July 30, 1550; and was buried in the neighbouring church of St. Andrew, where there was a monument to his memory before the church was rebuilt.

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Faustina, E, VII. fol. 28,

No. 2.—E.

6. THOMAS MANNERS, first EARL OF RUTLAND, K. G. succeeded his father as eighteenth Lord Roos in 1513. He was constituted Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland in 1522. In 1525 he was created Earl of Rutland, and received the well-known augmentation to his arms, in consideration of his being grandson of the Duchess of Exeter, sister to King Edward the Fourth. This honour was bestowed on the same day as (among some other important creations) the Marquisate of Exeter was conferred on his cousin the Earl of Devonshire. In 1539 he was appointed Lord Chamberlain to Queen Anne of Cleves, and in 1540 nominated Chief Justice in Eyre of all the King's Forests north of Trent. In 1542 he was constituted general Warden of the Marches, and he accompanied the Duke of Norfolk in his invasion of Scotland in that year. Having greatly enriched his family by the acquisition of church-lands, he died Sept. 20, 1543, and was buried at Bottesford, near Belvoir Castle. To that church he removed several ancient monuments of the families of Albini and Roos from Belvoir Priory and Croxton Abbey, and it has ever since continued the burial place of the house of Manners. Among its memorials is a beautiful alabaster tomb for this Earl, with *Effigies* of himself and Countess, their six sons, and nine daughters. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

The Earl's Autograph is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 89, b.

7. NICHOLAS WOTTON, LL. D. was an enlightened statesman and highly-talented diplomatist. Divinity was his profession, but the sphere of his activity was the civil law. He was born about 1497, and educated at Oxford. In 1539 he negotiated the King's marriage with Anne of Cleves; and, after having enjoyed various minor preferments in the church, he was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury in 1541, and obtained in addition that of York in 1544, affording the only instance of the Deaneries of both the metropolitan churches being vested in one individual. He is said to have refused the See of Canterbury. In 1549 he was for a few months the predecessor of Cecil as Secretary of State; and was afterwards employed as Commissioner in several important negotiations. At his departure to one of these, King Henry is related to have dismissed him with this complimentary apothegm: "Sir, I have sent a head by Cromwell, a purse by Wolsey, a sword by Brandon, and I must now send the law by you to treat with my enemies." Dean Wotton died at his house in Warwick-lane, Jan. 25, 1566, aged seventy. [*Beautiful kneeling Effigy, by an Italian artist, in Canterbury cathedral.*]

The specimen of his Writing is from the Cotton. MSS. Vitellius, B. XXI. fol. 188. That volume contains several curious documents concerning the alliance with the Duke of Cleves; and in a letter of Wotton to the King, occurs this interesting passage: "*yor graces servante hanze albein [Hans Holbein] hathe taken th' effigies of my Ladye Anne and the Ladye Amelye, and hathe expressed theyr images verye lyvelye.*" NICHOLAS WOTTON, a^d Dⁿi 1539." The "effigies of my Ladye Anne" here described was the original from which Hollar engraved her portrait, and it is now extant; see Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, vol. II. p. 123.

8. ARTHUR PLANTAGENET, VISCOUNT LISLE, K. G. was the natural son of King Edward the Fourth by Elizabeth Lucy, or, as some say, by Jane Shore. Having married Elizabeth Grey, heiress of the Viscounts Lisle, he was by Henry the Eighth created to that dignity in 1523. He was appointed Governor of Calais in 1533; and eight years after, being imprisoned in the Tower of London on suspicion of treachery in that post, his death was occasioned by excess of joy at hearing that the King acquitted him. He died March 3, 1541-2, without male issue, and was buried in the Tower.

The Signature "ARTHUR LYSSLE," is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 111, where it is attached to a letter to Cromwell, dated Calais, Feb. 27, 1538, printed by Ellis, 2d Series, vol. II. p. 104.

9. Sir ANTHONY DENNY and the Duke of Suffolk have been classed together as affording the most remarkable instances of the few lasting attachments formed by King Henry the Eighth. Sir Anthony was son of Edmund Denny, Baron of the Exchequer. He early received the appointment of Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and afterwards that of Groom of the Stole. He became the King's constant and familiar attendant in all his progresses, and on his magnificent excursions to the Continent; combated with him in the justs, and relieved the conversation of his private table by mingling with its gaieties the sober charms of science. He was knighted and sworn of the Privy-council in 1541; and was afterwards one of the sixteen executors appointed in the King's will, with a legacy of £300. He had been the person who in the King's fatal illness had first the fortitude to remind the monarch of the near approach of death, and to call in Archbishop Cranmer. Sir Anthony died when little past the prime of life, Sept. 10, 1549. Among several testimonies to his merits, there is a remarkable passage in a Latin letter addressed to him by Roger Ascham, "Religio, doc-

trina, respublica, omnes curas tuas sic occupant, ut extra has tres res nullum tempus consumas." His grandson was made Lord Denny by James, and Earl of Norwich by Charles the First. [*Portraits, after Holbein, by Hollar, and in Lodge, by C. Picart.*]

His Signature occurs as Privy-councillor, in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 19.

10. WILLIAM first LORD SANDYS, K. G. had performed many valuable military services when he was raised to the Peerage in 1523. He was also rewarded with the post of Lord Chamberlain to the King. He died in 1542, and was buried at Basingstoke. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Signature is preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 115.

11. Sir THOMAS CLIFFORD, younger brother to the first Earl of Cumberland, was Governor of Berwick.

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. VII. fol. 231, attached to a letter to Henry VIII. dated Berwick, May 26, 1537.

12. Sir WILLIAM HERBERT is noticed in another page as the first Earl of Pembroke.

His present Signature occurs as a Privy-councillor with that of Sir Anthony Denny above noticed. He soon after adopted the capital letters with which his signature as "PEMBROKE" in the other plate is written. There are in the register of the Privy-council of this period (preserved at the Council Office) several of his signatures as "W. HERBERT," in both hands.

13. Sir PHILIP HOBY was a Gentleman of the Privy-chamber to King Henry the Eighth, when in 1543 he had a grant of the office of Mace-bearer before the King, in the room of Sir Henry Norreys, one of the fellow-victims of Queen Anne Boleyn. In 1551, being then of the Royal Bedchamber and Master of the Ordnance, he was one of the Commissioners sent to Paris to treat of King Edward's proposed matrimonial alliance with France. He was also employed on other missions, and was at one time Usher of the Black-rod. He died in London, May 31, 1558, aged 53. [*Monumental effigy at Bisham, in Berkshire.*]

His Signature is from a letter to the Duke of Suffolk, dated Augsburg, July 17, 1548, in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 77; where is also another letter of his from the same place, the 9th of the same month.

14. EDWARD, first LORD NORTH, established that still flourishing family by his eminent success in the law. His first known preferment was as one of the Council to the City of London; from 1530 to 1540 he was one of the Clerks of the Parliament; in 1540 he was made Treasurer, and in 1544 Chancellor, of the Court of Augmentations. In 1541 he had been knighted, and served in Parliament for Cambridgeshire. Having for some time been a Privy-councillor, he was one of King Henry's sixteen executors, with a legacy of £300. In both of King Edward's Parliaments he again sat for Cambridgeshire; and on the 1st of May he was created a Baron. Feb. 17, 1553-4, Queen Elizabeth made him Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; and dying at his house, called the Charter-house, in London, Dec. 31, 1564, was buried at Kirtling, in the county before mentioned, where he had built a magnificent house. He was splendid in all his expenses, delighting "to live in an equipage rather above than under his condition and degree." [*Portrait in Harding's Biographical Mirror.*]

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. VII. fol. 408, attached to one of the letters of the Lords of the Privy-council in London, the partisans of Northumberland, to those at Windsor, respecting the removal of the Duke of Suffolk from the person of King Edward in October 1549. These letters are printed by Mr. Ellis in the First Series of his "Original Letters," vol. II. pp. 166-175.

15. Sir EDWARD MONTAGU, grandfather of the first Earl of Manchester, was Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry the Eighth. He was born at Brigstock in Northamptonshire; was Autumn Reader at the Middle Temple in 1525; became Speaker of the House of Commons; Serjeant-at-law in 1532; King's Serjeant 1538; Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1539, and of the Common Pleas,—a "descent in honour but ascent in profit,"—in 1546. He was one of King Henry's sixteen executors; but his public life ceased with the reign of Edward the Sixth. He had been employed with Cecil in framing Northumberland's settlements for Lady Jane Grey; and, after a temporary imprisonment by Mary, retired to his seat at Boughton in Northamptonshire, and died Feb. 10, 1556-7.

Sir Edward's Signature is from the same document as the preceding.

16. Sir RICHARD SOUTHWELL was son of Francis Southwell, Auditor of the Exchequer. He was himself a placeman, and his name frequently occurs in connexion with the ministers of the age. He was an assistant executor to the will of Henry the Eighth, and died at an advanced age in the reign of Elizabeth, being then Master of the Ordnance. [*Portrait, by Bartolozzi, in the Holbein Heads.*]

His Signature is from another of the letters above noticed, at fol. 404, of the volume.

17. Sir RALPH SADLER was introduced to public life as Secretary to Cromwell; and became one of the Principal Secretaries of State about 1539. He was chiefly employed in the intercourse between the English and

Scottish Governments ; and was Treasurer of the Army in the North. He was made Banneret on the field of Musselburgh, having captured the Scottish standard, the pole of which still remains by his tomb at Standon in Hertfordshire. He was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1568 ; and died in 1587, in the 80th year of his age, having been a Privy-councillor (except during the reign of Mary) for more than fifty years. [*He has a monumental effigy at Standon ; and a curious portrait, in the dress of a falconer, in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, from a panel in the hall of Everley House, Wiltshire.*]

His Signature is from the same letter as those of Lord North and Sir Edward Montague.

18. Sir WILLIAM PETRE, father of the first Lord Petre, was a native of Exeter, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was employed as a visitor of the religious houses under Cromwell ; and his fortune was established from the church lands which fell to his portion of the spoil ; a remarkable foundation for a family which has been constant in subsequent generations to the Roman communion. In 1544 he was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State, and having so continued during four reigns, and holding also the offices of Treasurer of the First Fruits and Tenth, and Chancellor of the Garter, he died Jan. 13, 1572, and was buried at Ingatestone in Essex.

His Signature is from the same letter as that of Sir Richard Southwell.

19. WILLIAM POWLETT, LORD ST. JOHN, will occur as Marquis of Winchester hereafter.

His present Signature is from the same authority as the preceding.

20. RICHARD, first Lord RICH, Lord Chancellor of England, was indebted only to his own exertions and to the patronage of Cromwell for his elevated preferment. He was appointed Autumn Reader at the Middle Temple in 1530. In 1533 he obtained the office of Attorney-general for Wales ; and in the following year that of Solicitor-general for the Crown. In 1545 he was one of the Commissioners to treat of a peace with France, being at that time Treasurer of the Wars both in France and Scotland. The seals of the office of High Chancellor were delivered to him, Nov. 30, 1547, and on the 17th February following he was created Baron Rich of Lees in Essex. He resigned the Chanceryship in January 1551-2, on the fall of his friend the Protector Somerset, and lived retired from that time to his death, in 1566. He was, under Cromwell, an important instrument of the Reformation ; but he has been severely censured for the means he employed to extract in private intercourse the expression of those sentiments which proved fatal to Sir Thomas More. Much malicious persecution was in the rude periods of our history expected from the Solicitor-general, which character he then filled. [*Portrait in the Holbein Heads, by Bartolozzi.*]

His Signature, "R. RYCHE, Canc." is copied from the same document as those last noticed ; which he signed, although the fall of the Protector Somerset proved the occasion of his losing the post of Chancellor.

21. Sir WILLIAM KINGSTON, K. G. filled the office of Captain of the King's Guard, and Treasurer of his Household, and was appointed Constable of the Tower in 1525 : in that capacity he had the charge of Cardinal Wolsey on his last journey, and was gaoler of Queen Anne Boleyn. He died in 1541.

His Autograph is from one of his official letters to the King detailing the conduct of Queen Anne Boleyn whilst under his charge. Mr. Bayley, in his History of the Tower, terms him "a man possessing neither heart nor principle ;" and says, "it appears to have been the constant object of this base and obsequious minion of the Court, to watch all the acts and words of the unhappy Queen, and be the means of betraying her into confession, of which he regularly made report." We may here, however, as in the case of the last character, attribute much of the officer's conduct to the opinions then entertained of the duties of the office. Sir William's letters are preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Otho. C. x. fol. 222, &c. : and are printed by Mr. Bayley and Mr. Ellis.

22. HENRY, first LORD MARNY, K. G. Lord Privy-seal to King Henry the Eighth, was descended from an ancient family in Essex. He was appointed a Privy-councillor in the first year of Henry the Seventh's reign ; and served the King in 1487 and 1497 at the battles of Stoke and Blackheath ; Henry the Eighth made him Captain of his Guard ; and in February 1522-3 he had the Privy-seal placed in his charge. He was created Baron Marny, of Leyer-Marny in Essex, April 4 following ; but died in the same year.

His Signature, "HARRY MARNY," is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 78.

23. RICHARD PACE was for some time Secretary of State, and held the Deaneries of St. Paul's, of Exeter, and of Salisbury. In 1521 he was sent by Wolsey to Rome, to clear the Cardinal's path to the papal chair. He was afterwards Ambassador at Venice, and employed abroad for many years. Indeed Wolsey was accused, of having, in the words of Shakspeare, "kept him a foreign man," through jealousy ; and thereby caused the mental aberration in which he died. See Hen. VIII. act ii, sc. 2, where the "virtuous" Pace is contrasted with the servile Gardiner. Pace has a long memoir in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses.

His Signature, "R. PACEUS," is from a letter to Wolsey, Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 155, b. There are many letters of his remaining in the Cottonian Collection ; and several of them Mr. Ellis has printed.

18. Sir William Knollys, father of the first Lord Knollys, was a native of Exeter, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was employed as a visitor of the religious houses under Cromwell; and his fortune was established from the church lands which fell to his portion of the wife; a remarkable foundation for a family which has been constant in subsequent generations to the Roman communion. In 1544 he was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State, and having so continued during four reigns, and holding also the office of Treasurer of the First Trinity and Tenants, and Chancellor of the Garter, he died Jan. 13, 1572, and was buried at Inghamston in Essex.

19. William Powlett, Lord St. John, will occur as Marquis of Winchester hereafter. His present signature is from the same hand as that of Sir Richard Southwell.

20. Richard, first Lord Rich, Lord Chancellor of England, was indebted only to his own exertions and to the patronage of Cromwell for his elevated preferment. He was appointed Autumn Reader at the Middle Temple in 1536. In 1538 he obtained the office of Attorney-General for Wales; and in the following year that of Solicitor-General for the Crown. In 1545 he was one of the Commissioners to treat of a peace with France, being at that time Treasurer of the Wars both in France and Scotland. The seals of the office of High Chancellor were delivered to him, Nov. 30, 1547, and on the 17th February following he was created Baron Rich of Lee in Essex. He resigned the Chancellorship in January 1551-2, on the fall of his friend the Protector Somerset, and lived retired from that time to his death, in 1566. He was, under Cromwell, an important instrument of the Reformation; but he has been severely censured for the means he employed to extract in private interviews the expression of those sentiments which proved fatal to Sir Thomas More. Much malicious persecution was in the reigns of our history expected from the Solicitor-General, which character he then filled. [Powlett in the Holborn Works, by Bartholomew.]

21. Sir William Knollys, K. G. filled the office of Captain of the King's Guard, and Treasurer of his Household, and was appointed Constable of the Tower in 1525; in that capacity he had the charge of Cardinal Wolsey on his last journey, and was knower of Queen Anne Boleyn. He died in 1544. His Autograph is from one of his official letters to the King, detailing the conduct of Queen Anne Boleyn whilst under his charge. Mr. Bayly, in his History of the Tower, terms him "a man possessing neither heart nor principle," and says, "it appears to have been the constant object of this base and obsequious minion of the Court, to watch all the acts and words of the unhappy Queen, and be the means of betraying her into confusion, of which he regularly made report." We may note, however, as in the case of the last Chancellor, that much of the officer's conduct to the Queen is contained in the opinion then entertained of the justice of the office. Sir William's letters are preserved in the Cotton MSS. O. 1. 2. fol. 222, &c.; and are printed by Mr. Bayly and Mr. Ellis.

22. Henry, first Lord Mary, K. G. Lord Privy-seal to King Henry the Eighth, was descended from an ancient family in Essex. He was appointed a Privy-councillor in the first year of Henry the Seventh's reign; and served the King in 1487 and 1497 at the battles of Stoke and Blackheath; Henry the Eighth made him Captain of his Guard; and in February 1523 he had the Privy-seal placed in his charge. He was created Baron Mary of Lyster-Mary in Essex, April 4 following; but died in the same year.

23. Richard Pace was for some time Secretary of State, and held the Deanery of St. Paul's, of Exeter, and of Salisbury. In 1521 he was sent by Wolsey to Rome, to clear the Cardinal's path to the papal chair. He was afterwards Ambassador at Venice, and employed abroad for many years. Indeed Wolsey was accused of having, as the words of Shakespeare, "kept him a foreign man," through jealousy; and thereby caused the mental aberration in which he died. See Hen. VIII. act ii. sc. 2, where the "virtuous" Pace is contrasted with the servile Gardiner. Pace has a long memoir in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses.

24. The signature "R. Pace" is from a letter to Wolsey, Cotton MSS. T. 1. 1. fol. 125, &c. There are many letters of his in the Cotton Collection; and several of them Mr. Ellis has printed.

25. The signature "R. Pace" is from a letter to Wolsey, Cotton MSS. T. 1. 1. fol. 125, &c. There are many letters of his in the Cotton Collection; and several of them Mr. Ellis has printed.

26. The signature "R. Pace" is from a letter to Wolsey, Cotton MSS. T. 1. 1. fol. 125, &c. There are many letters of his in the Cotton Collection; and several of them Mr. Ellis has printed.

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Thomas Cromwell

antony bynshelton

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Henry the 6th

January 1534

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John Roper

Richard Weston

Thomas Cromwell

J. I. Wentworth

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Richard Weston

PEERS AND KNIGHTS OF THE COURT OF HENRY VIII.

1. THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF ESSEX, K. G. was the son of a smith and brewer at Putney; but, possessing great natural talents, and having much improved them by foreign travel, he was taken into the service of Wolsey, and thus had a path opened to him for any future preferment. One of the most honourable features of his history is his faithful adherence to his patron, whom he attended and assisted in his troubles, and eloquently defended in the House of Commons. After the Cardinal's household was dissolved, Cromwell was taken into the King's service, being considered the fittest person to manage the King's contest with the Pope. He was knighted, made Master of the Jewel-house, and a Privy-councillor, in 1531; in 1532 Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1534 principal Secretary of State and Master of the Rolls. From 1533 to 1538 he was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. In 1535 he was appointed Visitor-general of all the monasteries throughout England, in order to their suppression; and he had the entire superintendence of that tyrannical but auspicious measure. In 1536 he was constituted Lord Privy-seal, created Lord Cromwell of Oakham; and made Vicar-general of the Spirituality, which gave him precedence over the Archbishops: the King himself being then declared the supreme Head of the Church. In 1539, having copiously shared in the spoil of the religious houses, whose destruction was now completed, he was created Earl of Essex. His ruin quickly followed; for the King not liking Anne of Cleves, the Queen provided for him by Cromwell, vented that revenge on his innocent minister, from which in this instance political circumstances shielded the lady, and he was accordingly relinquished by the capricious tyranny of his ungrateful master, to the tender mercies of his numerous enemies, and beheaded on Tower-hill, July 28, 1540. [*Portraits by Peacham, R. White, &c.; in the Heroologia, Houbraken, and Lodge.*]

The passage of Cromwell's Writing is from one of the letters he addressed to the King for mercy when in the Tower, and which is still preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. 1. fol. 267: "*And now,*" he says, "*most gracyous prynce, to the matyer. ffyrst, wher I have bene accusyd to your maiestie of the Treason, to that I saye I nev' [never] in all my lyffe thought willinglye to doo that thing that myght or sholde displease your magestye, and moche lesse to doo or saye that thing which of hit selff is so high and abhomynable offence as God knowyth, who I dowt not shall reveale the trewth to your Highnes. Myn accusors your Grace knowyth; God forgyve them. For as I ever have hade love to your honor, person, lyffe, prosperite, helthe, welthe, joye, and comfforte, and also your most dere and most enterly beloved son the Prynce his Grace, and your procedinges, so God helpe me in this myn adversyte; and confound me yf ever I thought the contrarye; what labours, paynes, and travayles I have taken according to my most bounden deutye God also knowyth; for, yf it were in my power as yt is Godd's to make your Magestye to lyve ever yong and prosperows, God knowith I wolde; yf it hadde bene or were in my power to make yow so riche as ye myght enryche allmen, God helpe me as I wolde do hit; yf it hadde bene or were in my power to make your Magestye so pusaunt as all the woorld sholde be compellyd to obbey yow, Crist he knowyth I wolde; for so am I of all other most bounde; for your Maiestye hath bene the most bountyfull Prynce to me that ever was King to his subject; ye and more lyke a dere father, your Magestye not offendid, then a master. THOM'S CRUMWELL."* The whole of the letter, which is of considerable length, may be perused in Ellis's Letters, 2d Series, vol. II. p. 160.

2. SIR ANTHONY WINGFIELD, K. G. Vice-Chamberlain to Henry the Eighth, was of an ancient family in Suffolk, several members of which were eminent about this period. He was named to receive the Order of the Bath at the intended coronation of Edward the Fifth; was of the Privy-council to Henry the Seventh; and was knighted by the Eighth Henry for his conduct at Therouenne and Tournay. He was successively Comptroller and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Captain of the Guard, and an executor of the King's will. He married Elizabeth, sister and coheir to John the fourteenth Earl of Oxford.

His Signature, "ANTONY WYNGFELD," is from the Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 293.

3. SIR RICHARD WINGFIELD, K. G. uncle to the preceding, and great-uncle to the first Viscount Powerscourt, was the eleventh of the twelve sons of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, in Suffolk, by Elizabeth Fitz-Lewis, granddaughter of John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. His marriage must early have given him a large share of importance, for he became the third husband of Catherine Duchess dowager of Buckingham and Bedford, daughter of Richard Widvile, Earl Rivers (and consequently niece to the Queen of Edward the Fourth), and widow of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and of Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, Henry the Seventh's uncle. The latter died in 1495. Sir Richard was appointed Marshal of Calais in 1511; and in the next year, being a Knight of the King's body, and a member of the Privy-council, was one of the Ambassadors to treat with the Pope and the Emperor. He afterwards was united in several other embassies, and in 1520, upon the dismissal of some younger men for being "so familiar and homely with the King that they forgot themselves," was, as Holinshed expresses it, one of those "four sad and ancient Knights put into the King's Privy-chamber." The others were Sir Richard Jerningham, Sir Richard Weston, and Sir William Kingston. The youngest of them was fifty at the least; and the ladies had this year good sport to see these ancient persons maskers in a masque before the King at Newhall in Essex. In 1522 Sir Richard Wingfield

No. 6.—A.

was elected K. G. in the same scrutiny with the Emperor Ferdinand; and in 1525, when Ambassador in Spain, he died at Toledo, July 22. Several of his letters are printed in Ellis's collection.

His Signature is from a letter to Cardinal Wolsey, dated Calais, Jan. 30, 15., in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 156. What the letters are which follow is not clear; but it is suggested with hesitation whether they can possibly be R. P.—Regis Patruus, the King's uncle.

4. SIR THOMAS CHEYNE, K. G. was nephew to John Lord Cheyne, K. G. who was summoned to Parliament in 1487, but died without issue about 1496. Sir Thomas was successively Constable of Queenborough Castle, Governor of Rochester Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Treasurer of the Household. In 1546 he was sent to France as the King's proxy at the christening of the Princess Elizabeth. He died Dec. 20, 1559, leaving a son Henry, who was summoned to Parliament in 1572, but died s. p. about 1587, when the peerage again expired, and the family became extinct.

Sir Thomas's Signature, "T. CHEYNE," is from the Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 334.

5. JOHN, seventh LORD SCROPE of Bolton, succeeded his father Henry in that title about 1533. The only particular recorded of his history is that he joined in Aske's rebellion, commonly called the pilgrimage of Grace, in 1537. He died about 1554.

His Signature, "JOHN SCROPE," is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. XIII. fol. 118 b. It was erroneously read *Thomas* by the compiler of the Cottonian Catalogue.

6. THOMAS LORD POYNINGS was a natural son of Sir Thomas Poynings, K. G. a younger son of the ancient baronial family of that name. Having much distinguished himself under the Duke of Suffolk in the French war, he was, in 1544-5, created a Baron, and made General of the King's army at Boulogne. But he died without issue a few months after.

His Signature, "THOMAS POYNINGS," is from a letter dated "from Boulloign the xith of August," to Lord Cobham, Deputy of Calais, in Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 178.

7. SIR THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, Lord Chancellor of England, occurs elsewhere as Earl of Southampton.

His present Signature, "THOM'S WRIOTHESLEY, *Cancel.*" is from the same volume, fol. 198.

8. SIR ANTHONY BROWNE, first VISCOUNT MONTAGU, K. G. was son of Sir Anthony Browne, Standard-bearer to Henry the Seventh, and grandson of Sir Thomas Browne, Treasurer of the Household to King Henry the Sixth. His mother was one of the coheiresses of John Nevill, Marquess Montagu, from which descent he derived the title of his peerage. Sir Anthony was knighted by the Lord Admiral at Morlaix in Brittany, for his eminent service in the siege of that town. In 1525 he was made Lieutenant of the Isle of Man; and in 1527 was sent with the Garter to King Francis of France. In 1538 he was appointed Master of the Horse. In 1539 he betrothed Ann of Cleves as the King's proxy; and in 1547 he was left one of the executors of the Royal will. He died in 1548. [*Equestrian Portrait from a picture formerly at Cowdray.*]

The Signature of "ANTONE BROWNE," is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 132.

9. WILLIAM, first LORD PAGET, K. G. laid the foundation of that illustrious family entirely by his own exertions. He was born in London in 1506, the son of a petty officer of the Corporation called a Serjeant of Mace. Having been educated under Lilly at St. Paul's school, he was sent to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was thence taken into the household of Bishop Gardiner. He was soon employed in public business, and was sent abroad on a mission to France in 1530. In 1532 he was made a Clerk of the Signet, in 1541 Clerk of the Privy-council and of the Privy-seal, and soon after Clerk of the Parliament. In 1542 he was sent Ambassador to France; and in the same year he was knighted, and made one of the principal Secretaries of State. On Henry's death he was appointed one of his Majesty's executors, with a legacy of £300; and, being in much favour with the Protector, was about that time elected a Knight of the Garter. Soon after he exchanged the Secretaryship for the places of Comptroller of the Household and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1550 he went Ambassador to the Emperor, and on his return was summoned to the House of Peers. In the following year he shared the disgrace of the Duke of Somerset; but on the accession of Mary in 1553 he recovered his former preferments. He again went Ambassador to the Emperor, and to France; and in 1554-5 he was constituted Lord Privy-seal. "Remaining," says Camden, "a strict zealot of the Romish church," he retired at the accession of Elizabeth, and died June 9, 1563. [*Effigy formerly in Lichfield Cathedral, on a monument destroyed in the civil war, but represented in Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 215.*]

His Autograph is taken from the same Cottonian volume, fol. 132. And the letter which furnishes the customary admonition to the postman, but in this instance expressed in particularly urgent terms: "*hast, post, hast, hast, for thy lief, for thy lief, for thy lief*," is in Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 297.

10. SIR HENRY GUILFORD, K. G. many years Comptroller of the King's household, was one of the greatest ornaments of the Court. He was the eldest son by the second marriage of Sir Richard Guilford, also K. G. and Comptroller of the Household; and his mother was sister to Nicholas first Lord Vaux. The Duchess of Northumberland, mother of Lord Guilford Dudley and of the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, was niece to Sir Henry. Sir Henry first distinguished himself in the service of Ferdinand King of Spain, who for his assistance in the reduction of Grenada, gave him the honour of knighthood, and the augmentation of a pomegranate (from the arms of that kingdom) to his paternal coat. On his return to England, the office of Bearer of the Royal Standard was granted him for life, and he was created a Knight Banneret; he became Master of the Horse, was Esquire of the King's body, Comptroller of the Household, and Knight of the Garter. With all these preferments, he was only thirty-nine years of age at his death; which happened in 1532. [*Several Portraits, from Holbein, by Hollar, Vertue, &c.*]

Sir Henry's Signature, "HENRY GULDEFORD," is from the same volume, fol. 134.

11. JOHN RYCHE, or RYTHER.

This Signature occurs with those of Bishop Gardiner, Sir John Gage, and Anthony Rous, attached to a letter to the Lord Deputy of Calais respecting the victualling of that town, Jan. 9, 1545-6. Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 337.

12. SIR BRIAN TUKE was Treasurer of the Chamber to King Henry. He had previously been appointed the King's Secretary for the French tongue in 1523, and in 1530 a Clerk of the Parliament with Edward afterwards the first Lord North. He was Sheriff of Essex in 1533; and, dying Oct. 26, 1545, was buried in St. Margaret's, Walbrook. His daughter Elizabeth was the wife of John Lord Audley. Many of his letters are preserved in the Cottonian collection; and several of them have been printed by Mr. Ellis. See his 1st Series, vol. I. p. 283.

Sir Brian's Signature is from a letter dated "January 20, 1534," in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. i. fol. 159.

13. SIR RICHARD WESTON went with the Bishop of Ely and Sir Thomas Boleyn in 1519-20 to see the Dauphin in Cognac, upon the negociation respecting the marriage of the Princess Mary; and in 1520 was appointed a Gentleman of the King's Privy-chamber, being one of the four "sad and ancient Knights" before mentioned in the notice of Sir Richard Wingfield. Sir Richard Weston was also Master of the Court of Wards, Treasurer of Calais, and Under-treasurer of England. His son, Sir Francis Weston, who was created K. B. at the Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, was one of those involved in that lady's condemnation. Sir Richard was the founder of the family long seated at Sutton in Surrey. The Earls of Portland were descended from his grandfather's uncle.

Sir Richard's Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 136.

14. SIR THOMAS LOVELL was Treasurer of the Household to Henry the Seventh in 1503; and was chosen by Henry the Eighth on his accession to be one of his Council as, says Holinshed, "one of his father's right dear and most familiar friends." He was also then appointed Master of the Wards and Constable of the Tower. In 1573 he was sent to Calais with 600 men to strengthen the English pale; and in 1524 he was constituted, with Sir Thomas Grey, a Chief Justice Itinerant of all the King's forests. He is one of the Dramatis Personæ in Shakspeare's Henry the Eighth.

His Signature is from the same volume, fol. 78.

15. THOMAS first LORD WENTWORTH, Lord Chamberlain to Edward the Sixth, was great-grandson of Sir Philip Wentworth, K. G. temp. Hen. VI. Thomas, having behaved valiantly in France at the taking of Bray and Montdidier, was knighted at the church of Roy, in 1523; and summoned to Parliament by writ in 1529. He died Lord Chamberlain of the Household March 3, 1551-2, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His Barony, which was for a time merged in the Earldom of Cleveland (which was conferred on his great-grandson Thomas in 1626, but expired on his death, s. p. m. in 1667), is now in abeyance between the Hon. Nathaniel Curzon and his cousin Ann Isabella, widow of the late Lord Byron the poet. Lord Byron's daughter Ada, if she survives her mother, will inherit her moiety of this Barony. [*Portrait in Chamberlain's Holbein Heads.*]

Lord Wentworth's Autograph is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 114 b.

16. THOMAS LORD AUDLEY, K. G. Lord Chancellor of England, rose entirely by his own talents; and his parentage is unknown. He was Lent-reader at the Inner Temple in 1526; and in 1529 was chosen Speaker

of that Parliament which assisted in the dissolution of the religious houses, and continued sitting until 1535. He was appointed Attorney for the Duchy of Lancaster in 1530; a Serjeant-at-law and King's Serjeant in 1532; Lord Keeper and knighted May 20, 1533; and Lord Chancellor in the following January. Having, among other great acquisitions from the lands of the monasteries, obtained the Abbey of Walden in Essex, he was created a Baron of that place in 1538; and he died exceedingly rich, having held the Seals for more than twelve years, April 30, 1544, aged 55. By Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Marquis of Dorset, he left a daughter Margaret, afterwards Duchess of Norfolk, who became his sole heir, and left a son Thomas, afterwards Lord Howard de Walden and Earl of Suffolk, the founder of that still flourishing branch of the house of Howard, and the builder of the palace of Audley-End, which before its partial destruction exceeded in magnificence all other mansions throughout the kingdom. [*Portrait, by P. W. Tomkins, from a painting at Audley-End by Holbein.*]

The Signature of "THOMAS AUDLEY, Chancellor," is taken from one of several letters of his in the Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. iv. fol. 202.

17. SIR JOHN GAGE, K. G. the founder of that noble family, having been in ward to the Duke of Buckingham, was recommended by him to the King's service. He distinguished himself at Tournay and Therouenne, and was thereupon made Captain of Calais. On his return home he was knighted, made a Privy-councillor, Vice-Chamberlain. and Captain of the Guard; and, a few years after, on the fall of Cromwell, he was advanced to be Comptroller of the Household, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Constable of the Tower of London. Being of the Romish party (to which religion the family have adhered through subsequent generations), he remained retired during the reign of Edward; but on the accession of Mary he became her Chamberlain, and he died in that office, five years after, at Firle, in April 1557, aged 77. He was son-in-law to Sir Richard Guilford, K. G. and father-in-law to Sir Anthony Browne, K. G. before noticed. [*Whole length Portrait, in the robes of the Garter, in Gage's History of Hengrave; Head in Chamberlain's Holbein drawings; and Effigy in Firle church, engraved in the History of Hengrave.*]

His Signature occurs as a Privy-councillor, in Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 304.

18. SIR NICHOLAS WENTWORTH had the estate of Littingstone Lovell, in Oxfordshire, bestowed on him by Henry the Seventh on the attainder of the last Lord Lovell in 1497. He built there a fine mansion-house, which remained until pulled down about forty years ago. He married Jane, sister to Sir Thomas Jocelyn, K. B. ancestor to the Earl of Roden.

Sir Nicholas's Signature is from the same volume, fol. 311.

19. SIR HENRY NORRYS, father of the first Lord Norrys, and grandfather of the first Earl of Berkshire, was of a family which had been long attached to the Court, and was descended from those whose old hall is still remaining at Speke near Liverpool. His mother was a coheiress of Francis Viscount Lovel. Sir Henry was an Esquire of the King's body, was in 1526 made Usher of the Black Rod, and in 1528 a Gentleman of the Privy-chamber. But the close of his career is the most remarkable feature of his history, as he was involved in the condemnation of Anne Boleyn and Lord Rochford. He is said to have been so far a favourite of the King as to have been offered life on condition of confessing his accusation; but, refusing to betray the innocent, he was beheaded May 14, 1536.

The Signature of Sir Henry Norrys is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 139.

20. SIR FRANCIS BRYAN was knighted by the Earl of Surrey at the taking of Morlaix. He was afterwards Knight Marshal of Ireland, and married Lady Joan, daughter and heiress of James eleventh Earl of Desmond, and widow of James Earl of Ormond. At the justs at Greenwich on Shrove-tuesday, 1526, as Holinshed informs us, Sir Francis Bryan lost one of his eyes. He accompanied the Duke of Suffolk into Lincolnshire in 1536 to quell the riots; and in 1539 went with Lord Southampton and others to receive Anne of Cleves on her arrival in England. His sister and coheir was the wife of Sir Nicholas Carew, K. G. King Henry's Master of the Horse.

The Signature, "FRANSSYS BRYAN is from the Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 263.

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Anne Lockhart

CHIEF LADIES, &c. OF HENRY THE EIGHTH'S COURT.

1. **MARY DUCHESS OF RICHMOND**, wife of the natural son of Henry the Eighth noticed in another page, was the only daughter of the second marriage of Thomas third Duke of Norfolk with Lady Elizabeth Stafford. Her alliance to the young Duke of Richmond is attributed to the intimacy which subsisted between him and her accomplished brother the Earl of Surrey. After a union which must have been brief, and was probably formal, he died in 1536, at the age of seventeen; and she is not recorded to have been again married. She was living, however, in 1546, when, says Mr. Lodge, "at the iniquitous trial of her brother, this lady was called as a witness, and brought forward a body of evidence against him so keenly pointed, and so full of secrets, which from their nature must have been voluntarily disclosed by her, that we cannot but suspect her conduct of a degree of rancour unpardonable in any case, and in this unnatural." [*Portrait in Holbein Heads.*]

The letter of the Duchess, of which part is engraved, is preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 75, and is addressed to her father on a subject very frequent with widows in those, and perhaps in all times—that of her maintenance. It appears that her previous applications had been followed by "no effect but words, *wyches maketh me thenke the kyng's hyegthn' [highness] is not assartayned of my holl undowtfull rygth [right] theren; for, ef he were, he is so iust a prynce, so gracyous, & of sych eqyte, that I am sure he wolde never suffer the justyce of his laws to be denyed to me the unwoorthe desolat widow of his late son, that never yet was denyed to the poorest jentyl-woman in thes realme.*" In a subsequent part of the letter (which is about four times the length of this extract) the Duchess urges as an argument for the King's regard to her claim, "that he hemselfe alone mayd the maryage." The letter is dated "frome Kenyngal [Kenning-hall in Suffolk], this Wadensday," and is signed, "*By your humble dowther, MARY RYCHEMOND.*" It will be found entire in Mr. Ellis's 2d Series, vol. II. p. 85.

2. **JOHN CLARKE, D. D. BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS**, had been a scholar of Cambridge, and the King's Proctor and Orator at the Court of Rome. He was made Dean of Windsor in 1519, Master of the Rolls in 1533, and succeeded Wolsey in the see of Bath and Wells in the following year. Possessing great learning and considerable diplomatic talents, he was employed in several embassies, and in 1540 was sent to the Duke of Cleves, to excuse the King's divorce from that potentate's sister. Whilst at the Duke's court Bishop Clarke was attacked by illness, it was said from the effects of poison, and he died soon after his return, Jan. 3, 1540-1.

His Signature, "*Your humbyll beadman, Jo. Bathon.*" is from a letter to Lord Privy-seal Cromwell in Harl. MSS. 283, fol. 160.

3. **JOHN BOURCHIER, second EARL OF BATH** of that family, succeeded his father Henry in the title in 1539. He was not an eminent character; and Dugdale notices as his only public employment, that of a Commissioner of the Court of Claims at Queen Mary's coronation. He died in 1560.

His Signature "*JOHN BATHON.*" is from a letter in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 99, addressed, it is presumed, to Secretary Cromwell, in 1539, complaining of his father's will, by which all his paternal "goodes moveable and unmoveable," were bequeathed to his stepmother,—a lady not mentioned by Dugdale.

4. **CHARLES SOMERSET, first EARL OF WORCESTER, K. G.** (the founder of the family which has now flourished for upwards of three centuries as Earls and Marquises of Worcester and Dukes of Beaufort, and which has in recent generations become remarkably numerous,) was the illegitimate son of Henry Beaufort, third Duke of Somerset; and on the death of his uncle Edmund, sometimes styled the fourth Duke, became to be considered as the representative of that illustrious, though itself originally illegitimate, branch of the Plantagenets. Agreeably to a usual practice with natural children, Charles Somerset derived his surname from his father's title. His preferment was facilitated by his consanguinity to King Henry the Seventh, who was the son of his aunt Lady Margaret Beaufort. He was Admiral of the Fleet in the early years of Henry's reign; and afterwards his Chamberlain and Captain of the Guard. Having married about 1504, Elizabeth, sole heiress of William Herbert, Earl of Huntington, he was in her right styled Lord Herbert, and in 1514 he was advanced to the Earldom of Worcester. He died April 18, 1526, and was buried at Windsor. [*Portrait by Harding.*]

The Signature of "*C. SOMERSET*" is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 78.

5. **CECILY MARCHIONESS OF DORSET, and COUNTESS OF WILTSHIRE**, was daughter of William Bonville Lord Harington, and heiress of the Baronies of Harington and Bonville. Her father was slain at the battle of Wakefield in 1461, leaving her his sole infant child by Lady Katherine Nevill, sister to the great Earl of Warwick "the King-maker." As a rich heiress she was given in marriage, doubtless when very young, to Thomas Grey, first Marquis of Dorset, the son of Queen Elizabeth Widvile. She bore him the numerous family of seven sons and eight daughters; and was left his widow in 1501. She afterwards became the second wife of Henry the third Stafford Earl of Wiltshire. He died in 1523, and her will is dated in 1527.

The Signature of "*CECYL DORSETT*" is from a warrant to "Cromwell" for the delivery of bed-furniture, in the same volume, fol. 91, printed in Mr. Ellis's "Letters," 1st Series, vol. I. p. 218.

6. **MARGARET MARCHIONESS OF DORSET** (daughter-in-law to the preceding character), was second wife of Thomas Grey, the second Marquis, and grandmother of Lady Jane Grey. She was a daughter of Sir Robert No. 9.—C.

Wotton, Comptroller of Calais, and sister to Sir Edward Wotton, Treasurer of Calais, and Nicholas Wotton, D. D. Dean of Canterbury. She was the widow of William Medley when she was married to the Marquis. The latter had by her four sons and three daughters; and left her surviving in 1530. In 1533, in the triumphal procession of Queen Anne Boleyn through London to her coronation, the "old Marchioness Dorset" and the Duchess of Norfolk, below noticed, rode together in the first chariot of the Court ladies; and shortly after they stood together as sponsors at the christening of Queen Elizabeth. The Marchioness was living in 1540; but the period of her death is not recorded.

From a long letter to "a nobylman & a knyght of the garter," requiring his influence over her undutiful son the Marquis, at fol. 103 of the same volume, is taken the Autograph of "MARGARETT DORSETT."

7. DOROTHY COUNTESS OF DERBY, the first wife of Edward, the third Earl of the name of Stanley, was one of the numerous and highly allied children of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk. Her mother was his second Duchess, Agnes Tilney, noticed hereafter in this page. The Countess of Derby was mother of three sons and four daughters. The former were Henry the fourth Earl, and progenitor of all the Earls down to James the tenth, who died in 1736; Sir Thomas, whose grand-daughter and the heiress of his branch was the celebrated Venetia; and Sir Edward. The daughters married the Lords Stourton, Morley, Stafford, and Dudley.

The letter signed by the Countess, "*Your assueryd frend to my lyttell powr, DOROTHE DERBY,*" is supposed to be addressed to Cromwell. Ibid. fol. 88, b.

8. HENRY STANLEY, fourth EARL OF DERBY, K. G. son of the preceding character, succeeded his father Edward in 1574; having married in 1555 the sole heiress of Henry Earl of Cumberland and Lady Eleanor Brandon, who was coheir of her mother Mary Queen dowager of France, daughter of King Henry the Seventh. The Earl of Derby went to France in 1584-5 to invest Henry the Third with the Garter; and in 1589 was sent to Flanders, to treat for peace with Spain. In the same year he was Lord High Steward of England at the trial of Philip Earl of Arundel. He died Sept. 25, 1592. [*Portrait engraved by H. R. Cooke.*]

The name of "H. DERBY" is from the Harl. MSS. 6995, no. 29.

9. ELEANOR COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, wife of Thomas Manners the first Earl, and K. G. was daughter of Sir William Paston, of Paston in Norfolk. She had a large family, and all the subsequent Earls and Dukes of Rutland have descended from her. Having been left a widow in 1543, she died in 1551. [*Recumbent Effigy on her husband's monument in Bottesford church, Leicestershire; but she was buried at Shoreditch, where also she had formerly a kneeling figure.*]

The Autograph of "ELYNOR RUTLAND," is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 90.

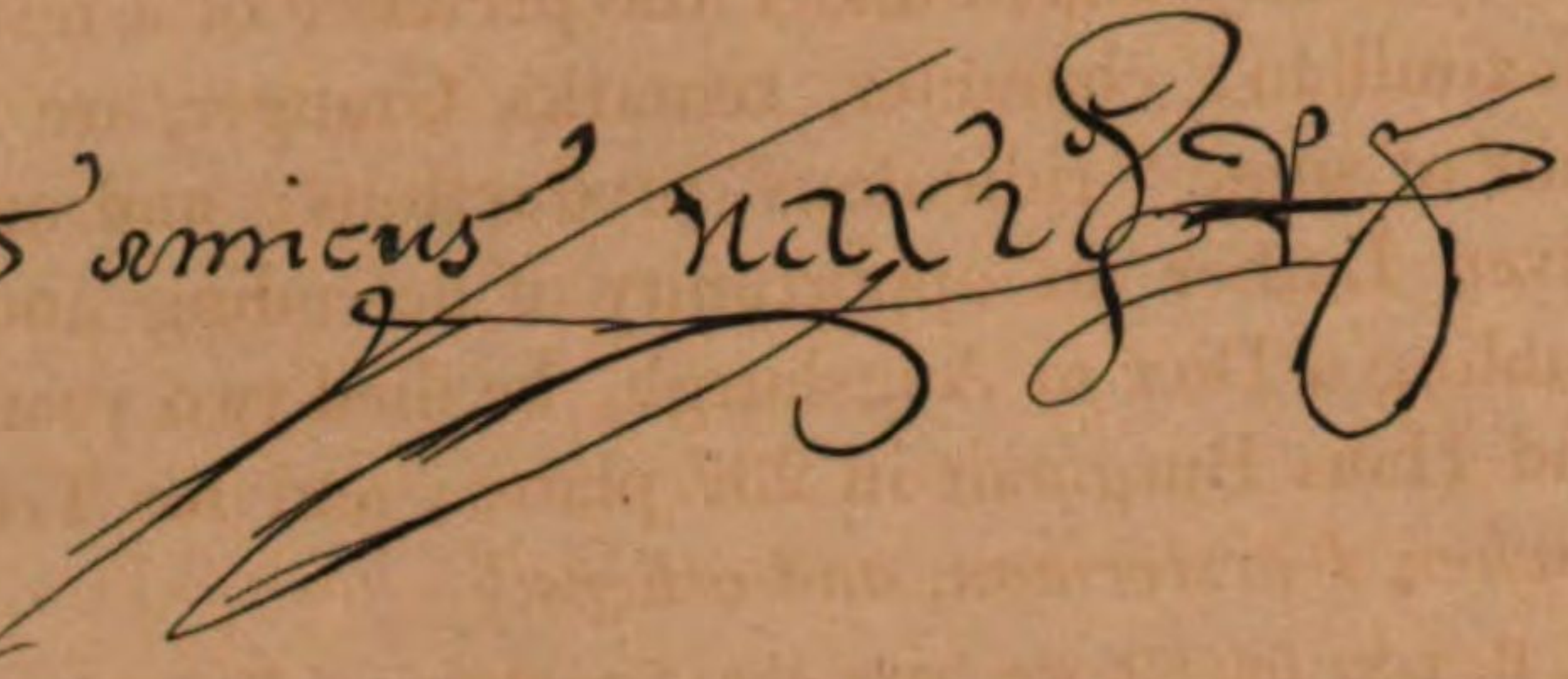
10. AGNES DUCHESS OF NORFOLK, the second wife of Thomas the second Duke of the Howard family, was daughter of Sir Hugh Tilney, of Boston in Lincolnshire, and first cousin to Elizabeth Tilney, who had been the same Duke's first consort. Agnes was left a widow in 1524, with two sons, William ancestor of the Earls of Nottingham and Effingham, and Thomas who died in the Tower when imprisoned for aiming at an alliance with the Lady Margaret Douglas; and four daughters, all highly allied. In 1533, in the procession to the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, we are told by Holinshed, that "the Queene's traine, which was verie long, was borne by the old Duches of Norfolk," whose late husband had been the Queen's grandfather; and shortly after "the old Duches" had the signal honour (most signal as it eventually proved) of being the principal godmother to the immortal Elizabeth. She "bare the child," says the same annalist, "in a mantell of purple velvet, with a long traine furred with ermine;" and afterwards "gave to hir a standing cup of gold, fretted with pearle." The old Duchess was still living in 1541-2, and was then overtaken by misfortune, being involved in the ruin of Queen Katherine Howard, who was also, like Anne Boleyn, a grand-daughter of the Duke her late husband. She was attainted by Parliament with her daughter the Countess of Bridgwater, as guilty of misprision of high treason, and for some time imprisoned in the Tower. The time of her death does not appear; but Milles says she was buried at Lambeth. [*Portrait from Hans Baldung, 1513; her Effigy at Thetford was destroyed at the Reformation; a Figure engraved on brass at Lambeth, now also destroyed, is represented in a magnificent pedigree of the Howards, possessed in 1785 by the Earl of Northampton.*]

The Duchess's Signature, "A. NORFOLK," is from the same volume of Cottonian MSS. fol. 147.

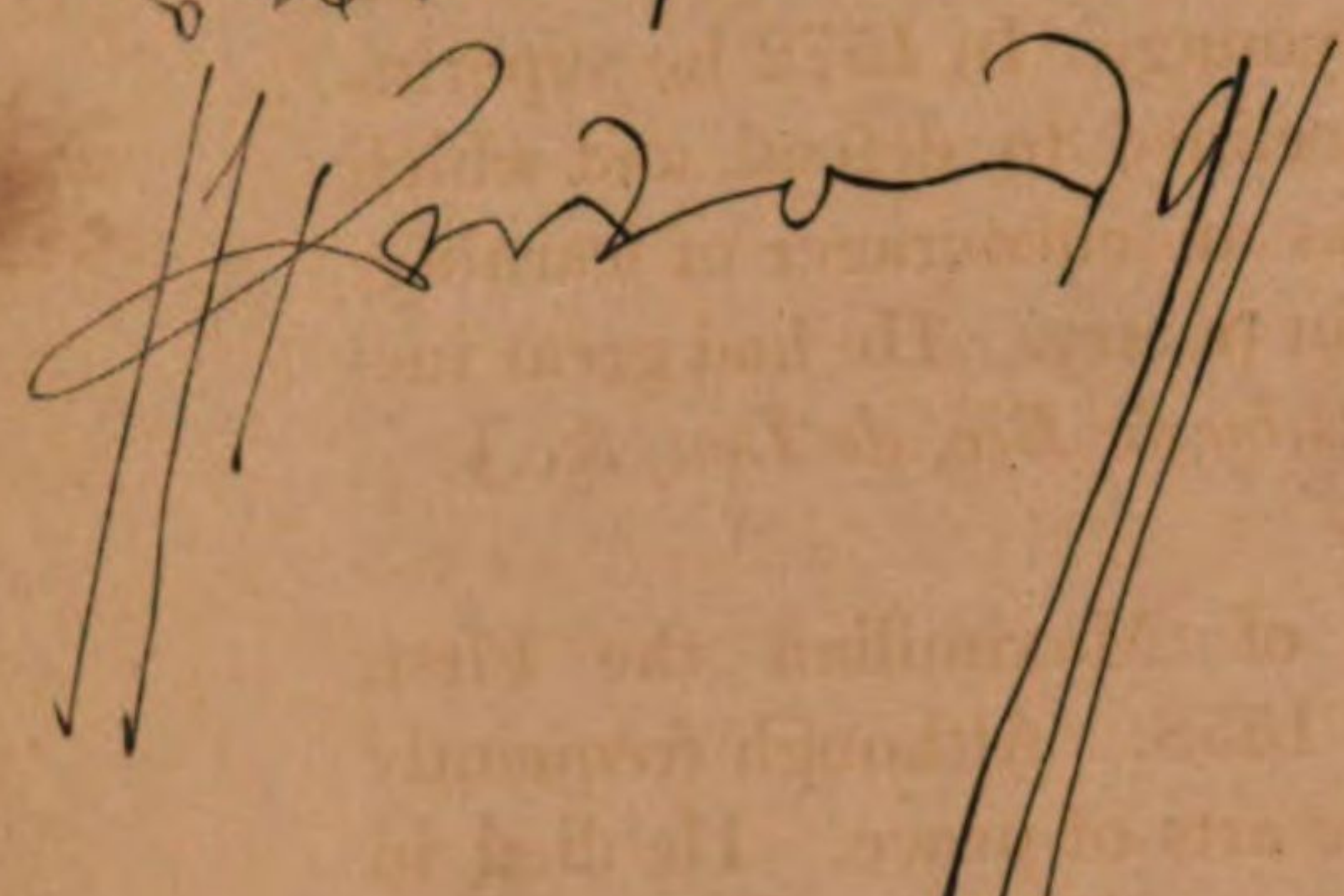
11. LADY ANNE ROCHEFORD occurs in another page under the better known name of Queen Anne Boleyn.

The letter from which this Autograph is taken is preserved in the same volume as the last, fol. 109. It is addressed to Lady Wingfield, in a vein of consolation, assuring her that the fair writer would never forget her promises. For other instances of Anne Boleyn and also her sister Mary bearing for a time the name of Rocheford, the reader is referred to the "Privy-purse Expences of Henry VIII." edited by N. H. Nicolas, Esq.

Frederici die xv May 1410^o manypria

Vester bonus amicus naxi 

Charles

our bon frere & cousin


Maximilianus

Charles de Bellay

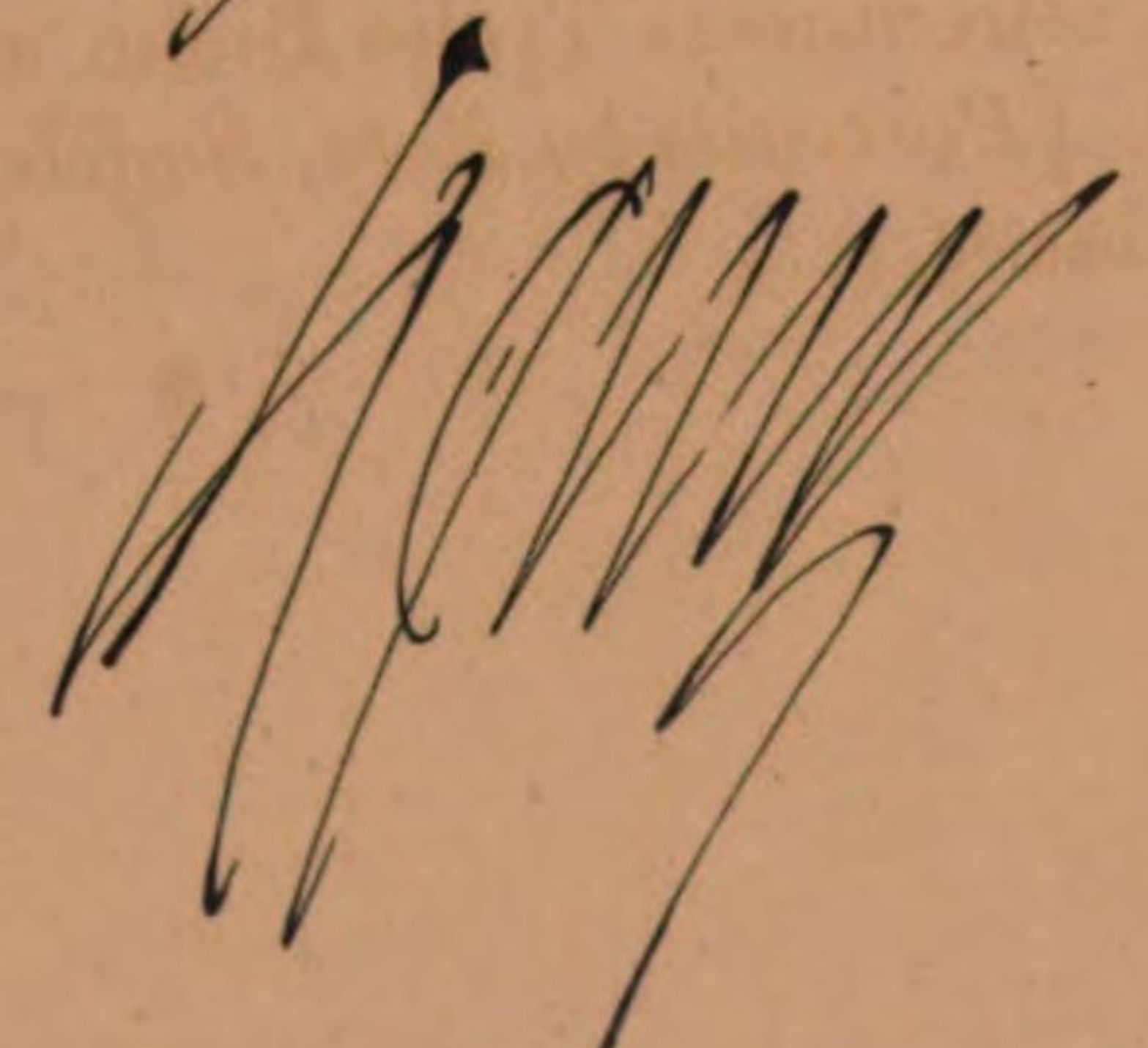
Dudolphus

tre bon pere et frere
Henry

Matthias

Castillon

Dea mossamelon

Notre bon frere & cousin


Notre bon amy
Francoys

EMPERORS, KINGS OF FRANCE, &c.

1. MAXIMILIAN THE FIRST, EMPEROR OF GERMANY, and K. G. was elected to the throne on the death of his father Frederick the Fourth in 1493. In 1513, to flatter the vanity of our Henry the Eighth, he served under him at the siege of Therouenne; and Henry was very nearly duped under the pretence of a resignation of the Imperial crown in his favour. Some parts of Maximilian's character, remarks Granger, are shining, some mean, and others ignominious. He was the author of some "ridiculous" productions; and one of his amusements was silversmith's work. Having in 1518 given Luther an opportunity of defending and propagating the doctrines of the reformed Church, by assembling a Diet at Augsburg, he died two years after. His principal actions are represented by Albert Durer and Hans Burgmair in 237 plates; and his Triumphal Arch, in 38 plates, are well known. [*Portraits by Visscher, Vorsterman, and others.*]

From a letter to Cardinal Wolsey in the Cotton. MSS. Vitellius, B. xix. fol. 69, we have the Signature, "*Vester bonus amicus Maxi' R.*" The date is from Trent,—"*Tridenti, die xv Maij, 1418, manu p'pria.*"

2. CHARLES THE NINTH, KING OF FRANCE, was born at St. Germain en Laye, June 27, 1550, the third but second surviving son of Henry the Second by Catherine de' Medici. He succeeded to the throne Dec. 5, 1560, on the death of his brother Francis the Second; and married Elizabeth of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian the Second, by whom he had an only daughter, who died young. In 1572 he superintended the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, an act which bigots have declined to defend, and which will ever continue a stain on the annals of France. Charles, notwithstanding, was an encourager of learning, took a particular delight in the softer arts, and has left some proofs of his taste in poetry. He had great inequality of temper. He died at Vincennes, May 30, 1574, aged 24. [*Portraits by de Bie, de Leu, &c.*]

Charles's Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. iii. fol. 83.

3. FERDINAND THE FIRST, EMPEROR OF GERMANY, K. G. younger son of Maximilian the First, ascended the Imperial throne on the death of his brother Charles the Fifth in 1558. Although frequently impelled to war, he was of a gentle disposition, and more inclined to cultivate the arts of peace. He died in 1564. [*Portraits by Hogenberg, &c.*]

His Autograph is from a letter congratulating Queen Mary of England on her marriage, and signed "*V're bon frere et cousin.*" Ibid. fol. 63.

4. MAXIMILIAN THE SECOND, EMPEROR OF GERMANY, K. G. son and successor of Ferdinand, and father of Rudolph and Matthias, both noticed below, endeavoured during his whole reign to put an end to the religious feuds of the empire; and, for this purpose, granted liberty of conscience in all the Austrian dominions. He was engaged in a very troublesome war with the Turks, which was renewed in the reign of his son Rudolph. Maximilian was a most magnificent patron of learned men; and a great master of languages, being able to speak no less than eight with facility. He was elected King of Poland, but his death prevented his taking possession of that kingdom. He died Oct. 12, 1576. [*Portraits by Rota, C. Pass, &c.*]

The Signature "MAXIMILIANUS" is from the Binda Papers in the British Museum, vol. I. p. 1.

5. JEAN DE BELLAY, a CARDINAL, and an eminent French statesman, was born in 1492. He first attracted notice on being commissioned to address the Pope extempore on a visit of his Holiness to Marseilles. He was first made Bishop of Bayonne, and afterwards of Paris in 1532. He twice came Ambassador to England, first in 1527, and afterwards in 1533, to prevent Henry's threatened rupture with the Pope. In 1536 he was made a Cardinal; and in the following year undertook the defence of France on the invasion of Charles the Fifth, and was appointed the King's Lieutenant-General. It was on this occasion that the boulevards at Paris were formed. After the death of Francis he retired to Rome, where he remained for the nine remaining years of his life, and died Feb. 16, 1560, aged 68.

The Signature of "J. CARAL DE BELLAY" is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, E. iv. fol. 13.

6. RUDOLPHUS THE SECOND, EMPEROR OF GERMANY, succeeded to the Imperial crown on the death of his father, Maximilian the Second, in 1603. Although during almost the whole of his reign Germany was at war with the Turks, who overran a considerable part of Hungary, Rudolphus was more occupied with tournaments, and the study of mechanics, chemistry, and astronomy, than with affairs of state. This gave the German Princes an opportunity of rendering themselves independent. The great astronomers Tycho Brahe and Kepler flourished under this Emperor. He died unmarried in 1612, aged 59. [*Portraits by Rota, Sadeler, C. Pass, &c.*]

The Signature of "RUDOLPHUS" is from the volume of Binda Papers before named, p. 5.

No. 8.—A.

7. HENRY THE SECOND, KING OF FRANCE, K. G. was born at St. Germain en Laye, March 31, 1518, the second but eldest surviving son of Francis the First, whom he succeeded on his twenty-ninth birth-day in 1547. He was a Prince of much greater courage than capacity. He shone, on several occasions, in the field; but made no figure in the cabinet. In 1557 he suffered from the disastrous battle of St. Quintin; but in the following year he won Calais and Boulogne, and the English lost their last footing in France. Henry died July 10, 1559, aged 40, of a wound accidentally received in a tournament, leaving three sons, successively Kings, Francis, Charles, and Henry, and Margaret afterwards Queen of Henry the Fourth, besides Francis Duc d'Alençon below noticed, Elizabeth Queen of Spain, and Claude Duchess of Lorraine. [*Portraits by de Bie, &c.*]

Henry's Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 24, b. The letter is addressed to a person unknown, but to one of whom he requests the favour of standing godfather to a new-born son, at the same time as he signs, "*V're bon pere et frere, HENRY.*"

8. MATTHIAS EMPEROR OF GERMANY, second son of the Emperor Maximilian the Second, was elected King of Hungary in 1608, and obtained the kingdom of Bohemia from his brother the Emperor Rudolph in 1611. He succeeded him on the Imperial throne in the following year. His short reign was entirely occupied in the contests which still continued respecting religion. In 1617 Ferdinand, grandson to the Emperor Ferdinand the First (through his younger son Charles), was, by the revolted Bohemians, invested with the government of that kingdom; in 1618 he wrested from Matthias that of Hungary also; and, on the death of the latter in the following year,—said to have been occasioned by vexation, succeeded to the empire.

Matthias's Sign-manual is from the same volume, fol. 66.

9. ODET DE COLIGNY, CARDINAL DE CHASTILLON, was born in 1515, and made Cardinal in 1535, on the interview of Pope Clement the Seventh with King Francis, at Marseilles. He appears to have been Ambassador in England in 1538. He adhered with his brother the Admiral de Coligny to the party of the Huguenots, was deprived of the purple by Pius the Fourth, and married. His latter days he was obliged to pass in England under the name of the Count de Beauvois. He was attempting to negotiate a marriage between Queen Elizabeth and the King of Navarre, when he was poisoned by his valet-de-chambre, Feb. 14, 1571.

His Signature is from a letter, dated "*De Chelsey, ce dernier jour de Septembre, 1538.*" Cotton. MSS. Caligula, E. IV. fol. 3.

10. BERTRAND DE LA MOTTE, MARQUIS DE FENELON, was a valiant soldier, and for some years French Ambassador in England during the reign of Elizabeth. He wrote "*Memoires touchant l'Angleterre et la Suisse,*" and some other pieces. The great author of *Telemachus* was of the same family.

The Signature of "*DE LA MOTTE FENELON,*" is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, C. III. fol. 91, where it is attached to a letter to the Bishop of Ross, from London, Sept. 5, 1571, mentioning a negociation which Fenelon and Mons. de Foix had with Queen Elizabeth about her marriage, and the steps he had taken in favour of Queen Mary of Scotland.

11. HENRY THE THIRD, KING OF FRANCE, acquired great military reputation when Duc d'Anjou, and in 1571 commenced a treaty of marriage with the English Elizabeth. He succeeded his brother Charles the Ninth in 1574, having then been recently elected King of Poland. His reign was a reign of Favourites. He erected religious fraternities, and exposed himself in ridiculous processions, instead of promoting the cause of his religion by banishing licentiousness and debauchery from the Court. In the mean while the Huguenots triumphed. In 1579 Henry instituted the Order of the Holy Ghost, in order to detach the great Lords from the Protestant party. After a reign of fifteen years, and at the age of 38, Henry was assassinated at St. Cloud, by a young Dominican friar, Aug. 1, 1589. He died without issue, and having no near male relative, was succeeded by his distant kinsman Henry the Fourth. [*Portraits by de Bie, Wierix, Granthome, &c.*]

In the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, E. VI. fol. 306, is a letter to Queen Elizabeth, signed "*Vostre bon frere et cousin.*" The name "*HENRY*" is added from a letter to the Earl of Leicester in the same volume, fol. 285.

12. FRANCIS DE VALOIS, DUC D'ALENCON, afterwards DUC D'ANJOU, was a younger brother of three Kings of France, and is memorable as that suitor of our Elizabeth, whose proffered alliance received most apparent attention. His offer was first made in 1572, when the Queen was thirty-eight years of age, and the Duke nearly twenty years younger. He was then refused; but in 1581, when Duke of Anjou, he renewed his suit, and in the winter of that year, after a successful campaign in the Netherlands, personally visited England. Although his person was not advantageous, he gained considerably on the Queen's affections; he stayed for upwards of three months, and then left with a promise to return; but, after this lengthened dalliance, Elizabeth recovered her majestic independence of mind, and again refused him. He afterwards disgusted the Flemish; was sent back with disgrace to France, and died there in 1584, at the age of thirty. [*Portraits.*]

From a letter in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 84, addressed to a person unknown, if not the Earl of Leicester, is taken the Signature, "*Vostre bon amy, FRANCOYS.*"

1. **HENRY THE SECOND, KING OF FRANCE.** He was born at St. Germain en Laye, March 31, 1554. He was the second son of Francis the First, whom he succeeded on his twenty-ninth birthday in 1547. He was a Prince of high rank, and was crowned King of France. He was married to Catherine de Medici, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in 1559. He was a weak and dissolute monarch, and his reign was marked by the religious wars between the Catholics and the Protestants. He died in 1589, and was succeeded by his son, Francis the Second.

2. **FRANCIS THE SECOND, KING OF FRANCE.** He was born at St. Germain en Laye, May 19, 1559. He was the son of Henry the Second, and was crowned King of France in 1589. He was a weak and dissolute monarch, and his reign was marked by the religious wars between the Catholics and the Protestants. He died in 1594, and was succeeded by his son, Henry the Third.

3. **HENRY THE THIRD, KING OF FRANCE.** He was born at St. Germain en Laye, Jan. 2, 1551. He was the son of Francis the Second, and was crowned King of France in 1594. He was a weak and dissolute monarch, and his reign was marked by the religious wars between the Catholics and the Protestants. He died in 1601, and was succeeded by his son, Henry the Fourth.

4. **HENRY THE FOURTH, KING OF FRANCE.** He was born at St. Germain en Laye, Dec. 13, 1553. He was the son of Henry the Third, and was crowned King of France in 1601. He was a weak and dissolute monarch, and his reign was marked by the religious wars between the Catholics and the Protestants. He died in 1610, and was succeeded by his son, Louis the Thirteenth.

5. **LOUIS THE THIRTEENTH, KING OF FRANCE.** He was born at St. Germain en Laye, Sept. 27, 1638. He was the son of Henry the Fourth, and was crowned King of France in 1643. He was a weak and dissolute monarch, and his reign was marked by the religious wars between the Catholics and the Protestants. He died in 1715, and was succeeded by his son, Louis the Fifteenth.

6. **LOUIS THE FIFTEENTH, KING OF FRANCE.** He was born at St. Germain en Laye, July 15, 1710. He was the son of Louis the Thirteenth, and was crowned King of France in 1715. He was a weak and dissolute monarch, and his reign was marked by the religious wars between the Catholics and the Protestants. He died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son, Louis the Sixteenth.

7. **LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH, KING OF FRANCE.** He was born at St. Germain en Laye, Sept. 23, 1755. He was the son of Louis the Fifteenth, and was crowned King of France in 1775. He was a weak and dissolute monarch, and his reign was marked by the religious wars between the Catholics and the Protestants. He died in 1793, and was succeeded by his son, Louis the Seventeenth.

At the ¹ixt yere of his age, he was brought
up in learning, ~~tit the~~ by Mr Doctour Cox who was
after his amner, and thon chieke ^{Mr of Art} bachelier of art
tow wel learmed men who sought to bring him
up, in learning of tongues, of the scripture, of
philosophie and all liberal sciences.

Edward

Edward

Forasmuch as you have desired so simple
a woman to write in so worthy a booke
goode Mayster Iustice aunte therefore shall
as a frende desire you and as a Christian require
you to call vpon god to endue youe with his
lawes to quicken you in his waye and not
to take the worde of trewe the viterlye oute of youre
mouthe lyne syll to dye that by death you
maye purchase eternall life and remembre
howe the ende of Mathusael whoe as we reade
in the scriptures was the longeste liuer that
was of a manne dild at the lasse for as the
precher sayeth there is a tyme to be borne
and a tyme to dye and the daye of death is
better then the daye of our birth

your's as the lorde knoweth as a
frende Jane Duddley

your loving and obedient son
wifelye to your grace long
life in his world to us mune
roy and comforte as in
wifelye to my selfe, and in his
world to comie roy and lasting
your most humble son Sir
John Duddley

Jane the Queene

Marye the quene

Philip

January. 1550

J. Warburton

Northumberland

H. Suffolk

T. Seymour

EDWARD THE SIXTH, AND SOME OF HIS FAMILY CONNEXIONS.

1. EDWARD TUDOR, KING OF ENGLAND, only child of Henry the Eighth by his third wife Jane Seymour, was born at Hampton Court, Oct. 12, 1537. He succeeded to the throne in the ninth year of his age, Jan. 28, 1546; and he was crowned in Westminster Abbey Feb. 25 following, by Archbishop Cranmer, who had been one of his godfathers. Not surviving his minority, his administration of government claims no comment. His personal character is universally allowed to have been most amiable, and his intellectual endowments by no means ordinary. He died at Greenwich July 6, 1553, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, August 8 following. [*Portraits by Elstracke, Hollar, Pass, Marshall, &c. &c. and one in Lodge, after Holbein.*]

The Autograph of Edward is from his interesting Diary, preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Nero, C. x. "*At the sixt yere of his age he was brought up in learning, by Mr. Doctour Cox, who was after his amner [almoner], and Ihon Chieke, Mr of Art, tow wel learned men, who sought to bring him up, in learning of toungues, of the Scripture, of philosophie, and all liberal sciences.*"

The Signatures are from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII.

2, 4. LADY JANE GREY (afterwards DUDLEY), was the eldest daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Lady Frances Brandon, granddaughter of King Henry the Seventh. She was married in May 1553, a few weeks before King Edward's death, to Lord Guilford Dudley, a younger son of the Duke of Northumberland; and during Edward's fatal illness, the craft of her father-in-law obtained letters patent, nominating her next heir to the Crown of England. Lady Jane was proclaimed Queen in London July 7, 1553; was considered such in the metropolis for about ten days; and, after great hopes of pardon, was, on a repetition of her father's rebellious movements, beheaded for her involuntary treason, on the green within the Tower, Feb. 12, 1553-4. She had, says Fuller, "the innocency of childhood, the beauty of youth, the solidity of middle, the gravity of old age, and all at eighteen; the birth of a princess, the learning of a clerk, the life of a saint, yet the death of a malefactor for her parents' offences." [*Portraits by Marshall, Vertue, White, &c. one in the Heroologia, and one in Lodge.*]

The specimen of Lady Jane's Autograph is peculiarly interesting. It occurs in the Manual of Prayers which she used whilst in the Tower, and gave, when on the scaffold, and immediately before her execution (as recorded in Holinshed), to Sir John Brydges, then Lieutenant of the Tower, and afterwards the first Lord Chandos, having previously written in it this sentence:

"*Forasmuche as you have desired so simple a woman to wrighte in so worthye a booke, goode Mayster Lieufstenante, therefore I shall as a frende desyre you, and as a Christian require you, to call uppon God to incline youre harte to his lawes, to quicken you in his waye, and not to take the worde of trewethe utterlye oute of youre mouthe; lyve styll to dye, that by deathe you maye purchase eternall life, and remembre howe the ende of Mathusael, whoe as we reade in the Scriptures was the longest liver that was of a manne, died at the laste; for, as the preacher sayethe, there is a tyme to be borne, and a tyme to dye, and the daye of deathe is better then the daye of oure birthe.*"

"*Youres, as the Lorde knowethe, as a frende,*" JANE DUDDELEY."

The Manual of Prayers contains another paragraph in Lady Jane's hand, and one in that of her husband, which will presently pass under our notice. The other by Lady Jane is addressed to her father the Duke of Suffolk, and as he was sent to the Tower only two days before her execution, it is presumed to have been written within that period. "The Lorde comfort your grace, and that in his Worde, whearein all creatures onlye are to be comforted. And thoughe it hath pleased God to take awaye 2 of your children, yet thincke not, I most humblye beseech your grace, that you have loste them; but trust that we, by leavinge this mortall life, have wunne an immortal life. And I, for my parte, as I have honoured your grace in this life, wyll praye for you in another life."

"*Youre gracys humble daughter,*" JANE DUDDELEY."

In the "Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey," edited by Mr. Nicolas, will be found a more particular account of this invaluable volume, which is still preserved in the British Museum.

The Signature (No. 4.) of "JANE the Queene," is from a letter in Harl. MSS. 416, fol. 30, addressed to Sir John Brydges and Sir Nicholas Pointz, to quiet the county of Buckingham. It is dated the 18th of July.

3. LORD GUILFORD DUDLEY, the husband of Lady Jane, was the Duke of Northumberland's fourth son; but, his three elder brothers being already married, was the eldest who suited his father's ambition for the alliance with a claimant to the Crown. His name was derived from the family of his mother, Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Guilford. Though his marriage with Lady Jane Grey was the result of their parents' ambition, they appear to have entertained a strong mutual attachment. He was beheaded one hour before her, Feb. 12, 1553-4.

The passage of his writing from the Prayer-book before noticed, is addressed to his father-in-law the Duke of Suffolk: "*Your lovyng and obedyent son wischethe unto your grace long life in this world w^t as much joy and comferte as ever I wyshte to my selfe, and in the world to come joy everlasting. Your most humble son tel his dethe,*" G. DUDDELEY."

5. MARY THE FIRST, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, has a biographical notice in another page.

Her Sign-manual is from Harl. MSS. 6986, fol. 18.

No. 2.—C.

6. PHILIP THE SECOND, KING OF SPAIN, was son of Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany. He was married to Queen Mary in Winchester Cathedral, July 25, 1554; was at that time made King of Naples by his father, and succeeded as King of Spain in 1558. Having lost his authority in England by the death of Mary in the same year, he was for some time plotting mischief against this Country. At last, in 1588, he sent out his "Invincible Armada," which was providentially unsuccessful. He died in 1598. [*Portraits numerous by Hogenberg, Suyderhæf, Wierix, Vertue, &c. &c.*]

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 20, b.

7. JOHN DUDLEY, EARL OF WARWICK, and DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G. was great-grandson of John Lord Dudley, K. G. and son of Edmund Dudley, Baron of the Exchequer, notorious as the instrument of the extortions of Henry the Seventh. He was restored in blood in 1511, two years after his father's execution, being then twelve years of age; and his next appearance in history is in 1523, when he was knighted by the Duke of Suffolk. After holding various minor places about the Court, he was, in 1538, created Viscount Lisle, and made Admiral of England. Having distinguished himself in several military expeditions, he was made one of King Henry's sixteen executors, and thus introduced into the field in which his ambition was so aspiring, and so fatal to himself and others. In the first year of King Edward he obtained the Earldom of Warwick, to which he had a claim as descended from the Beauchamps, and was made Lord High Chamberlain of England. To that office was added, three years after, that of Lord Steward of the King's Household; and in 1551 those of Warden of all the Northern Marches, and Earl Marshal of England. Having been successful in ruining first the Lord Admiral Seymour, and afterwards his brother the Protector, he reigned paramount towards the close of Edward's reign. The elevation of the Marquis of Dorset to the Dukedom of Suffolk, on the extinction of the male heirs of Brandon, formed an occasion for Warwick's elevation to the Dukedom of Northumberland on the same day, Oct. 11, 1551. In May 1553 he married his son Lord Guilford Dudley to Lady Jane Grey, obtained the signatures of the King and Privy Council to a patent naming Lady Jane as successor to the Crown, and waited the King's expected death with the confidence of being father-in-law to the succeeding Sovereign. When the day of trial arrived he failed in the most important part of his scheme—that of gaining possession of the person of Mary; and was unsuccessful in some measure, it would seem, from want of promptitude and courage. When he had put himself at the head of an army, he was frightened from his purpose, and he himself proclaimed Queen Mary at Cambridge; but he was arrested there by the Earl of Arundel, brought to the Tower of London, and beheaded on the 22d of August. [*Portrait in Lodge, after Holbein.*]

His Signatures are both from the Cotton. MSS. Titus B. II.; that of "J. WARWYK, January, 1550," at fol. 57; and that of "NORTHU'B'RLAND, fol. 271.

8. HENRY GREY, DUKE OF SUFFOLK, K. G. father of Lady Jane, succeeded his father Thomas as third Marquis of Dorset in 1530. He was Lord High Constable at the coronation of Edward the Sixth; made Justice Itinerant of all the King's Forests in 1550, and Warden of all the Scottish Marches in 1551. Having married Lady Frances Brandon, he was on the death of her two brothers, in 1551, created Duke of Suffolk, "in favour to her, though otherwise for his harmless simplicity neither disliked nor much regarded." His weakness was afterwards imposed on by the Duke of Northumberland, to allow his daughter to be married to Lord Guilford Dudley. He was so fortunate as to escape when Northumberland suffered; although not for long,—for, having united in Wiat's insurrection against Mary's match with Philip, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 23, 1553-4. [*A very fine portrait, after Mark Gerard, in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits.*]

The Duke's Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 269.—His Autograph as "HENRY DORSETT," is in another plate.

9. THOMAS LORD SEYMOUR OF SUDELEY, K. G. younger brother to the Protector Somerset, was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Henry VIII. and Marshal of the Forces in several military expeditions. Very soon after Henry's death he married the dowager Queen Catherine, was created Lord Seymour of Sudeley, and appointed Lord High Admiral. Her Majesty having died a year after in child-birth, this very ambitious Nobleman aimed at the hand of the Princess Elizabeth, as indeed he had done before his former Royal alliance. For this he was arraigned, and his brother the Protector, urged on by Northumberland, was not sorry to be freed of his rivalry. He was beheaded on the 20th of March 1548-9. [*Portrait in Lodge, from Holbein.*]

His Signature occurs as a Privy Councillor in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 19.

1. **EDWARD THE SIXTH**, King of Spain, was son of Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany. He was married to Queen Mary in Winchester Cathedral, July 25, 1554, when that time made King of Naples by his father, and succeeded as King of Spain in 1558. Having lost his authority in England by the death of Mary in the same year, he was for some time plotting mischief against this Country. At last in 1588, he sent out his "Invincible Armada," which was providentially unsuccessful. He died in 1608. [Portrait numerous by Holbein, Raphael, W. Verelst, &c. &c.]
The signature is from the Cotton MSS. Verelst. F. vi. fol. 10. v.

2. **JOHN DUBBY**, Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland, K. G. was great-grandson of John Lord Dubby, K. G. and son of Edmund Dubby, Baron of the Exchequer, notorious as the instigator of the execution of Henry the Seventh. He was restored in blood in 1511, two years after his father's execution, being then twelve years of age, and his next appearance in history is in 1523, when he was knighted by the Duke of Suffolk. After holding various minor places about the Court, he was, in 1538, created Viscount Lisle, and made Admiral of England. Having distinguished himself in several military expeditions, he was made one of King Henry's sixteen executors, and thus introduced into the field in which his ambition was to aspire, and so fatal to himself and others. In the first year of King Edward he obtained the Lordship of Warwick, to which he had a claim as descended from the Beauchamps, and was made Lord High Chamberlain of England. To that office was added, three years after, that of Lord Steward of the King's Household; and in 1551 those of Warden of all the Northern Marches, and Earl Marshal of England. Having been successful in raising first the Lord Admiral Seymour, and afterwards his brother the Protector, he reigned paramount towards the close of Edward's reign. The elevation of the Marquis of Dorset to the Dukedom of North-Devonshire, of the Duke of Norfolk to the Dukedom of Northumberland, and the elevation of the Duke of Northumberland to the Dukedom of Northumberland, on the extinction of the male heirs of Brandon, formed an occasion for Warwick's elevation to the Dukedom of North-Devonshire. In May 1553 he married his son Lord Guilford Dubby to Lady Jane Grey, obtained the signatures of the King and Privy Council to a patent naming Lady Jane as successor to the Crown, and waited the King's expected death with the confidence of being father-in-law to the succeeding Sovereign. When the day of trial arrived he failed in the most important part of his scheme—that of retaining possession of the person of Mary; and was unsuccessful in some measure, it would seem, from want of promptitude and courage. When he had put himself at the head of an army, he was frightened from his purpose, and he himself procured Queen Mary at Cambridge; but he was arrested there by the Earl of Arundel, brought to the Tower of London, and beheaded on the 25th of August. [Portrait in Lodge, after Holbein.]
His signature is from the Cotton MSS. Titus B. ii. fol. 288; that of "J. Warwick, January 1550," at fol. 27; and that of North's reign, fol. 271.

3. **HENRY GREY**, Duke of Suffolk, K. G. father of Lady Jane, succeeded his father Thomas as third Marquis of Dorset in 1530. He was Lord High Constable at the coronation of Edward the Sixth; made Justice in Chief of all the King's Forests in 1550, and Warden of all the Scottish Marches in 1551. Having married Lady Frances Brandon, he was on the death of her two brothers, in 1551, created Duke of Suffolk. "in favour to her, though otherwise for his harmless simplicity neither misliked nor much regarded." His weakness was afterwards imposed on by the Duke of Northumberland, to allow his daughter to be married to Lord Guilford Dubby. He was so fortunate as to escape when Northumberland suffered; although not for long;—for having aided in Mary's instruction against Mary's match with Philip, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 23, 1553-4. [Portrait in Lodge, after Holbein.]

The Duke's signature is from the Cotton MSS. Titus B. ii. fol. 288.—His Autograph as "Henry Dorset," is in another place.
4. **THOMAS LORD SEYMOUR** or **SURELEY**, K. G. younger brother to the Protector Somerset, was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Henry VIII. and Marshal of the Forces in several military expeditions. Very soon after Henry's death he married the younger Queen Catherine, was created Lord Seymour of Sudley, and appointed Lord High Admiral. Her Majesty having died a year after in child-birth, this very ambitious Nobleman aimed at the hand of the Princess Elizabeth, as indeed he had done before his former Royal alliance. He was raised, and his brother the Protector, urged on by Northumberland, was not sorry to be freed of the rivalry. He was beheaded on the 30th of March 1548-9. [Portrait in Lodge, from Holbein.]
His signature occurs in a Privy Council in the Cotton MSS. Verelst. F. vi. fol. 10.

O what pleasure is it to Lark pleasures, and
how honorable is it to fly from honors, throws. Among other Larks I
Lark painted burram to Lai brum's boxes and borders in my studi, which
I now have frims

I pray you be me a reme of paper at London.

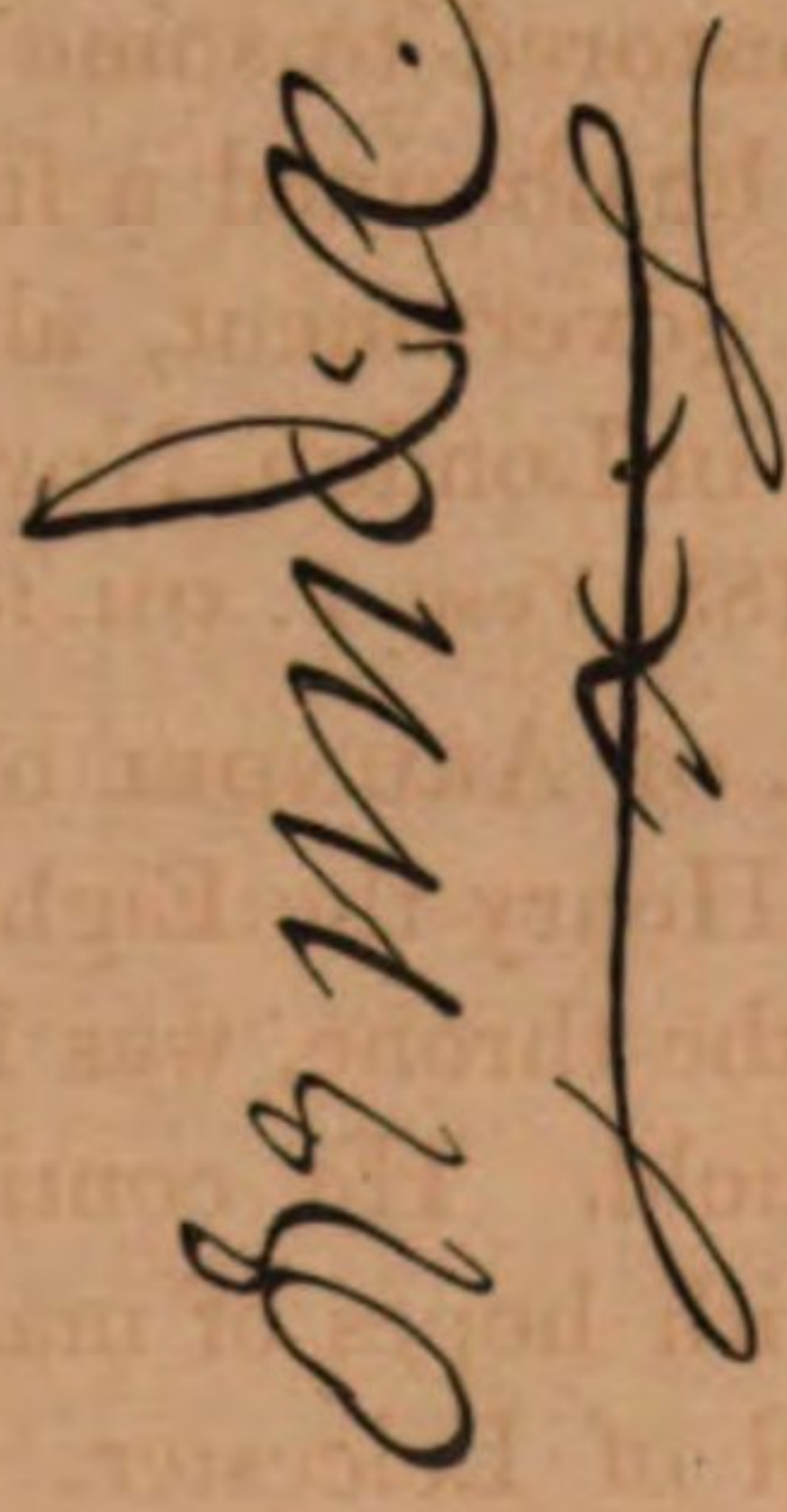
From Cambridge thr xxx of Mai. 1548. 3. 28. 6.

Y^{rs} London.

J. Joan. Cheke.



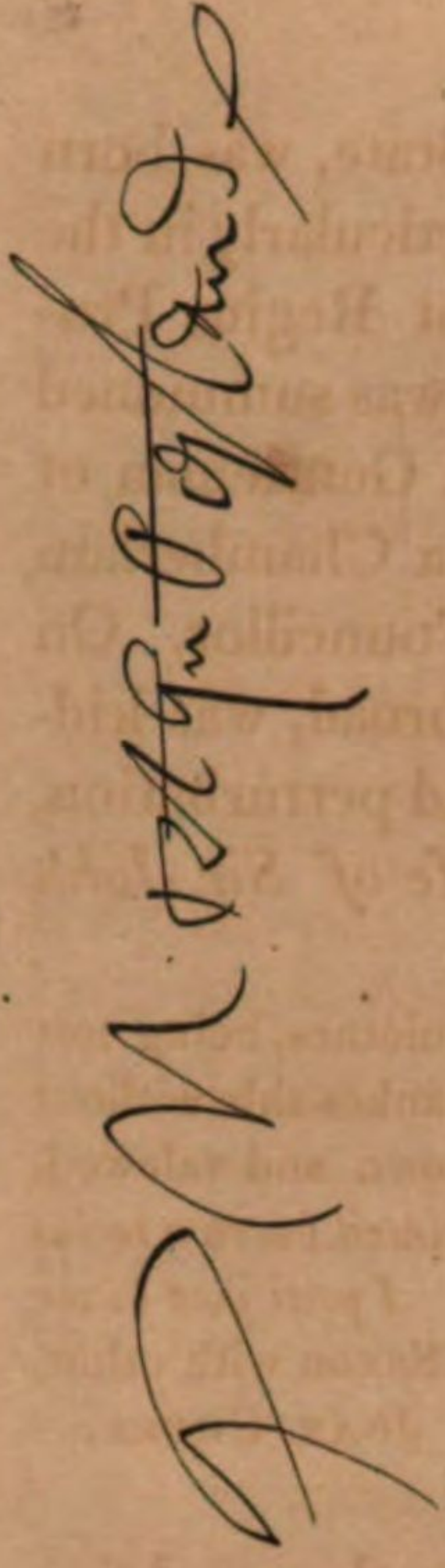
F. R. Eldon

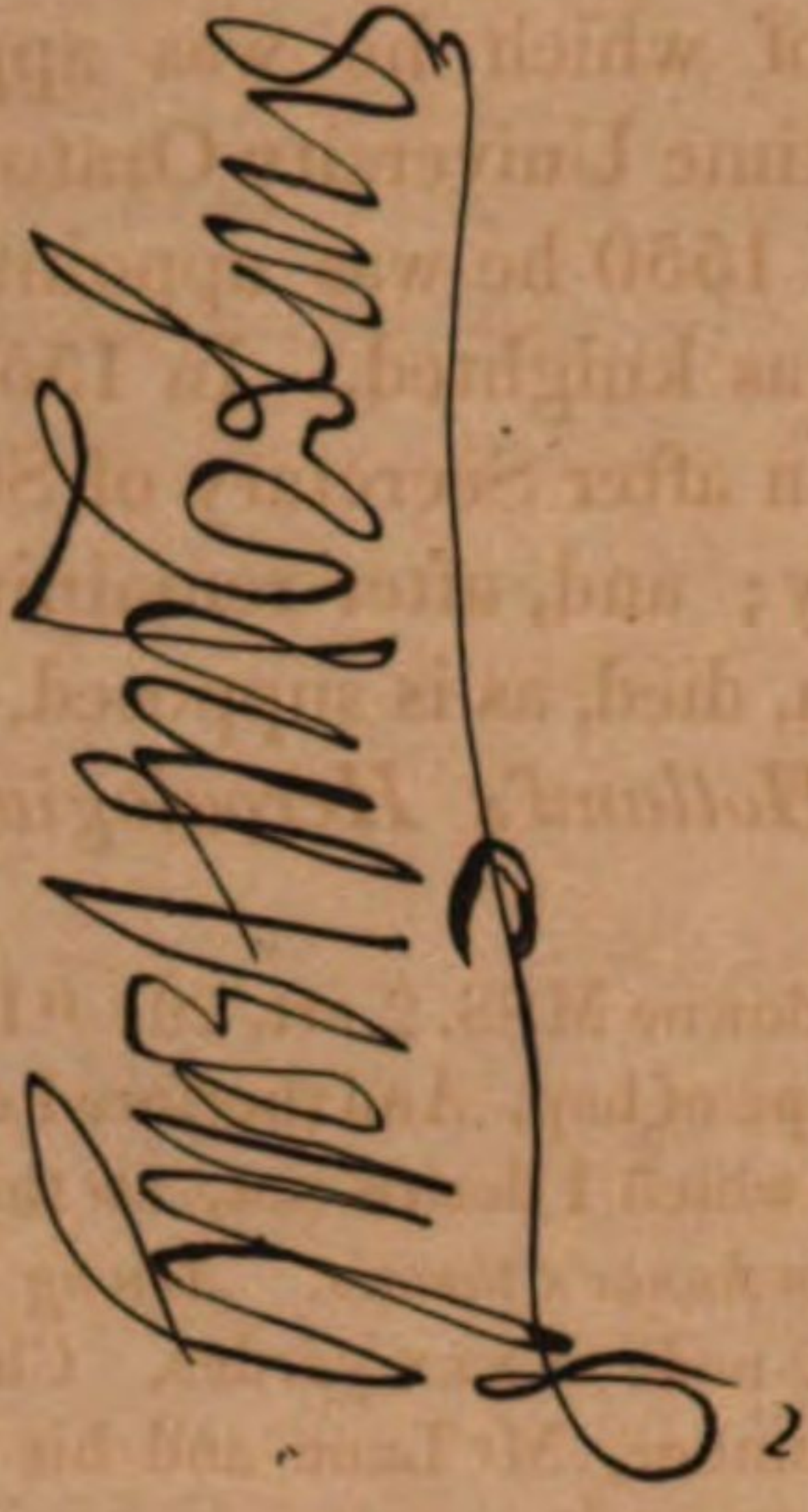


Katherine Suffolk

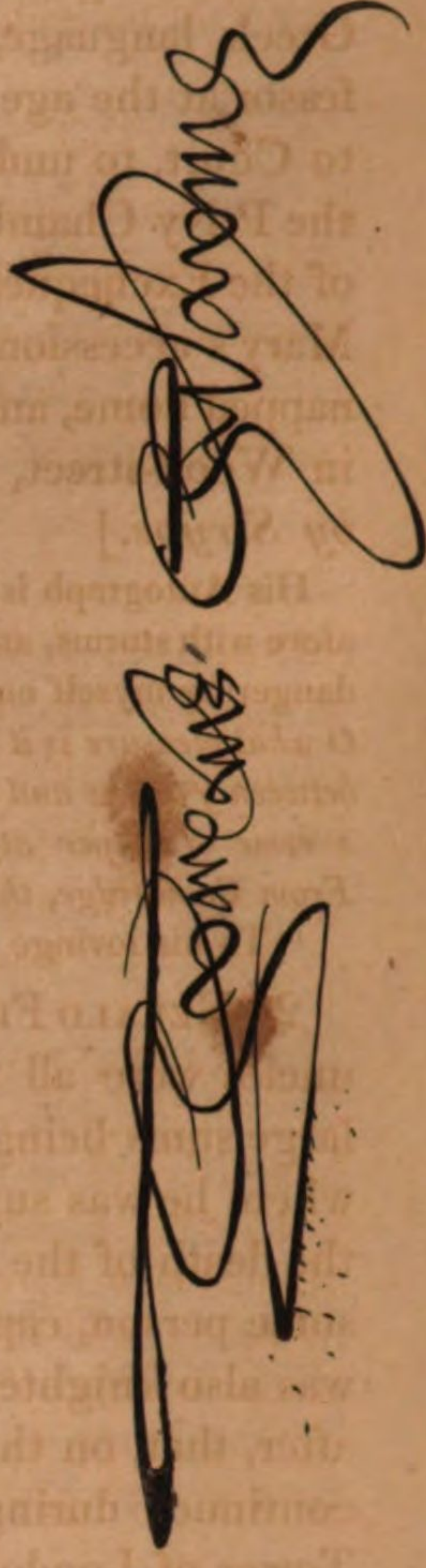
Katherine Dindell

Judge the xxxth of march
francis chandos





major Doughton set out



You may love if you do them right to double of the mistrust
 that the two brethren owe each other without you will
 make one among the foolish number of Job
 that buildeth his wisdom upon a mistrust

Your Loving Son
 S. O. V. I. R. A. M.

Elizabeth

Je vous supplie le plus tost que
 pourrez m'en voyer guerir car je suis en piteu xeste
 non pour royne mais pour gentilhomme car je n'ay
 chose du monde que ma personne comme je me
 suis sauvee de Winton ce xvii de may
 M. A. N. C. E. R.

FRANCOIS MARIE

from my palace of Falkland
 the 1st of September. 1586.

M. A. R. I. E. R.

James R.

From Temple Newsome the xxviij of marche. 1584.

Henry deruley.

NOBLE PERSONS FROM HENRY VII. TO ELIZABETH.

1. **SIR JOHN CHEKE**, the tutor of King Edward the Sixth, and afterwards his Secretary of State, was born at Cambridge, June 16, 1514; and became very eminent in that University for his learning, particularly in the Greek language, which was then much neglected, but of which he was appointed the first Regius Professor at the age of twenty-six. He was also at the same time University Orator. In 1544 he was summoned to Court, to undertake the tuition of Prince Edward; in 1550 he was appointed the principal Gentleman of the Privy Chamber of his Royal pupil; and in 1551 he was knighted. In 1552 he was made a Chamberlain of the Exchequer; in 1553 Clerk of the Council; and soon after Secretary of State and Privy Councillor. On Mary's accession, however, he was stripped of his property; and, after remaining some time abroad, was kidnapped home, and having submitted to a forced recantation, died, as is supposed, from anxiety and perturbation, in Wood-street, London, Sept. 13, 1557. [*Portraits in Holland's Heroologia, and in the Life of Sir John by Strype.*]

His Autograph is from the following fragment of a letter in the Lansdowne MSS. 2, art. 29: "I felt the caulme of quietnes, being tost afore with storms, and have felt of ambition's bitter gal, poisoned with hope of hap. And therefore I can be meri on the bankes side without dangering myself on the sea. Yor sight is ful of gai thinges abrode, which I desire not, as thinges sufficientli known and valewed. O what pleasure is it to lacke pleasures, and how honorable is it to fli from honor's throws. Among other lacks I lack painted bucrum to lai between ye bokes and bordes in mi studi, which I now have trim'd. I have nede of xxx yardes. Chuse yow the color. I prai yow bi me a reme of paper at London. Farr ye wel, with comendac'ons to yr mother, Mr Lane and his wife, Mr and Mrs Saxon with other. From Cambridge, the xxx of Mai 1549, 3 Ed. 6. Yors known, JOAN. CHEKE.

"To his lovinge Frende Mr Peter Osborne."

2. **GERALD FITZGERALD**, eleventh **EARL OF KILDARE**, although only ten years old when his brother and five uncles were all executed in the Tower of London, Feb. 2, 1534-5, was still preserved with great difficulty, large sums being offered for his apprehension. He was taken first to Scotland, and thence to the Continent, where he was supported by Cardinal Pole, and made Master of the Horse to Cosmo Duke of Florence. After the death of the tyrant Henry, he repaired to London in the train of some ambassador; and, possessing a handsome person, captivated one of the Court ladies, Mabel, second daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, K. G. He was also knighted by King Edward in 1552, and restored to some of his manors. And it was only two years after, that, on the accession of a Popish sovereign, he obtained a full restitution of his titles and estates. He continued during life a supporter of the English government, although for a short time imprisoned in the Tower of London on suspicion in 1580. He died in London, Nov. 16, 1585.

His Signature, "G. OF KYLDARE," is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 113 b.

3. **HENRY FITZ ALAN**, fourteenth and last **EARL OF ARUNDEL** of that family, and K. G. succeeded his father William in 1543. He was Lord Chamberlain to Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, and having been a firm and useful instrument in fixing Mary upon the throne, was Lord High Constable at her coronation, and soon after appointed Lord Steward of the Household. He continued to act in the same employment under Elizabeth; whom he is said to have fed himself with hopes of marrying, and to have left the kingdom in disgust when he saw himself supplanted by the Earl of Leicester. In 1572 he suffered imprisonment as an encourager of the Duke of Norfolk's proposed marriage with the Queen of Scots. He died Feb. 25, 1579-80, aged 68, without surviving male issue, and his Earldom—the only one held by tenure, went with the castle of Arundel to his son-in-law the Duke of Norfolk, in whose illustrious family it still remains. [*Portrait in Lodge's Illus. Heads, from Holbein. At Arundel Castle is a whole-length by Sir Antonio More, not engraved.*]

The Earl's Signature is from Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. VII. fol. 404.

4. **KATHERINE BRANDON**, **DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK**, was the fourth wife of Duke Charles, the brother-in-law of Henry the Eighth. He had become a third time a widower by the death of his Royal consort the Queen dowager of France, June 25, 1533; and he then married this lady, who was his ward, and in her own right Baroness Willoughby of Eresby. The Duke left her a widow in 1545, with two sons, who both died on the same day in 1551 of the sweating sickness. Soon after she was married to Robert Bertie, a learned dependant of the Lord Chancellor Southampton; but being obliged, on the accession of Mary, to fly the country on account of religion, she and her husband endured great hardships in their solitary travels with a female infant; and in the midst of their flight the Duchess gave birth to a second child, at a town called Wesil, in the Duchy of Cleveland. This was a son who from the circumstances of his birth was christened Peregrine, and who became the founder of the illustrious family of Bertie, since Earls of Lindsey, and Dukes of Ancaster, and in a

No. 7.—B.

junior branch Earls of Abingdon. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth the wanderers returned home. The Duchess died Sept. 19, 1580; leaving only the two children before mentioned, of whom the daughter was married to Reginald Earl of Kent. Her husband survived her nearly two years.

The Signature of "KATHERINE SUFFOLK" is from a letter in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 80 b.

5. KATHERINE COUNTESS OF ARUNDEL, first wife of the Earl above noticed, was the second daughter of Thomas second Marquis of Dorset, K. G. by Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton. Her brother Henry third Marquis of Dorset, had for his first wife the Earl of Arundel's sister Katherine; from his second alliance with Lady Frances Brandon he was subsequently created Duke of Suffolk, and was father to Lady Jane Grey. The Countess of Arundel had one son Henry, who died in his brother's life-time; and two daughters, Joan Lady Lumley, and Mary Duchess of Norfolk.

The Signature of "KATHERYN ARUNDELL" is from the same volume, fol. 82 b.

6. FRANCES LADY CHANDOS, wife of Giles the third Lord, was daughter of Edward first Earl of Lincoln, K. G. by his second wife Ursula, daughter of William 6th Lord Stourton. Lady Chandos was left a widow in 1593-4, with two daughters, coheireses. The eldest made an unfortunate marriage with Sir John Kennedy, who was found to have already a wife in Scotland; the second was united to Francis fourth Earl of Bedford, and was mother of the first Duke. Lady Chandos died at Woburn Abbey in 1623. [*Recumbent Effigy at Chenneys.*]

Her Autograph is from a letter to the Lord Chancellor respecting her estates, dated "*Sudlye, the xxth of March,*" 1593, in Harl. MSS. 6996, art. 1.

7. HENRY PERCY, fourth EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G. having been left a minor when his father was slain at the battle of Towton in 1461, was for nine years retained a prisoner in the Tower of London, whilst the Earldom was given to John Nevill, afterwards Marquis Montagu. In 1470 he was restored to his title and estates, and in the same year constituted Warden of the East and Middle Marches towards Scotland. In 1482 he was chief under the Duke of Gloucester, in command of that expedition by which Berwick was finally acquired by the English. In the first year of Richard the Third he held the office of Lord High Chamberlain, then vacant from the attainder of the Earl of Oxford. In 1485 he was summoned by King Richard to assist him against the Earl of Richmond; but at the battle of Bosworth he so far kept aloof, that he was immediately received into the new King's favour. He lost his life in a popular commotion respecting taxes, near Thirsk in Yorkshire, April 28, 1489.

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 66.

8. HENRY PERCY, sixth EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G. is memorable as having been the suitor of Anne Boleyn, to whom she was supposed to have been betrothed previously to her great elevation. He was educated in the household of Cardinal Wolsey; and was afterwards the Nobleman who arrested him at Cawood. He probably contracted in that establishment the expensive habits which acquired for him the epithet of the "Unthrifty." He succeeded his father as Earl of Northumberland in 1527, was Warden of the Scottish Marches, and dying in 1537, at Hackney, near London, was there buried. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Signature, "H. NORTHUMBRELAND," is from the Harl. MSS. 6989, fol. 40.—That ascribed to him in another page belongs to the fifth Earl; see the Errata.

9. MABELL COUNTESS OF SOUTHAMPTON, wife of William Fitzwilliam, the only Earl of that name, was eldest daughter of Henry fourteenth Lord Clifford by his first wife Anne, daughter of Sir John St. John of Bletsoe; and consequently sister to Henry the first Earl of Cumberland, K. G. She survived her husband, but had no children.

Her Signature occurs, with those of nine other ladies of the Court, attached to a letter to King Henry VIII. (in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 143), respecting a new great ship which they had visited. It is printed by Mr. Ellis, in his 1st Series, vol. II. p. 126.

10. SIR THOMAS CHALONER, the elder, a gallant soldier, able statesman, and learned author, was descended of an ancient family of Wales, and born in London about 1515. He was educated at Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, particularly by his Latin poetry. On entering into active life he accompanied Sir Henry Knevett to Germany; and, joining the military enterprises of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, was shipwrecked in the disastrous expedition against Algiers in 1541, and miraculously escaped drowning by gripping a cable with his teeth. On his return to England he was appointed Clerk of the Council; and in 1547 he was knighted by the Duke of Somerset after the battle of Musselburgh. From the period of his great patron the Protector's fall to the accession of Elizabeth he was unemployed; but it is mentioned to his honour, that on the accession of Elizabeth he was the first Ambassador nominated to the first Prince in Europe—the Emperor Ferdinand. In 1561 he was sent Ambassador to Spain; and whilst in that country he composed his principal work, "The right ordering of the English Republic," in ten books. He returned to England in 1564; and, dying Oct. 7, 1565, was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, the great Cecil, the principal Secretary of State, being chief mourner at his funeral. His son Sir Thomas Chaloner, the younger, was also an eminent literary character, and tutor to Henry Prince of Wales.

The Signature of Sir Thomas Chaloner is from the Lansdowne MSS. 2. art. 56.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER ROYAL CONTEMPORARIES.

1. ELIZABETH, the only child of King Henry the Eighth by his second wife Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich on the 7th of September 1533. After a youth spent almost entirely in tutelage and restraint, she was, it may be said, called from a prison to the throne, when she had lately completed her five-and-twentieth year, and was proclaimed Queen of England, Nov. 17, 1558. The most important events of her reign were her execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1586, and the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The latter has been her greatest glory, and the former her greatest reproach. She possessed as much of the haughtiness and severity of her tyrannical father as a female might well inherit, uninfluenced by the atrocious bigotry which characterised her sister Mary; but vanity was her ruling passion. It was this which made her forbid all but authorised, and of course favourable, prints of her royal features; and it was this which made her an epicure in personal flattery, even when she had passed the age of sixty. It was to this that first the liberty, and afterwards the life of the Scottish Queen was sacrificed; and it was this which at last hastened her own departure. Her vanity was grievously wounded by the supposed refusal of her favourite Essex to supplicate for pardon, and she received her death-blow on hearing that he had actually sent her the appointed token of intercession, which had been cruelly concealed by the Countess of Nottingham. Queen Elizabeth died at Richmond, March 24, 1602-3, in the 70th year of her age, and 45th of her reign; and on the 28th of April following she was buried in Westminster Abbey, where King James, her successor, some years after erected the monument there standing to her memory. She was never a wife; yet never otherwise than as a coquette. Her moral weaknesses have made her favourite designation as "the Virgin Queen" to be a bye-word among posterity; but her magnanimity and ability as a sovereign have eclipsed nearly to extinction all her other characteristics. Her wise selection of political counsellors, and the successes attendant on their administration, have distinguished her reign as a golden æra, and the misgovernment of her successors has enhanced its splendour by the contrast; whilst the dangers which the Protestant Establishment had afterwards to encounter, made the people of England cherish with such peculiar warmth the remembrance of "good Queen Bess," that her birth-day was solemnized as an annual festival for a century or more from the period of her decease.

The passage of her writing here engraved is from the fragment of a letter, without date or direction, in the Cotton. MSS. Vespasian, F. III. fol. 14. It is her worst hand, and was evidently penned in great haste; and a very different specimen will be found in another plate. From the obscurity of the contents, as well as the writing, it has hitherto remained in manuscript; but, as it was evidently addressed to a person with whom the Queen was on free terms of intercourse, and on some important part of her foreign policy, it is here printed, not without a hope of its finding an explanation.

"You may leve, if you do them right, to doubte of the mistrust that the two brethren owe eache other, w^{out} you wyl nedes make one amonge the folische number of those that bildeth ther wisdom upon al mistrust. Do you in this case as he comandes, to whom suche an honorable request ought not be denied; but receaved as a sufficient pawne to blotte al froward causeles suspect whether he depend but on me alone. I could have wisched, and wold have advised, but that my counsel shal come to late, that no suche graunt had past him; but sins it is, he doubleth my bonde with straitar knot who venturs all, to kepe but me. Louke that you observe his behests, and folow what he desires you. Leve not to charge the Kinge that for his owne honour he leve him not in the briars. It fitteth wel the greatnes of France to suffer no greter light to shine to nire [too near] it, lest it darken his blase. Riquir from time to other [from time to time] to knowe of M. what he will use you in, and let him know this charge; wiche fayle you not to accomlis.

"Your lovinge Sovereaine, E. R."

The well-known sign-manual of "ELIZABETH" is added from the Harl. MSS. 285, fol. 129.

2. From the prudent and fortunate Elizabeth we pass to her rival cousin, undeniably the imprudent and emphatically the unfortunate MARY STUART. She was born Dec. 8, 1542, the only child of James the Fifth of Scotland, and Mary, daughter of Claude Duke of Guise. It was her first misfortune that her father died, leaving her Queen of Scotland, before she was eight days old. A marriage with King Edward the Sixth was early projected for her by the politicians of both countries, but rejected by her guardian the Earl of Arran; the consequence of which was the battle of Musselburgh in 1547. She was then, at the age of six, conveyed

No. 1.—C.

to France, where, having completed her education, she was in 1558 married to the Dauphin, shortly after Francis the Second. He reigned only seventeen months, and died in 1560. Mary therefore returned to Scotland; and was soon after united to her cousin Henry Lord Dernley, heir apparent to the male line of Stuart, and after his mother the next presumptive heir to Mary in prospect to the Crown of England. Her light behaviour with her secretary Rizzio now became the fountain of those troubles which ceased only with her death. Rizzio was assassinated by Dernley, and Dernley soon after murdered by the Earls of Murray and Morton. The Queen, thinking to find an efficient protector, took for her third husband the Earl of Bothwell; but Murray, obtaining possession of her person, imprisoned her, under the charge of his mother, at Lochleven Castle. After eleven months' confinement she escaped, but only to fly into another cage; for, disappointed in efficient support from her subjects, she imprudently hastened to England, and landed at Workington in Cumberland, May 17, 1568. On the same day she wrote the letter to the English Queen, with part of which the reader is presented in the opposite Plate. Elizabeth denied her access from the first; and after a captivity of eighteen years, the repeated intrigues in which the Papists involved her, formed the pretext for her destruction. She was beheaded at Fotheringay, Feb. 8, 1586-7; and was at first buried in Peterborough Cathedral; from whence her son, after his accession to the English throne, removed her remains to Westminster, where they repose under a monument erected at the same time as that to Queen Elizabeth. The character of Mary is yet subject to controversy. Her errors—not to call them crimes—have only been palliated, not disproved. According to her advocates (and they are numerous) her mind was naturally disposed to virtue. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishments have captivated the imagination of most readers of her history, and her sufferings have excited the sympathy of all. [*Numerous Portraits after Zuccherò, &c. by Elstracke, Hollar, Houbraken, &c.*]

The letter above noticed is preserved in the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, C. i. and is printed in Ellis's Original Letters, 1st Series, vol. II, p. 231. The passage engraved is as follows: "*Je vous supplie le plus tost que pourres m'envoyer querir, car je suis en piteux estat, non pour royne may pour gentillfame; car je n'ay chose du monde que ma personne comme je me suis sauvée. De Wirkinton, ce xvij de Mey. MARIE R.*"

3. FRANCIS THE SECOND OF FRANCE, Mary's first husband, was eldest son of Henry the Second, by Catherine de Medicis. He succeeded his father July 10, 1559, at the age of sixteen, and after a short reign of seventeen months, died at Orleans, Dec. 5, 1560. He was a Prince of weakly constitution and mean abilities.

The Signatures of Francis and Mary are from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 82, where they sign to Queen Elizabeth, "Vos bons frere, sœur, & cousins, FRANCOYS. MARIE."

4, 6. HENRY STUART, LORD DERNLEY, eldest son of Matthew, fourth Earl of Lennox, by Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Angus, and Margaret widow of King James the Fourth, was born at Temple Newsome, near Leeds, in 1545. Having been created Duke of Albany, he was married to Queen Mary, July 29, 1565; and he was murdered by the Earl of Murray, Feb. 10, 1567. He had little but the elegance of his person to recommend him, and to his neglect of Mary may be in some degree attributed her errors. [*Portraits after Lucas de Heere; a juvenile one in Lodge, of the period when he wrote the Autograph, No. 6.*]

The Signatures of Mary and Henry, as Queen and King, are from Cotton. MSS. Caligula B. x. fol. 333. His Autograph, as a boy (No. 6.) is from Vesp. F. III. fol. 38. It is attached to a letter to Queen Mary of England, printed in Ellis's Letters, 2d Series, vol. II, p. 249. He signs himself her Majesty's "most bounden and obedient *subjecte* and servaunt, HENRY DERNLEY," and dates from his birth-place, "*Temple Newsome, the xxvij of Marche, 1554.*"

5. KING JAMES THE SIXTH, the only son of the unfortunate couple whose Autographs we have just been inspecting, was born in Edinburgh Castle, July 19, 1566; and at the age of thirteen months, his mother being forced to sign her abdication at Lochleven, was crowned King of Scotland. He married Queen Anne of Denmark in 1590, and in 1602-3 succeeded as James the First of England, in which character he will be again noticed hereafter. [*Numerous Portraits by Elstracke, Pass, Hollar, &c.*]

His present Autograph is from Harl. MSS. 6986, fol. 27: "*From my palleis of Falklande, the ix of September 1586. JAMES R.*"

2
Sr. we are occupied wth many offers to em^l for in word
but I caⁿ not certify you what shall be determined
y^e 8th Fev^rday. y^e Tower was flatly refused. and in stead of
forthwith, which we thought to far of Hertford was
named, and wth to y^e Tower thought wth 5th.

8. sept. 1586.

W. Cress

W. B. [Signature]

2
You is a letter wth fro y^e 2. 1586
your voyage back. but I hope you
do no further your about be delay to
be dangerous.

R. D. [Signature]

L. [Signature]

3
Upon Wednesday I meane to goe to the Camp wth I do
humbly desire you to further for as you will know
it is not now fitt for me to stay heere
from your house at midnight this 29th of July. 1588

May. 1577.
L. [Signature]

Essex.
L. [Signature]

L. [Signature]

FAVOURITES OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1. WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURLEIGH, it is remarked by Granger, "has been deservedly placed at the head of our English statesmen; not only for his great abilities and indefatigable application, but also for his inviolable attachment to the interests of his mistress." He was son of Richard Cecil, Esq. Yeoman of the Royal Wardrobe, and was born at Bourn in Lincolnshire, Sept. 13, 1520. He was educated successively at the schools of Grantham and Stamford, at St. John's College, Cambridge, and finally at Gray's Inn. He attained the post of Secretary of State in 1540. In 1549 he shared in the fall of the Protector Somerset, and was three months in prison; but in 1551 he was restored to his situation, knighted, and sworn of the Privy Council. In Mary's reign his exertions were confined to the Parliament, in which he represented the county of Lincoln; but on the accession of Elizabeth, the Queen, already acquainted with his abilities, immediately appointed him principal minister, and such he continued for forty years, even to his death. He became Master of the Court of Wards in 1561; Lord Burleigh in 1571; K. G. 1572, and Lord High Treasurer the same year. He made several offers to retire; but, the Queen not allowing it, he died in his high office, August 4, 1598, in his seventy-eighth year. His profound sagacity, steady rectitude, and triumphant success, have immortalised his public character. His private qualities were equally estimable; moderate in his expenses and accumulations, serene in his temper, affable to his dependants, and amiable in his family. A new Life of Lord Treasurer Burleigh, with his State Papers, is on the eve of publication by Dr. Nares, Professor of Modern History at Oxford. [*Portraits very numerous, by Cecill, Houbraken, Marshall, &c.; one by Mark Gerrard, in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits.*]

The Autograph is from a letter of Lord Burleigh to Sir Francis Walsingham, at the time the trial of the Queen of Scotland was in agitation, and the place for it was as yet unsettled. The letter commences: "Sr, we ar occuppyd wt many offers to and fro in words, but I can not certefy you what shall be determyned. Yesterday ye Tower was flatly refused; and, instead of Fothryngay, which we thought to far of, Hertford was named, and next to ye Tower thought metest; and so for a tyme both lyked and mislyked for nearness to London. Nevertheless I hope it will be so concluded this daye." See the remainder of the letter, which is dated "8 Sept. 1586," in Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, vol. III. p. 5.—The signature, "W. CECILL," is from a document relative to the same unfortunate lady, in the Cotton MSS. Caligula, C. i. fol. 88. Its date is June 1568, when the Scottish Queen was at Carlisle; and the concluding lines are: "The Q. Maty meaning to have ye Q. to be brought nerer to hir, and to some place of more plesur and liberty; and so, as the cause shall grow, to advance hir to furdre degre of hir full contentation;"—a passage which shows the favourable intentions of Cecil, at least, at that period.

2. ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER, K. G. was a younger son of the great Duke of Northumberland, beheaded for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey as Queen. Leicester's rise is a reproach to the character of Elizabeth, as having alone originated from his personal symmetry and gallant address, his abilities being small and his morals not only depraved, but those of a murderer. He was appointed Master of the Horse on the Queen's accession; created Lord Denbigh, Sept. 28, 1563, and Earl of Leicester on the day following. In 1575 he gave the Queen the memorable entertainment at Kenilworth Castle, which lasted for seventeen days, at the expence of £60,000.* This, as well as the darker passages of his history as connected with his unfortunate wife, are fresh in the recollection of the present generation from the charming romance of Kenilworth. The Earl was sent Generalissimo to the Low Countries in 1585; and in 1588 was Lieutenant-General, under the Queen, of the army assembled to repel the threatened Spanish invasion. He died in the same year, leaving by his second wife one child, Sir Robert Dudley, who, though called his base son in his will, claimed inheritance to his titles, but was unsuccessful. He was, however, created a Duke by the Emperor of Germany in 1629, and his wife was honoured with the title of Duchess Dudley in England in 1644. He long resided in Tuscany, and died there in 1650; she died in 1670, leaving no male issue. [*There are numerous Portraits of the Earl, by Houbraken, Marshall, Pass, &c. and one in Lodge. A handsome circular seal of his, of three inches diameter, is engraved in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 526. It represents on one side his equestrian figure, the horse's trappings adorned with the orders of the Garter and St. Michael; and on the other side a coat of eight quarters, with a bear and lion as supporters.*]

* See all the particulars of it very fully given in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, second edit. vol. I. p. 420—526.

The passage engraved in the Plate is a most remarkable one. It occurs in Harl. MSS. 285, fol. 268, in a letter to Walsingham: "*Ther ys a lettre co' [come] fro' ye Sco. Q. that hath wrought tears; but I trust shall do no further harm, albeyt the delay ys to dangerous.*" This passage, remarks Mr. Ellis, coupled with a letter of the English Queen which that gentleman has printed in his first Series, vol. III. p. 22, gives ground to hope, if not to believe, that Elizabeth was *really betrayed* by her Ministers when the warrant for Mary's execution was carried into effect. It may be added, that the word "harm," used by the Earl of Leicester, would have sufficiently shown his ill-will towards the unfortunate victim, if the existence of his demoniacal project for destroying her by poison had wanted confirmation as an historical fact.—The signature is from the letter next preceding in the same volume; and that in the form of "R. DUDELEY" is from Harl. MSS. 6990, fol. 29.

3. ROBERT DEVEREUX, second EARL OF ESSEX, K. G. the eldest son of Walter the first Earl, who is elsewhere noticed, was born at his father's seat at Netherwood, in Herefordshire, Nov. 10, 1567. He succeeded to the title before he was nine years old, Sept. 22, 1576; and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, under Whitgift, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1584 he came to Court, under the patronage of his step-father, Leicester; and in 1587 he accompanied that Nobleman to the battle of Zutphen, where he much distinguished himself by his personal bravery. He was elevated to the Mastership of the Horse immediately on his return; and at the close of the following year, on the death of Leicester, was, more from her Majesty's predilection than his own desires, placed paramount in the affections of his Royal Mistress. As such he continued, notwithstanding that his violent passions, republican predilections, and thirst for popularity, occasioned many a threatening crisis, until at last, urged on by the inveterate malice of his enemies, he was, in 1600, tempted to commence his fatal insurrection. Even then Elizabeth's indomitable affection would probably have again protected him, had not her heart been distracted by the supposition that he disdained to supplicate her mercy. He was beheaded on the 25th of February, 1600-1; and the Queen, who survived him only two years, never afterwards recovered her former self-possession. [*A Portrait, in Lodge, after Hilliard; and others, by Houbraken, Pass, Rogers, &c.*]

Of the letter from which the Autograph is taken the whole shall be given:

"Sr, I pray you have care of my cosin Foulk Grevill for his company of launces. The opinion of service encreaseth, and he is allready at the camp. You shall do him and me a great favour to cause his dispatch. For myself I made yesternight a resolute end wth the Q.; for she told me of herself, that she would not have me discontented, though she disposed of the office of M. generall of the horse about her person on some other wch she did resolve upon. I told her Matie I cold be as well content to serve her privately in the field, as to take an office here wth such conditions. Upon Wensday I mean to goe to the camp, wch I doe humbly desire you to further; for, as you well know, yt is not now fit for me to tarry heere. And so recomending my cosin Grevill's suite to your speedy remembraunce, I humbly take my leave, from York house, at midnight, 22d of July, 1588. Yours most faithfully, R. ESSEX."

This letter is from the collection of Sir Simonds d'Ewes, and is preserved in the Harl. MSS. 286, fol. 144.—The other signature of Essex, written when a boy in 1577, is from the Lansdown MSS. 25, fol. 19, attached to his first letter after being placed at the University of Cambridge:

"My very good L. I am not only to give your L. thanks for your goodnes towardes me in your L. house, wherby I am bounde in duty to your L. but allsoe for your L. greate care of placing me heere in the University. Wher for your L. sake I have bene very well entertained both of the University and of the towne. And thus desiring your L. goodnes towardes me to continue, I wishe your L. healthe, wth the continuance of your L. honour. From Trinity Colledge, in Cambridge, the xiiij of May, 1577.

"Your L. at commaundment,

R. ESSEX."

"To my very good L. the L. Burleighe, L. highe Treasurer of England."

There are three other letters of the Earl to his guardian in the same volume, as well as several documents relating to his education. He attained the degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge, July 6, 1581; and was incorporated with the same degree at Oxford, Aprli 11, 1588, "being then accounted," says Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, "one of the best poets among the Nobility of England, and a person adorned with singular gifts of nature." He became a Member of Oxford in order to be eligible to the Chancellorship; but the Queen preferred Hatton, and the University obeyed her Majesty's wishes.

2 bidde you most hartelye farewell from Kenynghele shys
last off august 1585

Northwell

J. E. Spangler

4918 tuesday the xxij day of November 1563

Wm. Hester

June 1569

F. Edmund
Minderpor

comend. me
to my lach

Edward Dyer

F. Bedford

the Sunday the 8. of June 1584

J. Hunsdon

Edward Dyer
+++++

for new hals y^e 13 of april 1563

y^e loving husband.
Charles Wesmerland

Edward Dyer

from my house at petworth
this 13 of September 1581

Northwell

At yorke. i. xij. 93.
H. Hunsdon.

at your Commandment
WES

STATESMEN AND NOBLES TEMP. ELIZABETH.

1. THOMAS HOWARD, fourth DUKE OF NORFOLK, elder son of the poet Earl of Surrey, assumed his father's title when his grandfather was restored in blood in 1553, and officiated that year as Earl Marshal, in the place of his grandfather, at the coronation of Queen Mary. He succeeded as Duke of Norfolk in the following year. He was created Knight of the Garter in the first year of Queen Elizabeth; and became, as was natural, a person of great influence. But being tempted to intrigue in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, and to aspire to her hand, he fell a victim to the jealousy of Elizabeth, and was beheaded June 2, 1572. [*Several Portraits from Holbein, by Houbraken, &c.*]

The line in the Plate, "*I bede you most hartelye farewell, from Kenynghall, thys last off August, 1585;*" is attached to a letter to the Earl of Sussex, in the Cotton. MSS. Titus B. II. fol. 340. The signature is from the same Collection, Caligula, C. III. fol. 186.

2. GEORGE TALBOT, sixth EARL OF SHREWSBURY, K. G. who succeeded his father in that title Sept. 25, 1560. He is remarkable for having been for fifteen years the keeper of Mary Queen of Scotland; and fulfilled his charge with faithfulness and honour, and at a liberal expenditure. He was also Lord High Steward at the trial of the Duke of Norfolk last noticed, and succeeded that Nobleman as Earl Marshal. He died June 25, 1590, when the Earldom devolved on his son Gilbert. The second volume of Mr. Lodge's "*Illustrations of British History*" is nearly filled with his letters; and also contains his *Portrait*.

This signature is from the Lansdowne MSS. 34, fol. 1.

3. SIR WILLIAM POWLETT, first MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER, K. G. rose by being first Comptroller and afterwards Treasurer of the Household to King Henry the Eighth. He was created Lord St. John of Basing in 1538-9, Earl of Wiltshire in 1549-50, and Marquis of Winchester in 1551. His last title had been preceded by his appointment to the post of Lord High Treasurer, which he retained during thirty years, until his death, at Basing, March 10, 1571-2. He was, according to Naunton, the great example to all courtiers; and his answer to the question how he had retained office so long, was "By being a willow and not an oak." He died in his ninety-seventh year, having seen 103 persons descended from him. [*Portrait from Holbein, in Lodge.*]

His Autograph "*this tuesday the xviij day of Nove'b'r, 1563. WINCHESTER,*" is from the Harl. MSS. 6990, fol. 8.

4. FRANCIS RUSSELL, second EARL OF BEDFORD, K. G. was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward the Sixth. He succeeded his father March 14, 1554-5; and besides other public services went thrice Ambassador to France, and was some time Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland. In 1566 he was proxy for Queen Elizabeth at the christening of King James of Scotland, afterwards King of Great Britain. The Earl died at Bedford-house in the Strand, July 28, 1585, aged 58, and lies buried at Cheney's, where there is a noble monument to his memory. He founded a school at Woburn, and two Scholarships at University College, Oxford; and he was so bountiful to the poor, that Queen Elizabeth was wont to say, that he made all the beggars. [*Portrait by Bartolozzi, after Holbein.*]

It is from a letter in the Lansdowne MSS. 17, fol. 13, that the passage "*comend me to my lady; F. BEDFORD,*" is taken.

5. EDWARD STANLEY, third EARL OF DERBY, K. G. succeeded his father in that title May 23, 1521. Being a minor, his wardship was given to Cardinal Wolsey, in whose magnificent household he was educated, having five servants allowed him. In 1532 he was made K. B. at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, and on the same occasion he served as Cup-bearer; at that of Queen Mary he was Lord High Steward. His military and public services were numerous; but he was most distinguished for his splendid living, Camden declaring, that at his death "the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep." He died at Latham in Lancashire, Oct. 24, 1574; and on the 4th of September following was most sumptuously buried at Ormskirk, where he has a monumental chapel. [*Portrait, by Bartolozzi, after Holbein.*]

His Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 6990, fol. 32.

6. EDWARD, third LORD WINDSOR, was made a Knight of the Carpet at the coronation of Queen Mary. In 1557 he was the first that raised the English banner on the wall at the siege of St. Quentin; and in the following year he succeeded to his father's title. Lord Windsor was a rigid Papist, and lived abroad until he was called home by Queen Elizabeth in 1573. He died Jan. 24, 1574-5, leaving his son Frederick his successor.

His Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 6990, fol. 41.

7. HENRY CAREY, first LORD HUNSDON, K. G. was cousin-german to Queen Elizabeth, being son of her aunt Mary Boleyn. He was created Lord Hunsdon soon after her accession, having also the estate of Hunsdon given him, which was worth £4000 a-year. He had the charge of the Queen's person at Tilbury camp; and was afterwards Lord Chamberlain. So parsimonious was the Queen of her honours that he could not obtain an Earldom from her; but he is said to have refused it when on his death-bed. His freedom of speech and behaviour appears to have been better suited to a camp than a court; but Sir Robert Naunton favourably contrasts him to the Earl of Leicester, as being "a fast man to his Prince, firm to his friends and servants;"

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sincere, honest, and "downright." He died at Somerset-house, July 23, 1596, aged 71, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where he has a magnificent monument. [*Portrait in picture of the Queen's Procession to Hunsdon-house, published by the Society of Antiquaries.*]

The specimen of his writing, "*Att Hunsdon, thys 8 of June, 1584,*" is from the Harl. MSS. 6993, fol. 37. It is attached to a letter to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, on the subject of the appointment of Lord Hunsdon's younger son, Sir Robert Carey (afterwards Earl of Monmouth), to the government of Berwick. The Queen had been so enraged at Sir Robert's delay in proceeding to his post, that she had given way to the remarkable expression, "God's wounds! she would set him by the feet, and send another in his place." On being informed of this, Lord Hunsdon wrote this letter to Lord Burleigh, showing the cause of the delay to have been her Majesty's denying a loan of £1000; and declaring his willingness to appease the Queen by surrendering his own office of Chamberlain.

8. EDWARD VERE, seventeenth EARL OF OXFORD, succeeded his father in 1562. He was a distinguished courtier, and in 1573 likely to be a favourite with the Queen; "for," says a Correspondent from the Court in that year, "the Q. Ma^{tie} delitithe more in his parsonage, and his daunsinge, and valientnes, then any other."* He is said also to have presented to her Majesty the first pair of embroidered gloves brought into this country, and she was pictured wearing them. The Earl was an adroit tilter, and Walpole also gives him the accomplishments of an admired poet, and the best writer of comedy in his time. He died, at a great age, June 24, 1604.

His Signature is from a letter to Lord Burghley, in the Harl. MSS. 6991, fol. 5.

* Progresses of Queen Eliz. I. 328.

9. CHARLES NEVILLE, sixth and last EARL OF WESTMORELAND of his family, succeeded his father in the title in 1562. He forfeited it in 1570, by joining the Earl of Northumberland in his insurrection, and only saved his life by flight. He first retired to Scotland, and afterwards to the Netherlands, where he lived to a great age, on a very slight income. [*No engraved Portrait.*]

His Autograph "*Yor lovinge husbände, CHARLES WESTMERLANDE,*" is from a letter to his lady, daughter of the poet Earl of Surrey, dated Lovain, Sept. 9, 1574. It expresses his willingness to accept of a mediation by the Lord Treasurer and Earl of Leicester for his return from exile, and offers submission to any pains her Majesty might inflict, saving his life and conscience in point of religion. It is in the same volume as the preceding, fol. 53.

10. AMBROSE DUDLEY, EARL OF WARWICK, K. G. was son and heir to John Duke of Northumberland, and elder brother to the favourite Leicester. He was attainted and condemned with his father for proposing the Lady Jane Grey as Queen; but, escaping his father's fate, was restored in blood at the accession of Elizabeth, and three years afterwards was created Baron L'Isle. He was advanced to the Earldom of Warwick in 1567; and appointed Chief Butler of England in 1570. He was highly esteemed by the Queen, though his brother surpassed him in her favour. He died at Bedford-house, London, Feb. 2, 1589, of a wound received in defending the fortress of St. Quentin. He was about sixty years of age, and left no children. One of the fine monuments at Warwick commemorates his features and his history. [*Portrait in the Heroologia.*]

His Autograph is from the Harl. MSS. 6990, fol. 25. It is attached to a letter dated "*fro' New Haven,*" where he was Governor, to his brother Lord Robert Dudley, at Court, and relating to the defence of that fortress.

11. HENRY PERCY, eighth EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, succeeded to the title (by special entail) on the execution of his brother, August 22, 1572. The previous events of his life had been military achievements; and the only subsequent one of importance was, that, engaging in the plots for the Queen of Scots, he was committed to the Tower, where, declaring that the bitch, meaning the Queen, should not have his estates, he closed his existence by his own hands June 21, 1585. He was succeeded by Henry, the eldest of his eight sons.

The specimen of his writing, "*frome my howse at petworthe, this 13 of September, 1581,*" is from the Harl. MSS. 6993, fol. 5.

12. HENRY HASTINGS, third EARL OF HUNTINGDON, K. G. succeeded his father June 23, 1561. He was President of the North, and one of the Peers who had the charge of Queen Mary of Scotland. Bishop Hall styles him the "incomparably religious and noble Earl." He died at York, Dec. 14, 1595, and was buried at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, at the expense of Queen Elizabeth. [*Portrait by Thane.*]

His Signature is from a letter dated "*At York, 1^o Martii, 93,*" in the Harl. MSS. 6996, fol. 39.

13. WALTER DEVEREUX, first EARL OF ESSEX, was born about 1540, and succeeded his grandfather as second Viscount Hereford, Sept. 27, 1558. He was early distinguished for his valour, learning, and loyalty, and in 1572 was advanced to the title of Earl of Essex. In 1573 he made a voluntary and somewhat Quixotic expedition against the Irish rebels; and met with no great success, the Lord Lieutenant Fitzwilliam, and the favourite Leicester, both thwarting his projects through jealousy. Soon after his return Leicester sent him back with what Camden calls the insignificant title of Earl Marshal of Ireland; and his death happening soon after (not without suspicion of poison), Leicester immediately married his widow, Alice, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys. The Earl died at Dublin, Sept. 22, 1576, leaving behind him the character of a disinterested patriot, and an excellent individual. He was buried at Carmarthen; and succeeded by his son Robert, afterwards Queen Elizabeth's great favourite. [*Portraits in the Heroologia, Lodge, &c.*]

His Autograph "*at your L. comandme't, W. ESSEX,*" is from the Harl. MSS. 6991, fol. 23.

I am but beseech of god that she honrs do not
mislike her: that is my chief care: the rest shall be
performed with that good hart: as I am sure y^e
will be accepted. But y^t her h. had turned out on
yere anger: we had ben to to happy. but gods will
and hers be doon. 4 July 1577. y^r lo. humble to command

D. Dorset

T. Buckhurst

from Exeter for 10. of January 1593

J. Prynne

Howard

J. Prynne

of June or 20
28 Oct 1573
J. Prynne

August 1585

Edward Prynne

W. Prynne

Your intyrely assured to
use Anth. Bacon

Printed by J. B. Nichols & Son, 1828

20 15 of February 1577

J. Prynne

Thee men in very good lewms
with y^e and thank be to god well
pacified and yow as away we
for sweet Robyn.

R. Prynne

J. Prynne

W. Prynne

EMINENT MEN TEMP. ELIZABETH.

1. THOMAS SACKVILLE, first EARL OF DORSET, K. G. the great Lord Treasurer, was descended from an ancient Norman family, and was a son of Sir Richard Sackville, who, through his mother, a Boleyn, was a cousin of Queen Elizabeth; and who acquired great wealth in the office of Under-treasurer of the Exchequer. His son Thomas was born at Buckhurst in Sussex, in 1527. In his youth he attached himself to poetry; wrote a tragedy; and was decidedly the best contributor to that popular work—the Mirror of Magistrates. But the poet was soon lost in the statesman. It is remarkable that, before his elevation to the peerage, he successively represented three counties in the House of Commons, Westmoreland, Sussex, and Buckinghamshire. In 1567 he was created Lord Buckhurst, in 1572 went Ambassador to France, in 1588 to the United Provinces; was in 1591 elected Chancellor of Oxford; in 1598-9 succeeded Lord Burleigh as Lord High Treasurer; was in 1600 Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Essex; and in 1603-4 was raised to the Earldom of Dorset. This able, laborious, and honest Minister died suddenly at the council-table at Whitehall, April 19, 1608, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. [*Portraits by Vertue, by Scriven in Lodge, &c.*]

The passage in this great man's writing as Lord Buckhurst is from a letter to the Earl of Sussex (then Lord Chamberlain) in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 353. It relates to an expected visit of the Queen at Lewes, which he appears to have dreaded in no slight degree: "*I can but besech of God that the hous do not mislike her: that is my chief care: the rest shal be p'formed with that good hart, as I am sure yt wilbe accepted. But yf her H. had taried but on [one] yere longer, we had ben to to happy: but God's will and hers be doon.*" 4 Julij, 1577. *Yr lo. humble to comand, T. BUCKEHURST.*"—See the former part of the epistle in "*Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*," vol. II. p. 63. The plague appears to have impeded the Queen's Progress that year; nor is any account preserved of her Majesty subsequently visiting Lewes. The Signature "*T. DORSET*" is from the Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 35.

2. CHARLES HOWARD, first EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, K. G. the Lord High Admiral who opposed the Spanish Armada, had already distinguished himself both by land and sea, when he succeeded his father as second Lord Howard of Effingham in 1572-3. He was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household in 1574, and Lord High Admiral in 1584-5, his father having also occupied both those situations. His administration of the Navy was most satisfactory; in 1588 he justly shared no small portion of our triumph over the Spaniards; and in 1596 his successful expedition against Cadiz, in conjunction with the Earl of Essex as Commander of the land forces, so crowned his merits, that the Queen directly raised him to the Earldom of Nottingham. At the Coronation of King James he was Lord High Steward; and he soon after went Extraordinary Ambassador to Spain. He retained his office of Lord High Admiral until 1619; when it was conferred on the favourite Buckingham. Nottingham died Dec. 14, 1624, aged 87. His person was handsome, even to his advanced years, and he was somewhat vain and expensive. [*Portraits by Pass, Houbraken, &c.*]

His Signature as "*C. HOWARD*," is from a letter to Lord Keeper Puckering, dated "*from Chelsey, the 18 of Januarie, 1593*," in Harl. MSS. 286, fol. 224; and that as "*NOTINGHAM*," from Lansdowne MSS. 161, fol. 295.

3. HENRY PARKER, LORD MORLEY, succeeded his grandfather Henry in that title in 1555. His wife was a daughter of the Earl of Derby, and sister to the Duke of Norfolk. Lord Morley died about 1572, and his son Edward inherited the title. His sister Jane was wife of Lord Rochford, the brother of Queen Anne Boleyn.

His Signature, "*HARRY MORLEY*," is from the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 282.

4. THOMAS RADCLYFFE, third EARL OF SUSSEX, K. G. succeeded his father in 1556-7. He had previously played a conspicuous part as the negociator both in Germany and Spain for Queen Mary's marriage, and had been appointed in 1556 Lord-deputy of Ireland: he received several commissions to that high trust—in 1560 under the title of Lord-lieutenant; and he continued to hold it until 1564. In 1567 he was the bearer of the Garter to the Emperor Maximilian, and in 1568 he went again to Vienna to treat of a marriage between the Queen and the Archduke Charles. Naunton describes the Earl as "*a goodly gentleman; of a brave noble nature, and constant to his friends and servants.*" At Court he was the constant and able opponent of the favourite Leicester. He died at Bermondsey, June 9, 1583, leaving his titles to his brother Henry. His widow, a sister of Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. (who was his successor in the Government of Ireland) founded by her will Sydney-Sussex College at Cambridge. [*Effigy at Boreham, Essex; Portrait by Thane.*]

The specimen of his wretched manuscript is from a letter to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, in the Lansdowne MSS. 17, art. 21, written, "*as I was at dyner, 28 Octobris, 1572. Yr l. assured, T. SUSSEX.*"

5. EDWARD SEYMOUR, LORD BEAUCHAMP, was grandson of the Protector Somerset, nephew to Lady Jane Grey, and father of the second Duke of Somerset, and to Francis Lord Seymour of Troubridge. There is little recorded of him, except that he married Honora, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, without the consent of his father the Earl of Hertford, in whose lifetime he died in August 1618.

His Signature is from a letter dated from the Fleet in August 1585, praying Lord Treasurer Burghley to procure his enlargement from prison, where he was confined by his father's means, seeing he has so long sought reconciliation with him, and upon his knees, to whom

No. 5.—C.

"I never have nor wyll forgett my duty in any respect, except his Lo. wyll impute yt an offense not to forsake her whom by God's lawe I am to regarde as my selfe." The proud old Earl, who like others of his family had allied himself to an offset of Royalty, was probably offended at the meanness of his son's marriage; whilst the latter, perhaps recollecting his family's troubles on the score of ambitious matrimonial speculations, fell into similar troubles by pursuing an opposite extreme. The letter is preserved in Harl. MSS. 6993, art. 55.

6. ANTHONY BACON was elder brother to the Lord Chancellor St. Alban's, being the elder son of the Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas by his second wife. His abilities were highly promising; he went Legate to Venice, and was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. But he died before his father, an early victim to the gout.

His Autograph is from a letter in Harl. MSS. 286, fol. 260, addressed in 1596, to Dr. Hawkins at Venice, to whom he signs "*Your intirely assured to use, ANTH: BACON.*"

7. HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, second EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, succeeded his father Thomas in 1550. He never had any public employment; but being papistically inclined, took part with the Duke of Norfolk in his plot for the Scottish Queen, and encountered no little trouble. He died in 1581. [*Effigy at Tichfield.*]

His Lordship's Signature is from a letter in the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 338, dated "*the 15th of February, 1571.*"

8. SIR WALTER RALEGH, the master-spirit of his age, was born at Hayes, near Sidmouth, in 1552. He united the learning of a scholar, the accomplishments of a courtier, and the sagacity of a statesman, with the military bravery and nautical enterprise of his own profession of arms,—which in his age had not as yet branched off into the separate services of the army and navy. He had spent three years in study at Oxford, and several in warfare in the Netherlands, when he made his first voyage of discovery with his half-brother Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in 1579. In 1583 he engaged in another; and in 1584 in a third, in which he made the important discovery of Virginia. The Queen knighted him on his return; and he was made Captain of the Queen's Guard, and Warden of the Stanneries. On Elizabeth's death his fortunes changed. The conspiracy in which he soon afterwards engaged was one of the most extraordinary formation ever known, from the heterogeneous character of its members. Like others of less eccentricity, its very existence has been doubted; but probably with as little reason. Raleigh had not only found himself neglected by James, but even regarded with antipathy; and the Captaincy of the Guards had been taken from him for one of the Scottish Courtiers. Reprieved from the sentence of death, he suffered a cruelly protracted imprisonment of thirteen years, during which he pursued those studies he had never neglected; and produced his noble "*History of the World.*" Released in 1616 to roam in quest of new adventures, his ill fortune pursued him; and he found on his unsuccessful return the Spanish interest, to which since he fought with the Spanish Armada in 1588 he had ever been mortally opposed, had now strongly fixed its influence in England. His recent attacks on the settlements of that nation gave a plea for its interference; but the stigma of that despicable and suicidal atrocity—the execution of his former sentence, must still rest with his own Sovereign. He was beheaded in Palace-yard, Westminster, Oct. 29, 1618, Lord Mayor's day being selected for the tragedy, that the city pageants might draw away the populace from the fatal scene. [*Portraits by Pass, Vanhove, Houbraken, Vertue, &c.*]

Sir Walter's Autograph is a familiar postscript to a letter to the Earl of Leicester, then (in 1586) Commander of the English forces in the Netherlands: "*The Queen is in very good tearms with you, and thank be to God well pacified, and yow ar agayne her sweet Robyn.*"—This is from the Harl. MSS. 6994, art. 2.

9. EDMUND BRYDGES, second LORD CHANDOS, K. G. behaved with great bravery in 1547 at the field of Musselburgh, and was made a Knight Banneret in the camp at Roxburgh. He also served at the siege of St. Quentin, and was Knight in Parliament for Gloucestershire in 1553. He succeeded his father in the Barony in 1556-7; and died at Sudeley Castle, Sept. 11, 1573.

His Signature, "*EDMUND CHANDOS,*" is from the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 302.

10. MATTHEW, fourth EARL OF LENNOX, father to Henry Lord Dernley, the consort of Queen Mary of Scotland, succeeded his father Henry in the Earldom in 1526. He distinguished himself on the part of France in the wars of Italy; but afterwards, having lost the favour of King Francis, and having powerful enemies at home, he came in 1543 to claim protection in England. Henry received him with much favour, assisted his marriage with Lady Margaret Douglas, the daughter of Henry's sister the dowager Queen of Scots, and gave him a liberal estate in England. After twenty years' stay, he was recalled by Queen Mary in 1563, and she soon after was married to his son. In 1570, after the death of the Earl of Morton, he was elected Regent for his grandson James; but, after an administration of only thirteen months, was murdered by the Queen's party, Sept. 4, 1571. [*Kneeling Effigy by Dernley's cenotaph in Westminster Abbey; Portrait by Thane.*]

His Signature, "*MATHUE LENOX,*" is from the Harl. MSS. 7004, fol. 4.

1. *Portrait of William Shaw, Esq., M.P.* (from the Hall, MSS. 7004, fol. 4.)
 This portrait is a full-length standing figure of a man in a dark coat and a white cravat. He is holding a book in his left hand. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

2. *Portrait of William Shaw, Esq., M.P.* (from the Hall, MSS. 7004, fol. 4.)
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god will that his printer purge the church of idolatry and
superstition. I wonder at it, it is to be pitied of it
scribed at fullum on hup this March. 2. 1572

Ed. London
E. v. d.

my draper this year are
not yett ripe, about
the end of y^r newberke
I hope to sende some to the
Cunning Man.

from fullum, 9 September.
1572
Edm. London.

your affe^d loving
friend Mary a c^t Emory

at newgate street
Edm. London

George Dunder

Shetford this 17th of May
F. S. W. D. W. D.

F. S. W. D. W. D.

y^r L^{ts} - assured sure on me
famed well wth her. as seen Gth
is except me.

M. S. D. W. D.

ARCHBISHOPS AND NOBLE LADIES TEMP. ELIZABETH.

1. EDWIN SANDYS, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, was born at Hawkshead in Lancashire, the fourth son of a gentleman seated at that place. He was one of the first in England who embraced the Protestant religion. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1549 was Master of St. Catherine-hall and Vice-Chancellor; but having, on the death of Edward the Sixth, preached a zealous sermon against popery before the Duke of Northumberland, who was then at Cambridge, was apprehended, and imprisoned some months in the Tower and the Marshalsea. He afterwards escaped to Strasburgh, and had for the last five weeks resided in the house of Peter Martyr at Zurich, when the news of the death of Mary arrived. Dr. Sandys and Dr. Grindal (below noticed) returned to London on the same day that Queen Elizabeth was crowned; and the former was one of those soon after appointed to debate with the Popish Prelates on points of doctrine. On the deprivation of those dissentient Bishops at the close of 1559, Dr. Sandys was consecrated Bishop of Worcester; in 1570 he was translated to London; and in 1577 to York. He died at Southwell July 10, 1588. [*Portraits in the Heroologia, Freherus, and others; Effigy at Southwell.*]

His Autograph is taken from one of several letters to Lord Burleigh in the Lansdowne MSS. 16, from which it appears that, when arrived at power, he was as warm in his persecutions as he had himself been warmly persecuted. "God wil," says he in the passage engraved, "that his Ministers purge his church of Idolatrie and sup'ition; to winke at it is to be p'taker of it."—"Scribled at Fulham in hast, this March 2, 1572."

2. EDMUND GRINDAL, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was born at Hingsingham in Cumberland in 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was Lady Margaret's preacher, and thence taken in 1550 to be Chaplain to Ridley Bishop of London. He was well preferred when Mary's accession drove him to exile, the period of which he chiefly passed at Strasburgh. He became, in 1559, Elizabeth's first Bishop of London, was translated to York in 1570, and to Canterbury in 1575-6. It was not, however, long after that the Queen disagreed with him on church discipline; and, for not acceding to the suppression of the public preaching called prophesying, he was sequestered from his office for several years. He was, says Strype, a man of great firmness and resolution, though of a mild and affable temper, and of a friendly disposition. He died July 6, 1583, aged 63. Grindal founded the school at St. Bee's in Cumberland, since used as a third university; and is said to have been the first who brought to England the tamarisk, so useful in medicine. [*Portraits in the Heroologia, by Vandergucht, and by Vertue; Effigy at Croydon.*]

The specimen of Grindal's Autograph is from a letter to Lord Burghley in the Lansdowne MSS. 11, fol. 64: "*my grapes this yeare are not yett ripe; abowt the ende off y^e nexte weeke I hoape to sende some to the Queene's Ma^{tie}. From Fulham, 9^o Septembr. 1569. EDM. London.*" This is the postscript of the letter in which Grindal described to Lord Burghley the death of Bonner; see it printed in Ellis's 1st Series, vol. II. p. 257. The Bishop's grapes are particularly mentioned by Strype as an annual present to the Queen.

3. MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX is entitled to notice as both a descendant and a progenitrix of the monarchs of England: thus forming not only an off-set but a stem in the genealogical tree,—a circumstance seldom happening to a female if not an heiress, and which, moreover, attaches to no one of the four heiresses who occur as Sovereigns in the English series. She was the only daughter of Archibald Douglas, sixth Earl of Angus, by Margaret Queen dowager of Scotland, and daughter of Henry the Seventh. Her parents had recently fled from fear of the Regent Albany, when she was born at Harbottle castle in Northumberland, Oct. 18, 1515; and the greater part of her life was spent in England. She was married in 1544 to Matthew fourth Duke of Lennox; who was also until 1564 a refugee in South Britain. Margaret was thrice imprisoned, once by her uncle Henry the Eighth, for a design to marry Lord Thomas Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk; secondly by Elizabeth, for permitting her son Dernley to espouse Mary; and thirdly for corresponding with Mary in her captivity. In 1558 she was chief mourner at the funeral of the English Queen Mary at Westminster. On the death of the Earl of Lennox when Regent of Scotland, in 1571, Margaret became a widow. She died at Hackney near London, March 9, 1577, in her 62d year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Of four sons and four daughters, she left only two sons surviving,—Henry Lord Dernley, the husband of her niece Queen Mary of Scotland, and father of King James the Sixth; and Charles fifth Earl of Lennox, who died in London the year before his mother, and whose only child was the unfortunate Lady Arbella Stuart, who died childless. [*Portrait by Rivers; recumbent Effigy in Westminster Abbey.*]

From a letter to Secretary Cecil, dated from Coldharbour in London in 1568, is taken the Signature, "*Your assured loveyng frend,* MARGARET LENOX."

4. ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF LENNOX, daughter-in-law to the preceding character, was the second daughter of Sir William Cavendish, Treasurer of the Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and sister to William first Earl of Devonshire. Her mother was the celebrated Elizabeth Hardwick, afterwards Countess of Shrewsbury, noticed below. Her marriage with Charles fifth Earl of Lennox, which took place in 1574, was a love-match

hastily concluded (see the circumstances in Hunter's "History of Hallamshire," p. 69); and she and her mother the Countess of Shrewsbury were for some time imprisoned through the jealousy of Elizabeth. She was left a widow in the following year; and she died at Sheffield, Jan. 21, 1581-2 (see Ellis's Letters, 2d Series, III. 60).

Her Signature, "E. LENNOX," is from the letter to Lord Burghley, written "at newgat strete," in 1578, preserved in Lansdowne MSS. 27, fol. 5, and printed in Ellis's Letters, 2d Series, vol. III. p. 57.

5. The unfortunate AMY DUDLEY, the first wife of Lord Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, and after Amy's death Earl of Leicester, was daughter of Sir John Robsart. Her marriage took place June 4, 1550, the day following that on which her Lord's eldest brother had been united to a daughter of the Duke of Somerset; and the event is thus recorded by King Edward in his Diary: "4. S. Robert dudely, third sonne to th' erle of warwic, married S. John Robsartes daughter; after wich mariage ther were certain gentlemen that did strive who shuld first take away a gose's heade wich was hanged alive on tow crose postes." Soon after the accession of Elizabeth, when Dudley's ambitious views of a royal alliance had opened upon him, his Countess mysteriously died at the retired mansion of Cumnor near Abingdon, Sept. 8, 1560; and, although the mode of her death is imperfectly ascertained (her body was thrown down stairs as a blind), there appears far greater foundation for supposing the Earl guilty of her murder than usually belongs to such rumours, all her other attendants being absent at Abingdon fair, except Sir Richard Verney and his man. The circumstances, distorted by gross anachronisms, have been weaved into the delightful Romance of "Kenilworth."

The Signature of "AMYE DUDDLEY" is from a letter to "Mr. Flowerdwe" on domestic matters, preserved in the Harl. MSS. 4712, and printed in the Retrospective Review, 2d Series, vol. II. p. 135.

6. ELIZABETH COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, the wife of four husbands, the builder of three palaces, and the accumulator of a vast fortune, is indeed a remarkable instance of an ambitious and an intriguing female. She was a daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick in Derbyshire, Esq. and eventually became heir to her brother. At fourteen she was married to Robert Barley, of Barley, in the same county, who died about two years after in 1532-3, leaving his large estate settled upon her. She next captivated Sir William Cavendish, Treasurer of the Chamber to King Henry the Eighth, and induced him to sell his lands in the South of England to purchase others within the sphere of her own management. To him she bore a family, among whom were William the first Earl of Devonshire, and Charles father of the first Duke of Newcastle. Having again become a widow, this fortune-hunting lady married next, in 1559, Sir William St. Loe, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth, whose estates in Gloucestershire she also procured to be settled on herself (see a memoir of Sir William in the Retrospective Review, Second Series, vol. II. p. 314); and still rising in fortune and rank, the gallant George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, then the greatest peer of the realm, was her fourth successful suitor. And this was on the advantageous condition of two cross matches between their children. Yet, after all this matrimony, "Bess of Hardwick," as she was currently called, survived a fourth widowhood for no less than seventeen years, "in absolute power and plenty." "She is said," remarks the historian of Hallamshire, "to have been a woman of great wit and beauty. It is certain that she was a woman of much address, had a mind admirably fitted for business, very ambitious, and withal overbearing, selfish, proud, treacherous, and unfeeling: one object she pursued through a long life, to amass wealth and aggrandise her family. To this she seems to have sacrificed every principle of honour and affection, and to have completely succeeded." At the age of eighty-six, this extraordinary woman died Feb. 13, 1607-8. [*Portraits by Vertue and Thane; recumbent Effigy in All-saints church, Derby.*]

The Signature of "E. SHROUESBURY" is from a letter dated "Sheffield, this vijth of May," in the Lansdowne MSS. 34, fol. 53, and printed by Mr. Ellis in his 2d Series, vol. III. p. 64.

7. ANNE COUNTESS OF WARWICK was the eldest of the three daughters of Francis second Earl of Bedford, K. G. and her two sisters were the Countesses of Bath and Cumberland. She became the third wife of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, K. G. and was left his widow, without children, in 1589. She was "a lady of excellent character, and of most refined parts and education, and one of Elizabeth's few female favourites." She died Feb. 9, 1603-4. [*Effigy at Cheney's.*]

Her bold Elizabethan Signature is from the Lansdowne MSS. 58, fol. 12.

8. MARY COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, so celebrated as a learned Lady, was born about 1550, daughter of Sir Henry Sidney, K. G. and Lady Mary Dudley. She was married to Henry second Earl of Pembroke in 1576, and having survived him twenty years, died at an advanced age, Sept. 25, 1621. Her writings consist of poems, of versions of the Psalms, and other translations. The epitaph by Ben Jonson to "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," is well known. [*Portraits by Courbes, S. Pass, &c.*]

Her singular Signature as "Yor L's assured sister, or unfained well wysher, as best lykes you to except [a not very learned error for accept] me, M. SYDNEY," is from a letter to her brother-in-law the Earl of Sussex, in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 305.

I wrote to you in my last letter & became but for a week or two
 to look at my little period story I would be loth to be important, but
 I would have it to be some day of it or even contrary as for in other works
 only man is doing, but these are but in few more hands, and be
 left amongst not to be left, and your work be taken,

Matthue. Cantuar

Emlee

H. J. Ham

H. Pembroke

had my satisfactory & different looking
 in the future, 1892 is of June 1892

L. Lyncohn

Northumberland

L. J. G. G. G.

W. Rathon

L. Lyncohn

Mr. George Lee

Jo: Parkering & Co.

Henry Parkering

at 100th St in of March 1865

W. Rathon

Frankcroft

J. T. Ben

PEERS TEMP. ELIZABETH.

1. MATTHEW PARKER, D. D. the second Protestant ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was born at Norwich, Aug. 6, 1504. He was educated at Benet College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards was Master. Being an excellent preacher, he was, in 1533, appointed Chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, and in 1537 to the King. In 1552 he was elected Dean of Lincoln; but on the accession of Mary he was deprived of all his preferments, as well for his doctrines, as for having taken a wife, of which liberty among the clergy he wrote a defence. In 1559 Elizabeth called him to the Primacy; and he spent the remainder of his days in establishing, through many difficulties and much opposition, the conformity and discipline of the Church of England. The honour of the original foundation of the Society of Antiquaries is entirely due to him. He died May 17, 1575, aged 72. [*Portraits by Holbein, Hogenberg, &c.; in the Heroologia, and in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*]

The passage of his writing is from a letter to Sir William Cecil (afterwards Lord Burghley), in Lansd. MSS. 11, fol. 62:

"I wrot to youe in my last letters to borowe but for a weke or two yo^r boke of Matthue Paris' story. I wold be loth to be importune; but I wold torne it to y^e comodyte of o^r own cont^y; as for in other workes ev^y man is doynge, but these ar but in fewe men's hondes, and be testimonyes not to be lost, and tyme wold be taken." The Archbishop published an edition of Matthew Paris.

2. HENRY RADCLIFFE, fourth EARL OF SUSSEX, K. G. succeeded his brother Thomas in that title in 1583. He was Governor of Portsmouth; and died April 10, 1593.

His Signature is from a letter dated Portsmouth, Sept. 7, 1586, in Harl. MSS. 6994, fol. 19.

3. WILLIAM BROOKE, fourth LORD COBHAM, K. G. succeeded to that title on the death of his father Thomas in 1558. He was Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Chamberlain of the Queen's Household; and went thrice Ambassador to the Netherlands. He died April 5, 1597.

His Signature occurs as a Privy-councillor in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. v. fol. 156.

4. HENRY HERBERT, second EARL OF PEMBROKE, K. G. succeeded his father William in 1569. He was appointed President of Wales in 1586; and was a great patron of religion and learning. Katherine, sister to Lady Jane Grey, was his first wife; and his third was Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. and the subject of Ben Jonson's well-known lines on "Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother." The Earl died at Wilton, Jan. 19, 1600-1. [*Portrait in the Heroologia.*]

His Signature is from Harl. MSS. 6995, fol. 33.

5. HENRY CLINTON, second EARL OF LINCOLN, succeeded his father Edward in 1584-5. His name occurs at several state trials; but he had no public employment more important than an embassy to the Landgrave of Hesse in 1596, of which see a long account in "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," vol. III. pp. 389-397. He died Sept. 29, 1616.

His Autograph is from a letter to Lord Treasurer Burghley in the same volume, fol. 70, dated "fro' my unsavory and disquyet lodgyng in the fleete, thys 15th of June, 1592." The Earl was then in confinement for debt. A letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury depicting his pecuniary embarrasments in 1599, is printed in Lodge's "Illustrations of British History," vol. III. p. 107.

6. HENRY PERCY, ninth EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G. justly styled "the Philosopher," succeeded to that Earldom on the demise of his father Henry in 1585. He was living in high esteem at the commencement of the reign of James the First, and in 1604 was appointed Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners. But it was this office which proved his stumbling-block; for, having admitted into the Band his kinsman Thomas Percy, who presently after was one of the Gunpowder Conspirators, the Earl was considered to be implicated in the plot, and sentenced to pay a fine of £30,000, and be imprisoned during the King's pleasure. The timid James, who, in the case of the Gowries, had fancied treason till he believed it, had not for fifteen years the courage to liberate this sensible but proud-spirited Peer. Northumberland beguiled his confinement with intellectual studies, particularly mathematics, entertaining at the Tower a numerous list of learned and scientific men. At last Hay Earl of Carlisle, the King's Scottish favourite, to whom, sore against the Earl's old border prejudices, one of his daughters had been married, obtained his release in 1618; and the old Earl, hearing that the favourite Buckingham had astonished the town by being drawn by six horses, rode through London towards Bath with eight to his coach. He died at Petworth, Nov. 5, 1632, aged 70. [*Two Portraits by Delaram.*]

His Signature is from the same volume, fol. 74.

7. GILES BRYDGES, third LORD CHANDOS, was Knight in Parliament for Gloucestershire in 1572, and succeeded his father Edmund in 1573. In 1592 he gave a splendid entertainment to Queen Elizabeth at Sudeley, No. 4.—C.

fully described in "Nichols's Progresses" of that Sovereign, vol. III. He was brother-in-law to the Earl of Lincoln noticed above. He died Feb. 21, 1593-4, aged 47. His daughter Catherine was mother of the first Duke of Bedford. [*Portrait prefixed to Sir S. E. Brydges's edition of the Speeches to Queen Elizabeth at Sudeley.*]

His Signature, "GYLES CHANDOS," occurs in the same volume, fol. 119.

8. WILLIAM BOURCHIER, third EARL OF BATH, succeeded his grandfather in 1560. He fought in the Netherlands under the Earl of Leicester; but afterwards lived privately, and died at his manor of Tawstock in Devonshire, July 12, 1623.

The Signature of "W. BATHON." is from the same volume, fol. 118.

9. EDWARD CLINTON, the first EARL OF LINCOLN, K. G. is noticed in another page, where a more extended specimen of his writing (when Lord Clinton) is engraved.

His present Signature is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. vi. fol. 98.

10. WILLIAM SOMERSET, third EARL OF WORCESTER, K. G. succeeded his father Henry in 1549. He was sent to France in 1573, with a gold font, and to stand as the Queen's proxy at the christening of the Princess Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Charles the Ninth. He died Feb. 21, 1588-9.

Worcester's Signature occurs in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 341.

11. SIR JOHN PUCKERING, LORD KEEPER, was Lent Reader at Lincoln's Inn in 1576, became Serjeant-at-law in 1580, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1585, Queen's Serjeant 1586, and Lord Keeper in 1592. He gave two sumptuous entertainments to the Queen at Kew, in 1594 and 1595 (see "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," vol. III. pp. 252, 369); and died April 30, 1596.

His Signature as the Keeper of the Seal, "JO. PUCKERING, C. S." is from the Harl. MSS. 6995, fol. 69.

12. HENRY twelfth LORD BERKELEY, succeeded his father Thomas in that Barony in 1534, and on the death of Edward the Sixth to the ancient estates of his family, which his great-grandfather's elder brother, William Marquis of Berkeley, had settled on Henry the Seventh and his heirs male. He married a sister of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk; and died at Calaudon, Nov. 26, 1613, in his 80th year.

The Signature of "HENRY BERKELEY," is from Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 349.

13. THOMAS PERCY, seventh EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G. was, on the death of his uncle Henry the sixth Earl without issue in 1537, incapable of inheriting his ancestral honours, through the attainder of his father Thomas. After the great John Dudley had for a short time been Duke of Northumberland, Henry Percy was restored to the Earldom in 1557. He was employed as Warden of the Scottish Marches; but having, in 1568, joined in the Duke of Norfolk's rebellion, was, after some concealment in Scotland, sold by the Scots, and beheaded at York, Aug. 22, 1572.

His Autograph is taken from a letter in Harl. MSS. 6990, fol. 33, dated "at Topclift, the iii of Marche, 1565."

14. SIR JAMES CROFT, of an ancient Herefordshire family, was Knight in Parliament for that County from 1541 till his death. In 1549 he was appointed Governor of Haddington; and in 1561 Lord Deputy of Ireland. He was recalled in the following year, and constituted Deputy Constable of the Tower. Being implicated in Wyatt's conspiracy, he was in 1554 convicted of high treason; but escaped for a fine of £500. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth he was made Governor of Berwick; but removed in 1560. Strongly patronized by the Earl of Leicester, he was, in 1570, nominated Comptroller of the Queen's Household and sworn a Privy-councillor. He died in 1591, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. A copious and interesting memoir of him, from the collections of his descendant the present Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, Bart. is printed in the Retrospective Review, New Series, vol. I. pp. 474—490.

His Signature, "JAMYS CROFT," is from the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. v. fol. 156.

15. SIR THOMAS HENEAGE was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, Captain of her Guards, Treasurer of her Chamber, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a Privy-councillor, and Knight in Parliament for Lincolnshire. He was owner of Copt-hall, the noblest seat in Essex; and it was his fortune, which devolved on his daughter Lady Finch, that first raised to the Peerage that family, since rendered illustrious by the Earldoms of Winchelsea, Nottingham, and Aylesford.

Sir Thomas's Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 6995, fol. 32.

fully described in "Nichols's Progress" of that Sovereign, vol. I. p. 117. The name was mentioned in the "Duke of Bedford" (Nichols's Progress, vol. I. p. 117). The name was mentioned in the "Duke of Bedford" (Nichols's Progress, vol. I. p. 117).

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From my
couple in Cambridge Lane pp 255 & 1
Veramble 1881
Mr. W. W. W. W. W.

Right honorable my very good Lord. I am bold to trouble
you I write these few words. humbly to crave your Ips.
favour so far unto me, as that it will please you to let
me understande, whether I may with your Ips. leave, and
that I may not offend in wante of my service, remaine
absente from the court this Christmas tyme.
I have writen this 16th of December 1572

Philippe Sidney.

From Cambrige Lane pp 255 & 1
Veramble 1881
Mr. W. W. W. W. W.

From Cambridge Lane pp 255 & 1
Veramble 1881
Mr. W. W. W. W. W.

From Cambridge Lane pp 255 & 1
Veramble 1881
Mr. W. W. W. W. W.

From my
couple in Cambridge Lane pp 255 & 1
Veramble 1881
Mr. W. W. W. W. W.

From Cambridge Lane pp 255 & 1
Veramble 1881
Mr. W. W. W. W. W.

September 1576
H. S. S. S. S.

From Cambridge Lane pp 255 & 1
Veramble 1881
Mr. W. W. W. W. W.

From Cambridge Lane pp 255 & 1
Veramble 1881
Mr. W. W. W. W. W.

From London Anno Domini 1568
Thomas Gresham

From the tower at Richmond this day
of May 1582
Mr. F. F. F. F. F.

ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTERS TEMP. ELIZABETH.

1. SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, K. G. one of those enlightened statesmen who directed the councils of the glorious reign of Elizabeth, was born at Chiselhurst in Kent, of a knightly family. He was introduced into the public service through the patronage of Cecil, and was first employed for many years in France. In 1570 he went thither on a special embassy, in which he acquired great credit; and in 1572-3 he was appointed Secretary of State. In 1578 he went Ambassador to the Netherlands; in 1581 a third time to France; and in 1583 to Scotland. He died poor, April 6, 1590, leaving an only child, the wife first of Sir Philip Sydney, afterwards of the favourite Earl of Essex, and thirdly of Richard Earl of Clanricarde. This great man's talent for business, his learning, eloquence, insinuating address, universal intelligence, and profound secresy, are mentioned in all the histories of the reign. [*Portraits in the Heroologia, Houbraken, and Lodge, &c. &c.*]

His Autograph, "*ffrom my house in Seathing Lane, the 25th of Decemb'r, 1586,*" is from Harl. MSS. 6993, art. 63.

2. SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, the brave, the generous, and the accomplished, was the son of Sir Henry noticed below, by Lady Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of John Duke of Northumberland. He was born at Penshurst in Kent, Nov. 29, 1554; and was named after the Spanish monarch, then lately married to Queen Mary. He was educated at Shrewsbury school, whilst his father was Lord President of Wales, and afterwards at Christ-church College, Oxford. Having previously spent three years in foreign travel, he was sent Ambassador to the several Princes of Germany in 1576. He composed his popular romance of "Arcadia" in 1580. In 1583 he was knighted, on being installed at Windsor as proxy for John Count Palatine of the Rhine, then lately elected Knight of the Garter. In 1585 he was appointed Governor of Flushing, and in that post he continued until his death, which occurred Oct. 17 in the following year, in consequence of a wound received about three weeks before. His remains were magnificently interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, and his death lamented throughout the civilised world. [*Portraits in the Heroologia, Houbraken, Lodge, and many others.*]

His Autograph is the commencement of a letter to his uncle the Earl of Leicester, in the Harl. MSS. 6992, fol. 42:

"*Righte honorable my very good Lorde, I am bolde to troble your L. withe these few wordes, humbly to crave your L^p's favour so furr unto me, as that it will please you to lett me understande, whether I may, withe your L^p's leave, and that I may not offende in wante of my service, remaine absente frome the courte this Christemas tyme. From Wilton, this 16th of December, 1572.*" PHILIPPE SIDNEY."

3. SIR THOMAS RANDOLPH, an able diplomatist, was born in 1523, the son of a gentleman of Kent. He was a scholar of Buchanan; but had his university education at Christ-church College, Oxford. In 1549 he was elected principal of Broadgate Hall, and he so continued until 1553, when the accession of Mary drove him to France. But in Queen Elizabeth's reign he had constant employment as an Ambassador; he was sent twice to France and thrice to Russia, and no less than thirteen different times to Scotland, where he was the agent in all that system of policy of which Cecil was the author. Besides the honour of knighthood, he was rewarded with the Chamberlainship of the Exchequer and Mastership of the Posts. He died June 8, 1590.

His Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, C. ix. fol. 196.

4. SIR JULIUS CÆSAR, son of Cæsar Adelmarr, Physician to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and descended from Adelmarr Count of Genoa in 806, by a daughter of the Duke de Cesarini, was born at Tottenham in 1557. To pass over his minor preferments, he became Judge of the Admiralty Court and a Master of Chancery in 1588, Master of St. Catherine's near the Tower in 1596, Master of Requests in 1600, a Knight in 1603, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1606, Privy-councillor in 1607, and Master of the Rolls in 1614. He was one of the best civilians and the most alms-giving man of his time. He died April 28, 1636, and has an altar-tomb in Great St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate, singularly ornamented with the representation of a parchment bond, by which he promises to yield his soul in humility to his Creator. A Life of Sir Julius was published in quarto, 1810, from MSS. in the British Museum; it is illustrated by excellent engravings of seventeen family portraits and of his monument. [*Portraits by Elstracke, Thane, and Stow.*]

His Signature is from a letter dated "*ffro' the Strande, this 7th of June, 1598,*" in the Harl. MSS. 286, fol. 274.

5. SIR HENRY SYDNEY, K. G. father of Sir Philip, was son of Sir William, a distinguished general under Henry the Eighth. Sir Henry was a favourite companion of Edward the Sixth, to whom he was appointed Chief Cupbearer for life in 1550. That excellent young monarch died in his arms. Elizabeth afterwards employed him as Lord Deputy of Wales; and also in Ireland, where, having been Lord Justice for several short periods, he was appointed Lord Deputy in 1565, as he was twice after, so that altogether he was Chief Governor of Ireland for the sum of eight years. "He was a wise statesman, a true patriot, and a most honourable and beneficent gentleman." [*Portraits in the Heroologia, Freherus, and Harding's British Cabinet.*]

Sir Henry's Signature in "*September, 1576,*" is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. xii. fol. 153.

No. 7.—C.

6. WILLIAM DAVISON, Secretary of State, was an able and zealous but unfortunate statesman. His parentage is unknown; but he was connected by marriage with the Dudleys, Sydneys, and other noble families. In 1566 he went to Scotland, as Secretary to an Embassy; and in 1576 was sent to the Netherlands as an Agent. He went again to Scotland in 1582, and to Holland in 1585; and returned to England early in 1586. Soon after he was nominated a member of the Privy-council, and in the autumn was appointed one of the Secretaries of State. It was only a short time after that Elizabeth, having signed the warrant for the execution of her cousin Mary of Scotland, placed it in the hands of Davison, desiring him to expedite the matter, and perplex her with no further consultations. All the English statesmen were alike anxious to be freed from the thorn which they felt in the person of Mary, but no one was willing to share the odium of her death. To Davison it adhered irresistibly, and he undeservedly became the scapegoat for the Queen and her other ministers, suffering obscurity and poverty for the remainder of his life. He was buried at Stepney, Dec. 24, 1608.

Davison's Autograph is from a letter dated "*Andwarpe, the viiith of August, 1578,*" in Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 415.

7. SIR THOMAS SMITH, a former and more fortunate Secretary, and a very learned author, was born at Saffron Walden in Essex, March 28, 1514. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he became intimate with John Cheke, the learned Greek scholar, whom he joined and assisted in the study of that then neglected language. Smith indeed lectured first; and having acquired great reputation thereby, was chosen University Orator in 1536, and in 1542 Regius Professor of Civil Law. But a wider sphere awaited him. On the accession of Edward the Sixth the Protector Somerset appointed him his Master of Requests, Steward of the Stannaries, Provost of Eton, and Dean of Carlisle. Shortly after he was made Secretary of State and knighted; in 1548 also he went Ambassador to the Emperor; and in 1551 to France. Mary's accession deprived him of his offices, and banished him the kingdom; but after Elizabeth came to the throne he was for some time Ambassador in France, and in 1572 again appointed Secretary. He died in the office, Aug. 12, 1577, aged 62. [*Portraits by Houbraken, &c.*]

Sir Thomas dates "*ffrom Chanon-row, the xxvth of Ap. 1576,*" in Harl. MSS. 6992, fol. 21.

8. SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, who stands pre-eminent among the merchants of the æra as the founder of the Royal Exchange, was son and nephew of two chief magistrates of London. His father, Sir Richard, had before him been King's Merchant, or agent of the Crown with the trading interest. Though destined by his father for similar employments, Sir Thomas received a learned education, and greatly distinguished himself at the University of Oxford. He lost his employment on the accession of Mary; but his activity during the two years he had then resided at Antwerp may be estimated from his own statement, that within that time he posted no less than forty times between that city and the English Court, and his ability from the fact, that he had raised the course of exchange from sixteen to twenty shillings. Mary, influenced by these and the other statements of his memorial, restored him to the office, which he retained for many years. The untimely death of his only son was the cause of the foundation of the new Royal Exchange in 1567. He attempted also to benefit London by the foundation of a scholastic College; but two centuries have elapsed before the citizens have become sufficiently enlightened to require a London University. Sir Thomas died Nov. 21, 1579. [*Portraits, from Holbein, in Lodge; and others.*]

Gresham's Signature is from the Lansdowne MSS. 10, fol. 72,—"*ffrom London, Anno D'ni 1568.*"

9. SIR NICHOLAS BACON, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was of an ancient Suffolk family, but born at Chiselhurst in Kent in 1510. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and at Gray's Inn, of which he was elected Treasurer in 1552. In 1547 he was appointed Attorney of the Court of Wards, and on the accession of Elizabeth made Keeper of the Great Seal. He continued in the office for the long period of twenty years, until his death, Feb. 20, 1579. Camden nervously characterizes him, as, "a man of gross body, but most quick wit, singular prudence, supreme eloquence, tenacious memory, and for judicious counsel a second pillar of the State." [*Portraits in the Heroologia, Houbraken, and several others.*]

The Signature of "BACO, C. S." (*Custos Sigilli*) is from a letter dated "*Gorhamburie, this xijth of Julii, 1572,*" in Lansdowne MSS. 14, fol. 79.

10. SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON, K. G. was a younger son of a gentleman of Northamptonshire, and being entered of the Inner Temple, owed his introduction to Court and his subsequent rise, to his gallant demeanour and graceful dancing in a masque which the lawyers exhibited before the Queen. He became successively a Gentleman of the Privy-chamber, Captain of the Guard, Vice-chamberlain, and Privy-councillor; and by these unusual gradations, rose to the office of Lord Chancellor in 1587. He executed the office satisfactorily for four years, but died Sept. 20, 1591, aged 51. [*Portraits by Hollar, &c. and in Lodge.*]

Sir Christopher dates "*from the Court at Richmond, this xix of Marche, 1582,*" in Harl. MSS. 6993, fol. 21.

I protest my heart is free from the poison of Ambitious
dreamers only I desire to release my friends and servants
in danger of bonds for me my credit from decay and
my house from lawfyng.

from my Lodginge at Huggens this present

Saterdaye
George Cumberland

id that it would please your honor to open my
estate into her for my maner as he may
know I am poore & yet thankfull, if he
have compassion

J^r Brooke

South ground

From Croyden the first 93 Septemb. 1593.

J^r. Canham

J^r. Donelme

Excess this 25 of October 1596

John Leach

John Bylop of Rofsa

Thom. Winton

Richard de Elye

Rob. Winton

Ad. Olinck

PRELATES, &c. TEMP. ELIZABETH.

1. **GEORGE CLIFFORD**, third **EARL OF CUMBERLAND**, K. G. was born at Brougham castle in Westmoreland, in 1558, and succeeded his father in 1569-70. He was one of the Captains employed against the Spanish Armada, and altogether performed nine sea voyages, most of them to the West Indies. The Queen, who was proud of him, styled him her champion; on one occasion her Majesty allowed him to retain a glove she had dropped, and there is a portrait representing him with it in his hat. He died in the Savoy, at the age of 47, Oct. 30, 1605. He is characterised by Dr. Whitaker as an accomplished courtier, a skilful navigator, an intrepid commander, and a distinguished patriot. [*Portraits by Vaughan, R. White, Vertue, &c.; in the Heroologia, Lodge's Portraits, and Whitaker's "History of Craven."*]

The passage of the Earl's Writing is from a letter to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, in Harl. MSS. 6995, fol. 112: "*I protest my harte is free from the poyson of Ambitiu eumerrs [humours]; only I desier to releve my fryndes and sarvantes in danger of bordes for me, my creditt from decayinge, and my house from fawlynge. From my Lodginge at Huggens, this present Saterdaye. GEORGE CUMBRELAND.*" This relates to the division of a great Spanish prize between the Queen and himself.

2. **SIR FULKE GREVILLE**, afterwards the first **LORD BROOKE**, was born at Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire, in 1554, the only son of Sir Fulke Greville, who was five times Knight in Parliament for that County, by Lady Anne Nevill, daughter of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland. Having been early introduced to Court, he became, as he was proud to have recorded in his laconic epitaph, a servant of Queen Elizabeth, and the intimate friend and companion of Sir Philip Sidney. They were of the same age, and were supposed to have been schoolfellows at Shrewsbury. They were similarly distinguished by mental accomplishments and literary talents. Among various compositions Sir Fulke wrote a life of his friend, and he was a liberal patron of many literary men of his æra, particularly Camden and Speed. He was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James the First; and was soon after raised from being Treasurer of the Navy to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had retired from that office in 1620-1 when he was created Lord Brooke, a title allusive to his descent from the Lords Willoughby de Broke, of which family his grandmother had been heiress. When in his 75th year Lord Brooke was mortally wounded by a servant at his house in Holborn, and died a few days after, Sept. 30, 1628. [*Portraits by Scriven, and by R. Cooper, in Lodge.*]

The principal specimen of Sir Fulke's Handwriting is from a letter to Lord Burghley in the Harl. MSS. 286, fol. 46: "*my humble desyer is that it would please your honor to open my estate unto her [the Queen], In such maner as she may know I am poore, & yeat thankfull, yf she have compassion. FOULK GREVELL.*" The Signature as "*F. BROOKE,*" is from the same Collection, 1581, fol. 270.

3. **GERVASE BABINGTON**, **BISHOP OF EXETER**, and afterwards of **WORCESTER**, was, says Fuller, a native of Nottinghamshire, though elsewhere claimed for Devonshire. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; and, having been patronised by Henry Earl of Pembroke, who was Lord President of Wales, was consecrated Bishop of Landaff in 1591, translated to Exeter in 1594, and to Worcester in 1597. He died May 17, 1610. Babington was much esteemed as a preacher; published some Commentaries on the Scriptures; and is supposed to have assisted Mary Countess of Pembroke in her Translation of the Psalms. [*Portraits in his "Works" by Ren. Elstracke, in the Heroologia, Freherus, and Boissard.*]

"*GERV. Exon.*" is from a letter to Camden in the Cotton. MSS. Julius. C. v. fol. . . ., dated "*Exceter, this 25th of October, 1596.*"

4. **JOHN LESLIE**, **BISHOP OF ROSS**, was born in 1527, and educated at Aberdeen. On the return of Queen Mary in 1561 from Paris to her native country, after the death of King Francis, Leslie was one of her attendants, and he afterwards became a prominent actor both in the ecclesiastical and the political affairs of Scotland. He was appointed Abbot of Lindores in 1564, and Bishop of Ross soon after. On Mary's taking refuge in England, Leslie came to plead her cause, first before the Council of the North at York, and afterwards in London; and he was for some time imprisoned in the Tower on account of the scheme for Mary's marriage with the Duke of Norfolk. In 1573 he was released and went to the Low Countries; he afterwards spent many years in endeavouring to enlist the continental powers in Mary's behalf. After having been twice imprisoned in France, he was at length advanced to the Bishopric of Constance in 1593; but he resigned his mitre, and died in 1596 a simple monk at Wirtemberg. [*Portrait by à Gunst from Vander Werff.*]

"*JOHNE, Bischof of Rosse,*" is from a letter to Lord Burleigh, dated Paris, Feb. 28, 1579, in Cotton. MSS. Calig. C. iii. fol. 537.

5. **THOMAS COOPER**, **BISHOP OF WINCHESTER**, was the son of a tailor in Oxford, and by his own talents raised himself through various mean offices to be Fellow of Magdalen college in 1540, and Master of the adjoining school. During the reign of Mary, being inclined to Protestantism, he concealed his opinions by relinquishing divinity for physic, in the practice of which he remained resident at Oxford. But, having subsequently resumed his former profession, and gained great credit by his Thesaurus (formed on the basis of Sir Thomas Elyot's Dictionary, with additions from Stevens and Frisius), he was appointed Dean of Christ
No. 10.—D.

Church in 1566, of Gloucester 1569, Bishop of Lincoln 1570, and of Winchester 1584. Bishop Cooper was a man of irreproachable conduct and great learning. He died at Winchester, April 29, 1594.

His Signature, as "THOM. Winton." is from Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. II. fol. 293.

6. RICHARD COX, BISHOP OF ELY, was born of mean parentage at Whaddon in Buckinghamshire, in 1499; educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. Wolsey transferred him to his new college at Oxford; and there he was allowed the same high reputation for learning which he had acquired in his own university; but, having imbibed some of the new opinions of the day, was imprisoned for heresy. After his release he became Master of Eton school; and he subsequently became Tutor to King Edward the Sixth; "for manners, philosophy, and divinity, I have two tutors," said King Edward to Cardan, "Diligence and Moderation—Sir John Cheke and Dr. Cox." In 1543 Cox was raised to the Deanery of Osney (afterwards Christchurch), and in 1550 to that of Westminster. During the Marian reign, after a short imprisonment in the Marshalsea, he took refuge at Strasburg and Frankfort. Queen Elizabeth made him Bishop of Ely in 1559, and he died in 1581, in his 82d year. The four Gospels, the Acts, and the Épistle to the Romans, were the very important contribution of Dr. Cox to the Bishops' translation of the Bible. [*Portrait by Clamp, and by J. Stow, 1822.*]

The Signature of "RICHARDE Ely," is from Lansdowne MSS. 25, fol. 29.

7. ROBERT HORNE, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, born at Copeland in Cumberland, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became Fellow in 1536. He was raised to the Deanery of Durham in 1551, and having been an exile for his religion, was restored to the same on the accession of Elizabeth in 1558, and in 1560 elevated to the Bishopric of Winchester. Horne was a most active Puritan. He died June 1, 1579.

Bishop Horne's Signature, "ROB. Winton," is from Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XII. fol. 191.

8. ADAM LOFTUS, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, and CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, was the second son of Edward Loftus, of Swineshead in Yorkshire, and was educated at Cambridge. He went to Ireland as Chaplain to Thomas Earl of Sussex, Lord Lieutenant, and was nominated to the Bishopric of Armagh in 1561. He was translated to Dublin in 1567; in 1573 was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland, and in 1578 Lord Chancellor. He had a large share in the foundation of Trinity college, Dublin, and was nominated its first Provost. He died at Dublin, April 5, 1605, aged upwards of 70.

The Signature of "AD. Dublin, Canc." is from the Harl. MSS. 6995, fol. 121.

9. JOHN WHITGIFT, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was born at Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, in 1530, and educated at Cambridge. He was there a pupil of Bradford, who suffered as a Protestant martyr; was appointed Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in 1563, Regius Professor and Master of Pembroke hall in 1567, and shortly after of Trinity college. He rose, through the Deanery of Lincoln in 1571, and the Bishopric of Worcester in 1577, to the Primacy of England in 1583. After the laxity of Grindal, Whitgift was considered severe in the persecution of nonconformists; but with this perhaps necessary severity he was as amiable and charitable as he was learned. Having placed the crown on the head of James the First in 1603, he died in the following February at Croydon, where an amply-endowed hospital (the largest which had then been built) immortalizes his name. [*Portraits by R. White, &c.; an interesting painting in the chapel of the hospital at Croydon; and an Effigy in the church.*]

Whitgift's Autograph is from a letter "From Croydon, the first of Septemb. 1593," signed "Jo. Cantuar." Harl. MSS. 6996, fol. 13.

10. RICHARD BARNES, BISHOP OF DURHAM, was born at Bold in Lancashire, of a gentleman's family, and educated at Brazenose college, Oxford. He was appointed suffragan Bishop of Nottingham about 1567, Bishop of Carlisle in 1570, and of Durham in 1577. He entered with great zeal on the reformation of "that Augie Stabulum, the Church of Durham," as he himself styled it; and was, says Wood, "ever a favourer of puritanism." He was learned, affable, and generous; but wanted firmness to resist the encroachments of the Crown on the wealth and privileges of the see. He died Aug. 27, 1587.

The Signature of "RI. Dunelmen." is from Lansdowne MSS. 25, fol. 32.

11. JOHN OVERALL, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S, and afterwards BISHOP OF NORWICH, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and thence elected to be Master of Katherine Hall. Recommended, it is said, by Sir Fulke Greville, he obtained the Deanery of St. Paul's in 1602. He was promoted to the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry in 1614, and translated to Norwich in 1618. He died in that city May 12, 1619. He was one of the translators of King James's Bible, and wrote a celebrated work called "The Convocation Book;" and was one of the first introducers of Arminianism into England. [*Portraits by Hollar and R. White.*]

Overall's Autograph is from the Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 83.

Right worthy Syr. That in my solitariness here
I maye adorde the deadly sinne of Slouth, I
am now an humble suitor to you that you
would send me by Wittm Holland my servant
the Booke of Heraldry, if you have bound
it up. or as it is. Or some other booke or
Papers wch you shall thinke fitting my studies
or delighte,

Wittm Camden CL

Janur gruterus Gulsheno Cambeno saluem
Vnborgo die secunda Augusti 1571

Wittm Dethrick

Nich: Charles
Lancaster

Published by J.B. Nichols & Son, 1878.

I pray you forgett not my dearest
salutations to my good Lady, and your
worthy sonne.

Ja: Armachanus.

Drogbedas:
March. 22.
1628.

James Wither.

29. Jul. 1585 for Helling
young, in the Lande, William Lambard

Lugd. Bat. 1571 1572. VII Septemb.

Daniel Heinsius.

E. Mafaco Mertouch
January 1571 1572
Totus tuus
Tho. Savile.

SCHOLARS AND ANTIQUARIES TEMP. ELIZABETH.

1. WILLIAM CAMDEN, the great Topographer of Britain, was the son of a house-painter, and born in the Old Bailey, London, May 2, 1551. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at Oxford. In 1575 he obtained the place of Second Master at Westminster; but he did not succeed to the head Mastership until 1592-3. From his first establishment there he had occupied almost every vacation in travelling; and, after ten years' labour, he first published his *Britannia* in 1586. Having principally directed his taste to antiquity and genealogy, in 1597 he resigned his scholastic chair for the place of Clarencieux King at Arms. In 1609 he was appointed one of the two Historians to the new College at Chelsea; and he afterwards founded in 1622 the Professorship of Ancient History at Oxford. He died at his house at Chiselhurst, Nov. 9, 1623, and was buried ten days after with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. [*Portraits by Marshall, R. White, Basire, &c.; bust in Westminster Abbey, of which a copy has been published by Mr. Britton.*]

The specimen of his Autograph is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 100:

"Right worthy Syr, that in my solitarines here I maye avoide the deadly sinne of Slouth, I am now an humble suitor to you, that you would send me by Will'm Holland my servant, the Booke of Heraldry, if you have bound it up, or as it is; or some other booke or papers w^{ch} you shall think fitting my studies or delight.
WILL'M CAMDEN, Cl. [Clarencieux]"

2. JANUS GRUTER, D. C. L. an eminent scholar, was born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1560. His father being exiled by the troubles in the Netherlands, he was brought into this country, and under the care of his mother, who was an Englishwoman and very learned, was educated at Cambridge. He afterwards went to Leyden, and there took his Doctor's degree; and was successively a Professor at Wittenburg and Heidelberg. He was a copious annotator on the Roman historians and several of the poets, and his edition of all the Works of Cicero was once in great esteem. He died Sept. 20, 1627, and was buried at Heidelberg. Few men have been more indefatigable as students, or more excellent in their private character. [*Portraits in Freherus, &c.*]

His Autograph is from a letter in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 16, addressed, "*Janus Gruterus Gulielmo Cambdeno salutem,*" and dated "*Viteburgæ, die secunda Augusti, M D IXC [1589].*"

3. WILLIAM BURTON, the antiquary, and historian of Leicestershire, was born at Lindley in that county, Aug. 24, 1575. He was educated at Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and became a barrister at the Inner Temple. But "his natural genius," says Wood, "leading him to the studies of heraldry, genealogies, and antiquities, he became excellent in those obscure and intricate matters; and, look upon him as a gentleman, was accounted by all that knew him to be the best of his time for those studies." His Leicestershire was the prototype of Sir William Dugdale's Warwickshire. After suffering much by the civil wars, he died at Falde in Staffordshire, April 6, 1645. [*Portrait by Delaram.*]

Burton's Signature is from a letter to Camden in the same collection, Julius, C. III. fol. 168.

4. PHILEMON HOLLAND, "the Translator-general" of his age, was the son of an Essex divine. He received his education at Chelmsford and Cambridge, and was in 1587 incorporated M. A. at Oxford. He became Head-master of the Free-school at Coventry; and having applied himself to the study of medicine, obtained the degree of M. D. at Cambridge about 1590. But still his chief occupation was translating the ancient classics. In 1617, on the King passing through Coventry, he was employed to be the spokesman for the Corporation (see "*Nichols's Progresses of King James I.*" vol. III. p. 423); and he continued to reside at that city till his death, in his eighty-fifth year, Feb. 9, 1636. [*Portrait by Marshall at the age of eighty, inscribed INTERPRES.*]

The Translator's Autograph is from a letter in the same volume, fol. 58, commencing "*My very good ffriend, Mr Camden,*" and dated "*Coventry, 25 August, 1609.*"

5. SIR WILLIAM DETHICK, Garter King at Arms, was son of Sir Gilbert, who died in the same situation. He was appointed Rougecroix Pursuivant in 1566; and in 1568, having accompanied the embassy which took the Garter to the Emperor, made an extensive tour in Europe. In 1569 he became York Herald; and in 1586 Garter King. On the accession of James he was knighted at the Tower, May 20, 1603; but in the following January he was deprived of his office, pursuant to a petition from the Heralds, to whom he had long made himself obnoxious, being overbearing, passionate, and a monopoliser of the revenues of the College. He was, however, possessed of competent knowledge and skill, and it was at his house that the original Society of Antiquaries first held their meetings. He survived till 1612, and then dying at the age of seventy, was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

His Signature is from the same volume of letters addressed to Camden, fol. 42.

No. 5.—D.

6. NICHOLAS CHARLES, Blanch Lion Pursuivant, and in 1609 created Lancaster Herald, was an industrious member of his profession. He was son-in-law of Sir William Segar, Garter. Camden employed him as his deputy in some of his Visitations, and knowing the value of his collections, purchased them at his decease for £90, and presented them to the College. He died Nov. 19, 1613.

Charles's Signature is also from the same volume, fol. 105.

7. JAMES USHER, Archbishop of Armagh, "the great luminary of the Irish Church," as Dr. Johnson justly styled him, was born at Dublin Jan. 4, 1580, the son of Arnold, one of the Clerks in Chancery there. He was one of the first students admitted into the College of Dublin, and was afterwards elected Fellow. Having entered the church, under the patronage of his uncle Henry Usher, who, it is very remarkable, was his predecessor in the Archiepiscopal See of Armagh, he obtained great celebrity by his works in divinity; was consecrated Bishop of Meath in 1620, and translated to Armagh in 1624. He lived increasing in fame until March 21, 1655-6, when Cromwell, who had been proud to court him, directed his funeral to be celebrated with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. "He was a man," says his chaplain and biographer Dr. Parr, "who abounded in all graces, moral as well as spiritual; which, joined with the greatest abilities and learning, made him a very complete character." [*Portraits numerous, by Marshall, Vaughan, Faithorne, Vertue, &c.*]

The Signature, "JAMES USSHER," is from Julius, C. v. fol. 37; and the passage is the conclusion of a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, in Julius, C. III. fol. 185 b: "I pray you forgett not my heartiest salutations to my good Lady, and your worthy sonne. JA. ARMACHANUS. Drogheda, March 22, 1628."

8. WILLIAM LAMBARDE, one of our earliest Topographers, was born Oct. 18, 1536, the eldest son of John Lambarde, Alderman of London. He was admitted into the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1556; and studied under Laurence Nowell, Dean of Lichfield (brother to the Dean of St. Paul's), who was much skilled in legal antiquities and the Saxon language. Afterwards settling on his country estate near Greenwich, he pursued his topographical researches, and published his Perambulation of Kent in 1570. In 1574 he founded a Hospital at Greenwich, said to have been the first established after the Reformation. In 1592 he was appointed a Master in Chancery; in 1597 Keeper of the Records at the Rolls, and in 1600 of those in the Tower. On the 4th of August, 1601, he had an audience with the Queen, and he has left an interesting account of the conversation that passed (printed in "Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," vol. III. p. 552). He died on the 19th of the same month. [*Portraits by Vertue and Dorrell.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to Camden in Julius, C. v. fol. 10, "29 Jul. 1585, fro' Hallyng. Youres, in the Lorde, WILLIAM LAMBARDE."

9. PAUL MERULA, or VAN MERLE, an eminent Dutch lawyer, was born at Dort in 1558. He visited England in his travels; and in 1592 succeeded Lipsius as Professor of History at Leyden. It is a sufficient encomium of him that he was thought worthy to succeed so great a man. He died July 30, 1607. [*Portraits in Athenæ Batavorum, in Freherus, and by Matham.*]

From the same volume, fol. 32, are traced the words "PAULLUS, G. F. P. N. MERULA, C. Viro Gulielmo Cambdeno S. Dico."

10. DANIEL HEINSIUS was a countryman of Gruter, and perhaps still more eminent as a man of learning. He was born at Ghent, in May 1580, of an illustrious family; and was a pupil of Joseph Scaliger at Leyden. At the age of eighteen he was made Greek Professor there; afterwards he succeeded Scaliger in the Professorship of Politics and History; and he was elected Librarian to the University. He edited a multitude of Greek classics, and was the author of several treatises and poems. He died Feb. 25, 1655. All subsequent scholars have joined in the praise of Heinsius; Vossius calls him "the ornament of the muses and the graces;" and Selden "tam severiarum quàm amæniarum literarum sol." [*Portraits by Larmessin, Suyderhoef, in Freherus, &c.*]

His Signature is from a letter to Sir Henry Savile, dated "Lugd. Bat. MDCXII, vii Septemb." in Harl. MSS. 7011, fol. 53.

11. THOMAS SAVILE was a younger brother of the learned Sir Henry Savile, who occurs in another page. He was Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and of Eton, and died in London in 1592-3. He was a man of great learning, and an intimate friend of Camden.

It was to Sir Robert Cotton he signed himself "Totus tuus THO. SAVILE. E Musæo Mertonen' Januar' M D LXXXII." Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 6.

EMINENT MEN TEMP. ELIZABETH, &c.

1. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, the first English circumnavigator, was brought up to the sea under Sir John Hawkins. He established his fortune and reputation by his adventures against the Spaniards. He sailed on his voyage round the world in December 1577, and returned in November 1580. The Queen knighted him on board his ship at Deptford, April 4, 1581. In 1588 he was Vice-Admiral of the fleet employed against the Spanish Armada. He died at sea, near the West Indies, Jan. 28, 1595-6, aged 50. [*Numerous Portraits; by White, Marshall, Houbraken, &c.; and in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*]

The specimen of his Hand-writing is from a letter in the Lansdowne MSS. 51, art. 14, printed in Mr. Ellis's 1st Series, vol. II. p. 304. Alluding to the Spanish fleet, he tells Lord Burghley, "*that it shap'd us but twellffe owers: the hool treasure w^{ch} the Kyng of Spayne had out of the Indyas this last yere: the cawse best knowne to God.*" This is dated "from on board Her Majesties ship the Elizabeth Bonaventure, this 26th July, 1586."

2. SIR JOHN HAWKINS was born at Plymouth about 1520. After several important voyages he was, in 1573, appointed Treasurer of the Navy. In 1588 he was Rear-Admiral of the Fleet which opposed the Spanish Armada, and he was knighted for his highly important services on that occasion. He died in 1595, in the same expedition as that which proved fatal to Sir Francis Drake. [*Portraits by Vaughan and Bois-sard, and in the Heroologia.*]

His Signature is from a letter in the Harl. MSS. 6993, fol. 7.

3. SIR MARTIN FROBISER was another of the heroes of 1588, and the first Englishman that attempted the North-west Passage, to which quarter he made three voyages. He was born near Doncaster, and died at Plymouth in 1594, of a wound he received in besieging a fort near Brest. [*Portraits by Pass, and in Heroologia.*]

His Signature is from a warrant which follows Sir John Hawkins's letter in the same volume.

4. GERARDUS MERCATOR was an eminent Dutch geographer and mathematician. His method of laying down charts is still used; and a part of navigation is from him called Mercator's sailing. He died in 1594, aged 82. [*Several portraits.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to Camden, dated "*pridie cal. Februarii, 1579,*" in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 1.

5. THOMAS CAUNDYSSH was a gentleman by birth, and one who, having exhausted his patrimonial income, determined to restore his fortune at the expense of the Spaniards. His first voyage, in which he passed round the world, from 1586 to 1588, was most successful and lucrative; but the result of another was so completely the reverse, that he is supposed to have died of grief on the coast of Brazil in 1592. [*Portraits by Hondius, Boissard, in the Heroologia, and others.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to Sir Francis Walsingham, in Harl. MSS. 286, fol. 161.

6. SIR RICHARD GREYNVILE, another eminent navigator, of the branch of the ancient house of Grenville or Granville, now equally represented by the Marquesses of Bath and Stafford, was born about 1540. He was Knight in Parliament for Cornwall, and in 1588 the defence of that county was particularly committed to his care. He went several voyages of discovery, and in 1591 was Vice-Admiral of a squadron sent to the West Indies to intercept the Spanish galleons. Being separated from his company, he was captured by the enemy, after a resistance which left his vessel a shattered hulk, and he died three days after. Sir Bevil Granville, the celebrated loyalist hero of Lansdown, and father of the first Earl of Bath, was his grandson. [*Portrait in the Heroologia.*]

His Signature is from the Lansdowne MSS.

7. SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, descended from an elder brother of the great Sir John, Chief Justice under Henry the Sixth, was so eminent a Greek and Latin scholar, that Elizabeth made him her director in the study of those languages; and so strictly honest, that she chose him of the Privy-council at her accession professedly for his integrity. He had the offices of Master of the Wardrobe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1605-6 he was expected to be created a Peer (Nichols's Progresses of James the First, vol. II. p. 37); but he died plain "Sir John," Dec. 23, 1607.

His Autograph is from a letter in Harl. MSS. 286, fol. 219, addressed to Lord Keeper Puckering, and dated "*At Hendon, 1593,*" where, says Norden, he was "often residente, when he taketh the ayre in the countrey." He was visited there by King James in that monarch's first coming to London (see his "Progresses," vol. I. p. 165).

8. SIR ROBERT SYDNEY occurs as Earl of Leicester in another plate.

His present Signature is from a letter to Walsingham, dated "*Edenburg, 7 September, 1588,*" in Harl. MSS. 7004, fol. 9.

No. 3.—B.

9. SIR JOHN PERROT, Deputy of Ireland, was the reputed son of Sir Thomas Perrot, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King Henry the Eighth; but Sir Robert Naunton deemed him a son of that monarch. He was of extraordinary size and stature, never knew what fear was, had a terrible aspect when provoked, and distinguished himself in all martial exercises beyond any of his contemporaries. For his ferocious violence in his government, and some unguarded expressions against Queen Elizabeth, he was attainted, and died in the Tower of London in September 1592. [*Portraits in Nash's Worcestershire, and by Richardson.*]

His Signature is from Harl. MSS. 6992, fol. 9.

10. SIR JOHN CLENCH was Lent Reader at Lincoln's Inn in 1574, was elected Serjeant-at-law in 1580, and a Justice of the Common Pleas in 1584. He died Aug. 19, 1607, and was buried at Holbrook, Suffolk. [*Portrait by Hollar in Dugdale's Origines Juridicales.*]

His Signature is from Harl. MSS. 6996, fol. 61.

11. SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS, K. G. father of the first Earl of Banbury, was son of Robert, Gentleman-usher of the Privy-chamber to King Henry the Eighth. He occurs himself as of the King's Gentlemen-pensioners in 1541; and, having married a sister of the first Lord Hunsdon, and niece of Queen Anne Boleyn, was appointed a Privy-councillor by Queen Elizabeth on her accession. He successively held the offices of Vice-Chamberlain, Captain of the Guard, and Treasurer of the Household; and was one of the Judges of Mary Queen of Scots.

The Autograph of Sir Francis is from Harl. MSS. 6994, fol. 106.

12. SIR AMIAS POULET succeeded his father Sir Hugh in the government of Jersey in 1571, was Ambassador to France in 1576, and afterwards had several other important employments, particularly the custody of Mary Queen of Scots. In 1585 he was appointed Chancellor of the Garter. He died in 1588; and had a monumental effigy in the old church of St. Martin in the Fields. Earl Poulett is his lineal descendant. [*Portrait in Harding's Biographical Mirror.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to Secretary Walsingham, dated Chartley, Sept. 10, 1586, reporting his having seized Queen Mary's money, and having dispersed her servants; Cotton. MSS. Caligula, C. ix, printed in the Appendix to Robertson.

13. SIR HORACE VERE, afterwards LORD VERE OF TILBURY, and nephew to John sixteenth Earl of Oxford, was a distinguished military commander. He was General of the English forces sent to assist the King of Bohemia; and his peerage was the first bestowed by King Charles in 1625. He died May 2, 1635, aged 70; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. [*Portraits by Holland, Pass, Vertue, &c.*]

His Signature is from the Lansdown MSS. 161. fol. 276.

14. SIR WALTER MILDMAI, one of Queen Elizabeth's excellent ministers, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, succeeded his father as Surveyor of the Court of Augmentations; became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1566, and continued in that post for twenty-three years, until his death, May 31, 1589. Sir Walter was brother-in-law to Sir Francis Walsingham. [*Portrait by Faber.*]

To a letter to Lord Burghley, preserved in Harl. MSS. 6994, fol. 40, he signs as in the plate.

15. SIR EDWARD STAFFORD was Resident Ambassador in France, and knighted in 1583. See a letter of Queen Elizabeth to him, in Nichols's "Progresses" of that Sovereign, vol. II. p. 626.

The passage engraved, "yo^r L. to comande to doe yow service. E. STAFFORD," is affixed to a letter to the Earl of Sussex, then Lord Chamberlain, about the Prince of Condé's coming to England. It is dated from Calais, June 24, 1580. Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. xii. 138.

16. WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Esquire, was appointed Recorder of London in 1569. "He was a learned man," says Wood, "and a good antiquary; but of a marvellous merry and pleasant conceit." He was further an acute politician, an eloquent advocate, and a judicious lawyer. He died in Noble-st. Aldersgate, Feb. 28, 1594.

From Lansd. MSS. 34, fol. 4. Several interesting letters of his are printed by Mr. Ellis.

17. SIR JOHN PENNINGTON, was Gentleman of the Privy-chamber to Charles the First, Governor of Sandown Castle in Kent, and Vice-Admiral of the Fleet in 1636 and 1637. He was intended for Lord High Admiral by the King, but the power of the Parliament prevailed for the appointment of the Earl of Warwick. Sir John died in Sept. 1646. He was a man of great courage, openness, generosity, and piety. [*Portraits by Van Dalen, Richardson, and Harding.*]

His Signature is from a letter to the Duke of Buckingham in Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 324.

9. Sir John Parnell, Deputy of Ireland, was the reputed son of Sir Thomas Parnell, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King Henry the Eighth; but Sir Robert Naunton deemed him a son of that monarch. He was an extraordinary man, and nature never knew what fear was, had a terrible aspect when provoked, and distinguished himself in all martial exercises beyond any of his contemporaries. For his ferocious violence in his government, and some unguarded expressions against Queen Elizabeth, he was attainted, and died in the Tower of London in September 1597. [Portrait by Holbein in the Vatican, and by Richardson.]

10. Sir John Parnell was Lord Rector at Lincoln's Inn in 1574, was elected Sergeant-at-law in 1580, and a Justice of the Common Pleas in 1581. He died Aug. 19, 1607, and was buried at Holford, Norfolk. [Portrait by Holbein in the Vatican, and by Richardson.]

11. Sir Francis Bacon, K. G. father of the first Earl of Bacon, was son of Robert, Gentleman-usher of the Privy-chamber to King Henry the Eighth. He seems himself as of the King's Gentleman-pensioners in 1541, and having married a sister of the first Lord Hunsdon, and niece of Queen Anne Boleyn, was appointed a Privy-councillor by Queen Elizabeth on her accession. He successively held the offices of Vice-Chamberlain, Captain of the Guard, and Treasurer of the Household, and was one of the Judges of Mary

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John London

white Friers Dock
19. Jul. 1610.

Edmund Bo. Nov.

John Barkham.
Bocking in Essex.

Johannes Jonstonus Aber-dene
Geotus.

I pray you lend me your Book of
Barucalls in the Minoris that
I can use Candens.

please the donors and recipients to understand, that whereas your orators for the purpose
Citizens of this city, have chosen to give (to make for the purpose of 1826.28-29306 East part)
Edward's Esplanade dedicated to the night Governor, the sale of Coarctas, for postage
your community, dedicated to the Lord's major, his citizens the admission, and some
work of this city.

bowy, mufte vmblo, John stowe

Fines 1/2¢ and areas:

James Trachypus:

De Parij ce. den. sept beg!
n - Landenij.
depeirege

L. L. Langens

Paris 1608
9
Glor: Carew.

AUTHORS TEMP. ELIZABETH AND JAMES I.

1. GEORGE BUCHANAN, the Scottish historian, and one of the most admired of modern Latin poets, was born at Killairn in the shire of Lennox, in 1506. He was educated chiefly at Paris; and early in life acted as tutor, first to Gilbert Earl of Cassilis, and afterwards to James Abbot of Kelso, a natural son of King James the Fifth. Both these youths died early. After residing for many years in France and in Portugal, Buchanan returned to Scotland in 1561, and openly professed himself a Protestant. He then received many honourable testimonies of esteem, was in 1567 Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and was appointed preceptor to the young King James the Sixth, who proved a more studious scholar than princes are usually found. Of Buchanan's Poems the most approved are in his paraphrase of the Psalms. His History of Scotland was published in 1582, after it had occupied his last twelve years; and he died at Edinburgh, at the close of that year, Dec. 5, aged 75. [*Portraits in Freherus and Houbraken; by R. White, de Boulonais, &c.*]

In a letter to Lord Burghley in Lansdowne MSS. 15, art. 24, is this remarkable passage: "*at this present tyme I am besy w^t our story of Scotland, to purge it of some Inglis lyes and Scottis vanitie. At Sterling, the sext of August.*"

2. JOHN STOWE, the popular Annalist, was born about 1525, the son of a tailor in Cornhill, and was bred to that trade. He acquired a taste for collecting ancient manuscripts; the dissolution of the monasteries threw them much in the way of such an inquirer, and Stowe traversed great part of the kingdom for the purpose. Patronised by Archbishop Parker, his Annals were commenced about 1560, first appeared in 1565, and were reprinted, with additions, in 1572. His valuable Survey of London was commenced about 1584, and published in 1598. In his old age, in 1603, Stowe obtained a Royal brief, which enabled him to solicit a reward for his labours in the form of alms; he died in 1605, aged 80. [*Bust in St. Andrew's Undershaft, London, of which there are several engravings.*]

From the Harleian MSS. 367, fol. 9, we have the following commencement of a petition to the Corporation of London:

"*Pleasethe it your honor and worships to understand, that, where your orator John Stowe, Citizen of this Citie, hathe heretofore (to wite, for the space of thes 25 yeres last past), besydes his Chronicles, dedicated to the right honorable the Earle of Leicester, set forthe dyvers sommaries, dedicate to the lorde maior, his brethern the aldarmen, and comoners of this citie, &c.*

"Yours, maiste umble,

JOHN STOWE."

3. SIR JOHN STRADLING, Knight and Baronet, attained some celebrity as a Poet and Epigrammatist. He was knighted May 15, 1608, and having in 1610 succeeded a cousin in the ancient family estate of Saint Donat's in Glamorganshire, was in 1611 the fifth on the first roll of Baronets, and in 1620 Sheriff for that county. His works are noticed by Ritson in his Bibliotheca Poetica. The Baronetcy became extinct in 1738.

It is to Camden that Sir John signs, "*Tuus usq' ad aras, Joannes Stradlingus,*" in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 27.

4. RICHARD CAREW, Esquire, author of the Survey of Cornwall, was born in 1555, of a family of high antiquity in that county. He was educated at Oxford, and is remarkable as having been engaged there, at the age of fourteen, with Sir Philip Sidney, in a public disputation before some of the principal peers of the kingdom. He was High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1586, was in 1598 (as his epitaph particularly states) elected of the Society of Antiquaries, and published his Survey in 1602. He died Nov. 6, 1620.

The Signature of "R. CAREW, of Antony," is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 31.

5. NICHOLAS CLAUDE FABRICIUS DE PEIRESC, was a gentleman of Provence, an erudite scholar, and an amiable as well as accomplished man. He was deeply versed in classical antiquities, and contributed largely to the works of Montfaucon. He visited England in 1606; and became acquainted with our principal antiquaries of that æra. He died at Aix, June 24, 1637. His Life was written by Gassendus. [*Portraits by Gaywood and J. Lubin.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to "*M. Camdenus,*" in the Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 178, dated "*de Paris, ce dern. Sept. 1619.*" No. 8.—D.

6. SIR GEORGE CAREW, younger brother to Richard before noticed, was also born in Cornwall and educated at Oxford. Having been called to the bar, Lord Chancellor Hatton made him his Secretary, and he was knighted. In 1597, being then a Master in Chancery, he was sent Ambassador to Poland; and in 1605 he went in the same character to France, and remained till 1609. On his return he was made Master of the Court of Wards, but died early in 1613. He was a friend and correspondent of Thuanus; and "A Relation of the State of France," in 1609, which he left in manuscript, was published by Dr. Birch in 1749.

His Signature is from a letter in the Harl. MSS. 7007, fol. 252.

7. JOHN AYLMER, BISHOP OF LONDON, was educated at Cambridge under the patronage of Henry Duke of Suffolk, and is particularly memorable as having been the much loved tutor of that noble's daughter, the amiable and accomplished Lady Jane Grey. His first preferment of importance was the Archdeaconry of Stow, from which he was obliged to fly at the accession of Mary. Having returned on the revival of Protestantism, he obtained in 1562 the Archdeaconry of Lincoln, but waited till 1576 for his elevation to the Prelacy. He was then at once raised to the See of London, where he was much distinguished by zeal and strict discipline. He died at Fulham, June 3, 1594. A Life of Bishop Aylmer was published by Strype in 8vo., 1701. [*Portrait by R. White, prefixed to that volume.*]

His Signature, "JOHN, London," is from the Lansdowne MSS. 25, fol. 30.

8. Of EDMUND BOLTON, an historian and antiquary, little is known, except that he was a retainer of the Duke of Buckingham, and a Roman Catholic. He published "The Elements of Armouries" in 1610, and a "Life of Nero" in 1624; and also wrote "The Life of King Henry the Second," and some other historical essays which were not printed.

His Autograph is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, dated "*White Friars Dock, 19 Jul. 1610,*" in Cotton. MSS. Julius C. III. fol. 74.

9. JOHN BARKHAM, D.D. the author of the well-known and popular treatise, entitled "Guillim's Heraldry," was born in Exeter about 1572. He was educated at Oxford, and was successively Chaplain to Archbishops Bancroft and Abbot. In 1608 he became Rector of Finchley in Middlesex, and in 1616 Rector and Dean of Bocking in Essex. In antiquities he was greatly skilled, had the best collection of coins and medals of his day, and, although he published nothing under his own name, was an important contributor to the works of others. For Speed he compiled the "Life of Henry the Second," which that author preferred to the history by Bolton mentioned in the preceding paragraph; and to the Herald Guillim he presented the "Display of Heraldry," first published in folio, 1610. He died at Bocking, March 25, 1642.

His Signature, "JOHN BARKHAM, Bocking in Essex," is from the same volume of Sir Robert Cotton's Correspondence, fol. 178.

10. JOHN JOHNSTON, a native of Aberdeen, was the author of "Inscriptiones Historicæ Regum Scotorum," printed at Amsterdam in 1602, with portraits of all the Kings of the House of Stuart; of "Heroes ex omni Historiâ Scoticâ lectissimi," 4to. 1603; "Icones Regum Judæ et Israelis, carmine expressæ," 4to. 1612, &c.

His Signature "JOHANNES JONSTONUS, Aberdene' Scotus," is from Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 18.

11. AUGUSTINE VINCENT, a genealogist of the most laborious industry, was a Herald, and also had some employment in the Record-office at the Tower. His only published work is in support of Camden against his antagonist Brooke; but he made great progress for a Baronage of England; and, although he had not completed his forty-fifth year at the time of his death, his manuscript collections amount to two hundred and thirty volumes, which form a valuable portion of the library of the College of Arms. Vincent's death occurred in January 1625-6, he being then Windsor Herald. A Memoir of him by N. H. Nicolas, Esq. involving literary history of considerable interest, was published in 1827, 8vo.

Vincent's request, "*I pray you lend me your Booke of Burialls in the Minorities that was Mr. Camden's,*" was addressed to Sir Robert Cotton. Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 153.

D. Anna
M: Britanniaru Insa. Hib. &c.

Regina
Felicif. Formosif.

Museo
S.S.

Hunc librū novit

fame & honori eius

servientif.

imò addictifimus

Ben: Ion Ionius

Videtur Genium debet habere Liber.

Your Naisidus

most humble Subject,

& devoted Servant,

Josuah Sylvester.

Insa. Hib. &c.

Felicif. Formosif.

Museo
S.S.

Hunc librū novit

fame & honori eius

servientif.

imò addictifimus

Ben: Ion Ionius

Videtur Genium debet habere Liber.

Your Naisidus

most humble Subject,

& devoted Servant,

Josuah Sylvester.

The most
valuable
Library

W. B. W. B. W.

William Shakespeare
his 2 Books

Manuscripts to get.

Litters of all sorts. especially by y^e late E. of Essex.

POEMS of all sorts
Trained by y^e Countess of Pembroke. 9th if they shall.

not be printed
Isalms by Josuah Sylvester.

Isalms by Sir John Harrington. c. Joseph Hall.

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J. M. Dawson.

BEN JONSON, SHAKSPEARE, AND CONTEMPORARY POETS.

1. BENJAMIN (or, as he has been usually styled, both by himself and others, BEN) JONSON was born at Westminster, in 1574, the posthumous child of a clergyman. He was educated at Westminster school under Camden; and was afterwards for a few months at Cambridge. Unable to continue there (like his great namesake of modern days) from a deficiency of maintenance, he spent two short intervals as a bricklayer (the business of his stepfather), and as a soldier in the Netherlands. He then had recourse to the stage, but was not excellent as a performer. One of his best plays, "Every Man in his Humour," was popular as early as 1596. For several years he subsisted as a stage dramatist; and after the accession of James the First was almost exclusively employed for the annual and occasional Masques at Court. In 1615-16 the King granted him a pension of one hundred marks, increased in 1630 to one hundred pounds, with a tierce of Canary wine; and in 1621 the reversion of the Mastership of the Revels was granted to him, but which he never enjoyed. His habits were not economical; and he died in straitened circumstances, Aug. 6, 1637. His body was interred in Westminster Abbey, in the singular position of his head downwards (as his remains were found in 1823) under a small square stone, inscribed O RARE BEN JONSON. The merits of Jonson's classic muse, and the generous virtues of his honest heart, were alike sacrificed on every altar, his faults exaggerated, and his excellencies misrepresented, for the unnecessary beatification of Shakspeare, until, in the edition of Jonson's Works published in eight volumes 8vo. in 1816, Mr. Gifford completely vindicated his fame, refuting a mass of calumny such as perhaps was never before developed and convicted. [*Portraits by Vaughan, Vertue, Fittler, &c.*]

The Autograph of Jonson is the MS. dedication in the presentation copy to the Queen (now in the British Museum) of his "Masques of Beauty and Blackness:" "*D. Annæ, M. Britanniaru' Insu. Hib. &c. Reginae Feliciss. Formosiss. Musæo S. S. hunc libru' vovit Famæ et honori ejus servientiss. imò addictissimus, BEN. JONSONIUS. Victurus Genium debet habere liber.*"—A very similiar dedication of a copy of Casaubon's Persius to Sir John Rowe is engraved in Gifford's Jonson.

2, 3. WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, the best dramatic poet of this country, who, as the bard of nature, has survived and eclipsed the laboured art of Jonson, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, April 23, 1564. His father was a woolstapler, to which business he was himself placed; but, although he married early, irregular habits (and, it is believed, the crime of deer-stealing in a neighbouring park,) drove him to London. This removal is thought to have taken place in 1586, when he was in his twenty-second year. He attached himself to the theatres, where he was an actor, and afterwards manager, as well as author. None of his plays are known to have been printed before 1597; and an edition of the whole was not published until 1623, seven years after his death. For some years before that event Shakspeare had retired with a moderate fortune to his native town, where he died on his fifty-second birthday, in 1616. Shakspeare has been generally acknowledged to have possessed the greatest original genius; he "exhausted worlds and then imagined new." On his works more pens have been employed than on any other English author; a useful list of these various Commentaries has been recently published under the title of Shakspeariana. [*Portrait, by Droeshout, prefixed to the 1st folio edition of his Plays, 1623; another by Marshall to the 1st edition of his Poems; Bust in the church of Stratford-upon-Avon. Of all the numerous painted portraits there are two only that have good claims to be considered genuine, viz. that in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, called the "Chandos Portrait" (there are from thirty to forty engravings from it), which can be distinctly traced to Sir William Davenant, Shakspeare's godson; and that possessed by the Duke of Somerset, painted by Cornelius Jansen. Mr. Boaden has published an elaborate and highly interesting treatise on Shakspeare's Portraits, with engravings from these five authorities.*]

The Signatures of Shakspeare (No. 2,) are from the several pages of his will in the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons; which, although they may have been frequently engraved, were only once before copied from the originals (for Malone's "Enquiry &c."), and then, as it will be perceived, by no means correctly. No. 3 is from the edition dated 1605, of "Bacon on the Advancement of Learning," a book full of MS. notes, in the possession of Thomas Fisher, Esq. of the East India House. This Autograph has been considered genuine by several good judges; but the editors pretend not to determine upon its authenticity.

4. JOHN MARSTON was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he was Autumn Reader in 1562. Little more of his personal history is known, except that he was on terms of friendship with Ben Jonson. He was the author of eight plays, and three books of Satires, intitled "The Scourge of Villany." His works have been recently announced for republication.

From the manuscript copy of his Account of the Spectacle presented to the Kings of Britain and Denmark passing through London, in the Royal MSS. XVIII. A. 31, is taken the Signature, "*The umblest servant of yor sacred majesty, JOHN MARSTON.*"

5. PHILIP MASSINGER was the son of a retainer of the Earl of Pembroke, and was born at Salisbury in 1585. He was a Commoner at Alban-hall, Oxford; but took no degree, probably from his being a Roman Catholic. As a dramatist Massinger was more natural and poetical than Ben Jonson, and has been ranked next to
No. 11.—B.

Shakspeare. He composed fourteen plays, and parts of several others. He is supposed to have resided near the Theatres in Bankside, and was buried in St. Saviour's, Southwark, in 1639-40. His Plays were published collectively in four volumes 8vo, in 1779, and again in 1805, by Mr. Gifford, the editor of Jonson. [*Portraits.*]

Massinger's Autograph is from the Royal MSS. xviii. A. 20, attached to Verses on the death of Charles Lord Herbert.

6. GEORGE PEELE, a native of Devonshire, was educated first at Broadgate-hall, and afterwards at Christchurch, Oxford, where he completed his degrees in Arts in 1579. At the university he acquired fame as a poet, and thence removing to London, became acquainted with Shakspeare and others of the *corps dramatique*, and himself wrote for the stage. His plays were said to have been often acted with great applause; but not apparently with great emolument to the author, who died in obscurity about 1598.

From a letter to Lord Burleigh in the Lansdowne MSS. 99, fol. 54, is copied "*Yor honor's most bounden, GEORGE PEELE.*"

7. JOSUAH SYLVESTER, styled by his contemporaries "silver-tongued Sylvester," was a quaint but highly popular poet. He was born about 1563, and bred to commercial pursuits by his maternal uncle, and is said to have been a merchant-adventurer. In his travels he became acquainted with several of the continental languages, and the most popular of his publications were translations from the French, particularly Du Bartas. As an original poet he was less successful. He was patronised by Henry Prince of Wales, after whose death he again went abroad, and died at Middleburg in Holland in 1618. [*Portrait by Van Dalen, and copies.*]

Sylvester's Autograph is from the Dedication to King James prefixed to his translation of Du Bartas, in 1603, which concludes, "*Your Maesties most humble Subject, and devoted Servant, JOSUAH SYLVESTER.*"

8. THOMAS CHURCHYARD was born at Shrewsbury about 1520. He spent thirty years in the wars of the Continent, but wrote many of his voluminous productions during the same period. He afterwards frequented the Court, and enjoyed a pension from Queen Elizabeth. The best received of his works was "*The Worthies of Wales*," published in 1580. Churchyard lived to the age of eighty, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, April 4, 1604. His Life is elaborately written by George Chalmers, Esq. in his edition of "*Churchyard's Chips concerning Scotland*," 8vo. 1817.

The Signature of "T. CHURCHYARD" is from the Lansd. MSS. 1591, No. 115. (see Mr. Chalmers, p. 75.)

9. FRANCIS DAVISON, editor and author of many of the pieces in the "*Poetical Rhapsodie*," first published in 1602, was the eldest son of William Davison, Secretary of State, who is noticed in another page. He was born about 1575, and through his mother was related to the Earl of Leicester, Sir Philip Sidney, the Countess of Pembroke, and other distinguished persons. In 1593 he became a member of Gray's Inn, and before he completed his twentieth year wrote the Speeches of "Gray's Inn Masque," which are printed in Nichols's "*Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*." It does not appear that Davison prosecuted his legal studies with much effect; in 1595 he went abroad for some time, and on his return he addicted himself to poetry, and too truly found, to use the language of one of the contributors to the "*Rhapsody*," if indeed it be not his own, that

"Praise is the greatest prize that Poets gain,
A simple gain that feeds them not a whit."

There can be no doubt that his prospects were blighted by his father's unmerited misfortunes; and as nothing has been discovered of him after the year 1619, it may be inferred that he shared the lot which too often awaits genius—an obscure life and an early grave. All the known productions of his pen, including his letters, together with an extensive memoir of his life, will be found in the "*Poetical Rhapsody*," 2 vols. 1826, which present ample evidence of his talents and acquirements. His translation of the Psalms, though but little known, are among the most successful versions which have ever been written.

Davison's Autograph, which has been copied from the Harl. MSS. 298, fol. 157, b. exhibits a curious list of the contemplated collections for his "*Poetical Rhapsody*." His Signature is added from another authority.

10. GEORGE GASCOIGNE was a native of Walthamstow in Essex, and the son of Sir John Gascoigne, who disinherited him. He studied at Cambridge and Gray's Inn; and was afterwards (according to his favourite motto, TAM MARTI QUAM MERCURIO,) a Captain in the Low Countries; but lost his commission by a quarrel with his Colonel. Returning to England he became a courtier and a poet, and provided the Masques required for the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth, particularly those at Kenilworth in 1575. His works display considerable harmony and elegance. He died at Stamford in Lincolnshire, Oct. 7, 1577, when George Whetstone published "*A Remembrance of the well-employed Life and Godly End of George Gascoigne, Esq.*" [*Portrait.*]

His Signature, as engraved, is prefixed to his "*Hemetes the Hermyte*" in Royal MSS. xviii. A. 48.

11. SAMUEL DANYEL, the son of a music-master, was born at Taunton in Somersetshire in 1562, and was educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. On leaving the University he became domesticated in the family of the Earl of Pembroke, and was afterwards tutor to Lady Anne Clifford,—the strong-minded and learned Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery. He was then patronised at Court, and became a Groom of the Privy-chamber to Queen Anne of Denmark, for whom he wrote some Masques, but in that species of composition he was greatly eclipsed by Ben Jonson. Danyel's principal Poem is on the Civil Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster; he also wrote in prose a History of England to the death of Edward III. Towards the latter part of his life Danyel retired to a farm at Beckington, near Frome, where he died in 1619, and where a monument was erected to his memory by his noble pupil before mentioned.

Danyel's Signature is from the MS. copy of his "*Panegyric congratulatory to King James*," in the Royal MSS. xviii. A. 72.

It is supposed to have resided near the theatre in London, and was buried in St. Paul's Church, London, in 1602. The date of his birth is given as 1552, and again in 1557, and again in 1562, by Mr. Gifford, the editor of Johnson's [Poetry].

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James K

James K

your ynd sister and ally
James K

30th Jan^r 1807
of George Hamilton of Rosburg

James

James Regent

James Regent
Mar

James Regent

James Hamilton

James Hamilton

James Hamilton
A 17th

James

James Hamilton
James Hamilton

James Hamilton

James Regent
James Regent

James Regent

James Regent

James Regent

James Regent

KINGS, REGENTS, AND PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

1. **JAMES THE FOURTH, KING OF SCOTLAND**, was born in 1472, and succeeded his father James the Third in 1488. His consort Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry the Seventh (from which marriage the two kingdoms were afterwards united) is noticed in another page. James was naturally generous and brave; was captivated by a taste for magnificence, and ambitious of military glory. The latter feeling prompted a needless war with England; and, with the flower of his nobility, he was slain in the disastrous battle of Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513, and was buried at Richmond in Surrey. [*Several Portraits.*]

James's Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. xiii. fol. 36.

2. **JAMES THE FIFTH, KING OF SCOTLAND**, was born April 15, 1512; and succeeded to the throne Sept. 9 of the following year. He was first married at Paris, January 1, 1537, to Magdalen, third daughter of Francis the First, King of France; and secondly, in 1538, to Mary of Guise, the subject of the following notice. He was a Prince of great personal courage and uncommon talents for government; but he was not able, with all his prudence and vigour, to contend at the same time with domestic faction and a foreign enemy. He died at Falkland, Dec. 14, 1542, in the flower of his age, of grief occasioned by the defeat of his army by the English. [*Several Portraits.*]

This Royal Sign-manual is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. i. fol. 293.

3. **MARY OF GUISE, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND**, was born Nov. 22, 1515, a daughter of Claude de Lorraine, Duc de Guise. She was first married in August 1534 to Louis d'Orleans, Duc de Longueville; and by him, who died in June 1537, had two sons, Francis Duc de Longueville, who died unmarried, and Louis who died an infant. Her second marriage with the King of Scots took place in 1538; and she had by him two sons, James Duke of Rothsay and Arthur Duke of Albany, who both died on the same day in 1541, and one daughter Mary, afterwards Queen. She was appointed Regent of Scotland in 1554, on the resignation of the Duke of Chatelherault; and her character displayed itself as possessing superior understanding and elevated spirit. She was moreover as engaging as a woman as awful as a Queen; but her acquiescence in the ambitious measures of her brothers the Princes of Lorraine, betrayed her into such acts of rigour and oppression, as made her highly unpopular, and threw many difficulties into her path. Her attachment to her religion was painfully met by the violence of the reforming party headed by the fearless Knox. She died at Edinburgh Castle, June 10, 1560, in her 45th year, and was buried under a magnificent tomb in the abbey of St. Peter at Rheims. [*Portraits by P. à Gunst, &c.*]

Her Majesty's Signature is from a letter to Queen Mary of England, in the Cotton. MSS. Caligula B. vii. fol. 481.

4. **JAMES BEATOUN, ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S**, and **CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND**, was uncle to the Cardinal of that name. His talents were first conspicuous whilst he was Provost of Bothwell; in 1504 he became Abbot of Dunfermline; and in 1505 he was appointed Lord High Treasurer. In 1508 he was first consecrated Bishop of Galloway, and in a few months translated to the see of Glasgow. Having then resigned the Treasurer's staff, in 1512 he was appointed Chancellor by the Regent Albany; and he retained that important office till 1525. In 1522 he was elevated to the Archbishopric of St. Andrew's, where he laid the foundation of the Divinity College. He died in 1539, and was succeeded in the see by his nephew the Cardinal.

His Autograph, "Yours, JAMES, Archbishop of Glasgoe, Chancellor of Scotlande," is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. vi. fol. 170.

5. **JOHN STEWART, DUKE OF ALBANY**, grandson of King James the Second, succeeded when a child to that title on the death of his father Alexander in 1485. When little more than twenty, in 1514, he was invited from France, where he had been educated in elegance and luxury, to assume the Regency of Scotland. The polish of his manners, his condescension and affability, at first won all hearts; but he did not long retain his popularity. The haughty vanity of his school he never forsook, and when the Scots saw him surrounded with French officers and confidants, and submitting to call the King of France his master, they were entirely disgusted. After a profuse, weak, and inefficient regency of eight years, the greatest part of which period he had been absent, he finally quitted Scotland in 1523. In the gay court of Francis he was in his proper sphere. He accompanied that monarch in his expedition into Italy in 1525; and in 1533 conducted his wife's niece Catherine de' Medici, to her marriage with King Henry the Second. He died, without legitimate issue, at the castle of Mirefleur in Auvergne, June 2, 1536.

The Sign-manual of "JEHAN," is from the same volume, fol. 187.

No. 7.—A.

6. JAMES STEWART, EARL OF MORAY, was born in 1533, a natural son of King James the Fifth, by Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of the fifth Earl of Marr. In his entrance into life he occurs as the Prior of St. Andrew's, to which preferment he was presented in 1538. He first shone conspicuously on joining the Lords of the Congregation in 1559; and, possessing military virtue and political discernment in an eminent degree, he soon became the head of that party. In 1561 he brought Queen Mary from France, was created Earl of Moray, and became her Prime Minister. This ceased on the marriage of the Queen with Darnley, which he had endeavoured his utmost to prevent. He refused to appear before the Queen after the solemnization of that event, and was consequently outlawed; but he arrived at Edinburgh the day after the assassination of Rizzio, and was reconciled to his Royal sister. Soon after he retired to France; but returned in a few months, when he found the Queen imprisoned in Lochleven castle, and himself declared Regent. After an unprofitable interview with the Queen he accepted the Regency, August 22, 1567, defeated the Queen's forces at Langside, May 13, 1568, and the same year went to England and accused her of the murder of Lord Darnley. Having suppressed the party of Mary, he exhibited great talents for government, and in the course of two years greatly tranquillised the country; and, although the admirers of Mary can never pardon him for his severe, unbrotherly, and perhaps ungrateful conduct to that unfortunate Queen, yet, so substantial were considered the benefits his administration conferred upon the country, that it was inscribed upon his tomb, "*cei patri communi patria moerens posuit*," and he was long and affectionately remembered among the commons by the name of THE GOOD REGENT. He was assassinated by Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, at Linlithgow, Jan. 21, 1569-70, in his 37th year.

The Signature of "JAMES, *Regent*," is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. ix. fol. 395; and that as "JAMES STEWART," from Caligula, B. x. fol. 148.

7. JOHN ERSKINE, properly sixth EARL OF MARR, succeeded his father John as Lord Erskine in 1552. Although a Protestant he maintained a strict neutrality during the religious contentions which distracted the country; but, on the return of Queen Mary to mount her ancestral throne, he was sworn a Privy-councillor, and in 1565 was restored to the Earldom of Marr. In 1566, on the birth of James the Sixth, the Royal Infant was committed to his care at Edinburgh castle; and, although Bothwell procured his deprivation of the custody of that fortress, he could not obtain the person of the young Prince, for whose preservation from that ambitious noble Marr acquired much approbation. In 1571 he was elected Regent in the room of the assassinated Lennox, owing his preferment to his moderation, humanity, and disinterestedness: but he died Oct. 29, in the following year, disappointed and heart-broken as well with the opposition of the opposite party as the selfishness of his own.

The Signature of "JHON, *Regent*," is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, C. iii. fol. 339; that as "MAR," from Caligula, C. ii. fol. 114.

8. JAMES HAMILTON, second EARL OF ARRAN and DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT, was the great opponent of the character last noticed. He succeeded his father James in 1529, being then in his minority. He accompanied James the Fifth on his matrimonial expedition to France in 1536; and on the King's death in 1542, being through his grandmother, the eldest daughter of James the Second, next heir to the infant Queen, was unanimously elected Regent of Scotland. One of his first acts was the allowance of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the vulgar tongue, which greatly contributed to the advance of the Reformation. On its being resolved to send the young Queen to France after the failure of the projected alliance with Prince Edward of England, the Earl of Arran escorted her thither in 1548, and was then honoured with the title of Duke of Chatelherault, a pension of 30,000 livres, and the order of St. Michael. He remained at the head of the state until 1554, when he resigned the Regency to the Queen-mother, Mary of Guise. In 1559, by joining the Lords of the Congregation, he added great weight to their party; but, on the marriage of the Queen with Darnley, he retired to France. He remained there until 1569, when he returned to head the partisans of the Queen. The Regent Moray overcame his endeavours; and having imprisoned him in the castle of Edinburgh in April 1569, he remained there until after Moray's death. After his escape he was proclaimed a traitor by the Regent Lennox in July 1570; but, with the Earl of Huntly, he was reconciled to his brother-in-law the Regent Morton in 1572-3. This was the Duke's last public act. He died at Hamilton, Jan. 22, 1574-5; and was succeeded by his son James, the subject of the following notice.

The Signature of "JAMES HAMILTON," is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. x. fol. 317.

9, 10. JAMES HAMILTON, third EARL OF ARRAN, and son of the preceding character, was for some years an object of anxiety to the Scottish nation, as presumptive heir to the throne. When, in 1546, he was in the power of the murderers of Cardinal Beaton, it was even thought desirable to pass a singular Act of Parliament, declaring his next brother legally entitled to the throne, in the event of its falling to him during his confinement. On his release he visited France in 1555, and was there made Captain of the Scottish guards; but thence he was driven in 1559, on a plot having been formed by the family of Lorraine, to take his life, in order to intimidate the Protestant party, of which he was a member. On his way home he visited Queen Elizabeth, and in 1560 the Lords of the Congregation proposed him for a husband to the English Sovereign. The offer was declined with many expressions of good will to the Scottish nation, and of respect for Arran himself. On the arrival of Queen Mary in Scotland in the following year Arran openly aspired to her hand; but by rashly opposing with violence the religion of the Queen, he entirely forfeited her favour. This produced a settled melancholy, which ended in insanity, suffering under which he lived to an advanced age, and died at last unmarried in 1609.

"The Signature of this 'JAMES HAMILTON' is from the same volume, fol. 27; that as 'JAMES ERLE OF ARRAN,' from Caligula, B. VIII. fol. 348.

11. GEORGE GORDON, fourth EARL OF HUNTLY, succeeded his grandfather in that title in 1524. In 1536 he was one of the Regents appointed during the King's absence in France: on his Majesty's return he was constituted Lieutenant-General of the Royal forces; and in that character he made a good defence at the English invasion in 1542. In 1546 he was constituted Lord High Chancellor. In 1547 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie, but in 1548 made his escape from Morpeth castle. In the latter year, on accompanying the Queen-dowager to France, he was invested with the order of St. Michael. On the young Queen's return home in 1562 his prosperity receded; deprived of part of his large acquired property connected with the Earldoms of Marr and Moray, and one of his sons persecuted for a wound inflicted in a fray, he flew into direct rebellion, and being defeated by the Earl of Moray at Carrichie, Oct. 28, 1562, was trampled to death in the pursuit.

Huntly's Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. x. fol. 148.

12. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, sixth EARL OF ANGUS, having been honoured with the order of St. Michael whilst on his travels, succeeded his grandfather in his titles in 1514: and on the 6th of August in the same year married Margaret of England, Queen-dowager of Scotland. They retired to England in 1515; but, finding himself neglected by his brother-in-law King Henry, he obtained a reconciliation with the Regent Albany, and came home in 1516. In 1517, on Albany's departure for France, he was nominated one of the Council of Regency, and obtained uncontrouled sway of public affairs: but on Albany's return in 1521, and Queen Margaret's desertion of him, he retired again to England, and thence to France. In 1524 he returned, so improved in state policy, as to be enabled to seize the reins of government; being appointed one of the Council of Regency and Ambassador to England. Although divorced from the Queen in 1526, his power was not diminished but increased, in consequence of an act passed in the same year, stating that the King, who was in his custody, had attained his full majority of fourteen years. In 1527 Angus was constituted Lord Chancellor; but on the King's escape in July 1528, the young Prince, implacable for his long deprivation of liberty, declared with an oath that, while he lived, the Douglasses should find no refuge in Scotland. Angus a third time fled to England, where he was admitted of the Privy-council, and in 1532 had an annuity of 1000 marks settled on him. He was enabled to revisit his native country on the death of James, and died at his castle of Temptallon in 1556.

The Signature "*Be yr fraind*, ARCHIBALD, ERL OF ANGUS," is from a letter to Cardinal Wolsey, in Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. VI. fol. 115.

13. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, fifth EARL OF ARGYLL, succeeded his father of the same name in 1558. He was the most popular Lord of the Protestant party, and was the prime assistant in the establishment of the Regent Moray in power. In 1567 he carried the sword at the coronation of James the Sixth; and in 1568 he was Chief Commander of the Queen's forces at Langside, where an apoplectic fit with which he was seized was a principal cause of the Queen's defeat. In 1572 Argyll was constituted Lord Chancellor; and he held that office until his death, without issue, Sept. 12, 1575, aged about 43. His first wife was Joan, natural daughter of King James the Fifth, and she stood proxy for Queen Elizabeth at the christening of James the Sixth.

The Signature of "AR. ARGILL," is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. x. fol. 317.

14. JAMES DOUGLAS, fourth EARL OF MORTON, was a younger son of the Earl of Angus before noticed. He succeeded his father-in-law in the Earldom of Morton by a special settlement in 1553; and in 1563 was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland. In 1566 he was the principal manager of the murder of Rizzio, for which he was obliged to leave the kingdom; but his pardon was obtained by Bothwell in the same year, and in the next he was re-instated as Chancellor, and was also appointed Lord High Admiral. In 1568 he commanded the van of the King's army at Langside; and in 1572, on the death of the Earl of Morton, he was entrusted with the Regency. He executed that high command with vigour and dexterity; but was censured as oppressive and rapacious. He resigned it in 1578, and was honoured with the approbation of the King and Parliament: but in 1581, so entirely had he lost his influence, that he suffered on the scaffold for his presumed concern in Darnley's murder, in which his whole concern had been a fore-knowledge.

His Signature as "JAMES, Regent," is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, C. III. fol. 434; that as "MORTOUN," Caligula, C. II. fo. 89.

15. PATRICK, third LORD RUTHVEN, was born in 1520, and succeeded his father in 1552. As Morton was the contriver, so was Ruthven the prime actor in the assassination of Rizzio. His hatred of the victim must have been great; since the butcher was at the time so enervated by sickness that he could scarcely bear his armour. Abandoned by Darnley, Ruthven fled to England, where he died only two months after his atrocious achievement, June 13, 1566. His son and successor was the Earl of Gowrie, noticed hereafter.

Ruthven's Signature is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. x. fol. 148.

16. JOHN MURRAY, fourth EARL OF ATHOLL, succeeded his father in 1542. He was a zealous Papist, and on the prevalence of that party, he was constituted Lord Chancellor in 1577. He died in the office, after an entertainment given by Morton upon a reconciliation of parties, at Stirling, April 20, 1579: and his relations publicly accused the Regent of having poisoned him. The latter, however, when under sentence of death, being questioned on the subject, denied the charge with the strongest asseverations.

The Hand-writing of "ATHOLL," is from the same volume, fol. 148.

17. WILLIAM, fourth LORD RUTHVEN, and first EARL OF GOWRIE, was engaged with his father in the association against Rizzio, and fled with him into England. Having obtained the Queen's pardon through the Earl of Morton, he was one of the Lords who attended on Mary at Lochleven, and compelled her to resign the crown. In 1571 he was appointed the Treasurer of Scotland, and in 1581 created Earl of Gowrie. In 1582 he was the principal in the treasonable attempt to seize the King's person in his house at Ruthven, an act generally known by the name of the Raith of Ruthven: and, although the King gave him a free pardon and reconciliation on a subsequent visit to the same mansion, a convocation of the Estates proposed a prosecution, and he was commanded to retire to France. Just before embarking he was enticed into another similar attempt at the castle of Stirling, where in consequence he was arrested, condemned, and on the 28th of May, 1584, suffered execution. His sons John Earl of Gowrie and Alexander (as conspiracy seemed inherent in their blood) were the real or supposed actors in the notorious but ill-understood Gowrie Treason; an event which, although they left two surviving brothers, and several sisters well married, proved the ruin of the family.

His Signature, "RUTHVEN," is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, C. II. fol. 114.

18. SIR WILLIAM MAITLAND, of Lethington, Secretary of State in Scotland, stood alone in his country, as Mr. Lodge remarks, a most profound and subtle politician. He was appointed Secretary by Queen Mary of Guise, in 1558; and it was only in the close of the same year that, on her declaring her resolution to oppose the progress of the Reformation in Scotland, he joined the Lords of the Congregation; and, to support the cause of the Protestants, procured a treaty with England, for concluding which he was one of the Commissioners. The death of the Queen Regent followed in a few months, and the commencement of her daughter's reign was distinguished by studied concessions to the Protestants. Maitland was sent several times to the English Court; and in 1564 he had a memorable contest with the headstrong Knox in the General Assembly. In 1569, when Maitland was the soul of the Queen's party, he was apprehended by the Regent Moray, and for a time imprisoned; and afterwards, when Lennox was Regent, he was attainted by Parliament in May 1571. And from that time his public life closed, since, when the castle of Edinburgh was taken, and his coadjutor the governor Kirkaldy executed, he only escaped the same fate by suicide, as Melvil says, "after the old Roman fashion," June 9, 1573. His younger brother John was equally eminent as a statesman, and was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland: he was the first Lord Maitland of Thirlstan, and ancestor of the Earls of Lauderdale. [*Head in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*]

The Signature of "W. MAITLAND," is from the Cotton. MSS. Caligula, C. I. fol. 347.

My some that I see you not before my painting impoke it to this great occasion quhairin
tyme is so precious, but that shall by goddis grace shorthie be recompenced by youre am-
ming to me ^{Shorthie} & continuall residence with me ever after, lett not this newis make you
proude or insolent for a kings some & heire was ye before, & na man are ye
yett, the augmentation that is heir by lyf & to fall unto you, is but in cawts, & hea-
we burthens, be thairfor merrie but not insolent, keepe a greatnes but sine fasten,
be reschute but not wilfull, keepe youre kyndnes, but in honorable sorte, choost name to
be youre playe fellow is but thame that are uell borne, & about all things giue mine
goode countenance to any but according as ye shall be informed that thay are in
estimation with me,
your louing father.
James R

My sweete boyes god sende you a happie meeting
in the armes of youre deere dade.

James R

Good Mr Simon D'Ewes,
I send youe your liue
a letter of the king my
honybands which he did write
to the late Lord of Dorchester
and one of my cleint some to me
I thought altho you woulde be gladd
to see my coren the Duke of Br.
Brunswicks hand which I also send you

Your most assured
send St Elizabeth

Dieu me rendre meritoirement digne de ce pouvoir dire de vous. St Elizabeth.

Truchambel Secret Servant

Elizabeth

JAMES THE FIRST AND HIS DAUGHTER.

1, 3. JAMES THE FIRST, KING OF ENGLAND, who has before occurred as Sovereign of Scotland, assumed the empire of all Britain on the death of Queen Elizabeth, March 25, 1602-3. Almost the only important occurrence in his peaceful reign was the Gunpowder Treason in 1605. The character of James was as strangely compounded as any recorded in history; and it is well we have more than usual space to pursue some of its windings. He was learned as a scholar, but ignorant as a politician; proud of his station, but not dignified in his behaviour; fond of command, but too weak to enforce obedience. He entered his new kingdom with an idea that its revenues were inexhaustible; and his profuseness soon reduced him to distress. By granting away the Crown-lands, he made himself continually more dependent on that Parliament, which was every session becoming less inclined to submit implicitly to the desires of their Sovereign. Anxious to maintain and enlarge their liberties, the Commons found in James, and the son he had too well impressed with his extravagant notions, such a violent pertinacity for enforcing their royal prerogative, that resistance was deemed necessary, and a disastrous civil war was the ruinous consequence. In his foreign policy this monarch was not more successful. By an obstinate determination to maintain peace at all hazards, he degraded the reputation of the country; while by neglecting the cause of his daughter and the Protestants of Germany, he caused the sincerity both of his religion and his parental affection to be brought into doubt. This, however, was not just. His conduct entirely originated from ill-judged affection; for his prime object was a splendid alliance for his son, and whilst for many years he, with that view, continued his negotiations with Spain, (in which he was constantly over-reached,) he vainly hoped to secure his daughter's establishment as a supplementary arrangement. In religion, though his earnest desire to accomplish the Spanish match might have led him to make unworthy compromises, he was sincerely, but without bigotry, a Protestant. Such, however, was his conceited opinion of his own learning and wisdom, such his pride in the name of Solomon, with which his flatterers were accustomed to greet him, that, relying on that "king-craft" of which with so little reason he boasted, he was sometimes tempted to esteem himself as the arbitrator of a universal standard of doctrine. At home, where this busy spirit of interference could be more readily gratified, it was continually manifested. On the subject of religion he had, soon after his accession, a solemn conference at Hampton Court, at which for three days he presided. Of his assuming the office of judge there are several instances; he sent directions in his own handwriting for the regulation of the University of Cambridge; and he was for a time his own Secretary of State. Indeed, his chief pleasure in public affairs seems to have been that of exhibiting his own abilities, and acting in the character which he delighted to appropriate—that of a vicegerent of the Almighty. He had no good Minister but Salisbury, after whose death his favourites, Somerset and Buckingham, in succession directed the helm of the state. In the mean time the King was glad to retreat from business to diversion; and, being passionately fond of sylvan sports, would spend his whole day in their pursuit. In another recreation he stands in a more honourable light; Buchanan had made him a learned man, and much of his leisure was spent in learned studies and composition. Nor, though pedantry is the most prominent charge of the vulgar abuse of James, is there, in truth, any just reason for stigmatizing him with a fault which he merely shared with all other scholars of his age. The "Literary Character of King James the First" has, however, been amply vindicated by Mr. D'Israeli. Granger gives him credit for scholarship, whilst he adds a tribute really due to the King's well-meaning benevolence, and which may be here appended. "He was eminently learned, especially in divinity; and was better qualified to fill a professor's chair than a throne. His speculative notions of regal power were as absolute as those of an Eastern monarch; but he wanted that vigour and firmness of mind which is necessary to reduce them to practice. His consciousness of his own weakness in the exertion of his prerogative, drew from him this confession, 'that, though a King *in abstracto* had all power, a King *in concreto* was bound to observe the laws of the country which he governed.' But, if all restraints had been taken off, and he could have been in reality that abstracted King which he had formed in his imagination, James possessed too much good-nature to have been a tyrant." He died at his palace of Theobalds, March 27, 1625, aged 58. [*Portraits by Pass, Elstrack, Delaram, R. White, Vaughan, Faber, Vertue, &c. &c.*]

The Reader is here presented with a letter (No. 1), the writing of which, Mr. Ellis has remarked, "seems to have cost the King some pains: and we have already seen that, when he chose to take pains, he could write well. We have in it too, his own character of his Basilicon Doron:"

"My Sonne, that I see you not before my pairting impute it to this great occasion quhairin tyme is sa precieuse; but that shall by Goddis grace shortlie be recompencid by youre cumming to me shortlie, and continuall residence with me ever after. Lett not this newis make you proude or insolent; for a King's sonne & heire was ye before, & na mair are ye yett. The augmentation that is heirby lyke to fall unto you, is but in caires & heavie burthens. Be thairfor merrie, but not insolent; keepe a greatnes, but sine fastu; be resolute, but not

No. 6.—B.

uillfull; keepe your kyndnes, but in honorable sorte; choose nane to be youre playe fellowis but thaim that are uell borne; and above all things give never goode countenance to any but according as ye shall be informed that thay are in æstimation with me. Looke upon all Englishe men that shall cum to visite you as upon youre loving subjectis, not with that ceremonie as towards straingeris, and yett with such hartlines as at this tyme thay deserve. This gentleman quhom this beare accompanies is worthie, and of guide ranke, and now my familiare servitoure; use him thairfore in a maire hamelie loving sorte nor others. I sende you herewith my booke latelie prentid: studdie and profite in it as ye wolde deserve my blessing; and as thair can na thing happen unto you quhair of ye will not finde the generall grounde thairin, if not the verrie particulaire pointe touched, sa mon ye levell everie mannis opinions or advyces unto you as ye finde thaim agree or discorde with the reulis thaire sett down, allowing and following thair advyces that agrees with the same, mistrusting and frowning upon thaim that advyses you to the contraire. Be diligent and earnest in your studdies, that at your meiting with me, I maye praise you for youre progresse in learning. Be obedient to your maister, for your awin weill, and to procure my thankis; for in reverencing him ye obeye me, and honoure youre selfe. Fairuell. *Your loving Father,* JAMES R."

The Autograph (No. 4) is from the following remarkable epistle (in Harl. MSS. 6987), written, in the greatest agitation, to the Prince and Duke of Buckingham in Spain (see the "Progresses of James the First," vol. III. p. 873):

"*My sweete boyes; Your letre by Cottington hath strukkin me deade! I feare it shall verrie muche shorten my dayes, and I am the more perplexed that I know not how to satisfy the people's expectation here; nether knowe I quhat to saye to our Counsell, for the Fleet, that stayed upon a wynde this fortnight, Rutlande and all aborde, must now be stayed, and I knowe not quhat reason I shall pretend for the doing of it; but, as for advyce and directions that ye crave, in cace thaye will not alter thaire decree, it is in a word to come speedielie awaye, if ye can gette leave, and give over all treattie, and this I speake withoute respecte of anie securitie thaye can offer you, excepte ye never looke to see your olde dade againe, quhome I fear ye shall never see if ye see him not before winter. Alace! I now repente me sore that ever I suffered you to goe awaye. I care for Matche nor nothing, so I maye once have you in my armes agane. God grawnte it! God grawnte it! God grawnte it! Amen! amen! amen! I proteste ye shall be as hairtelie well-come as if ye hadde done all things ye went for, so that I maye once have you in my armes againe, and so God blesse you both, my onlie sweete Sonne, and my onlie best sweete Servante, and lette me heare from you quikelie with all speede, as ye love my lyfe. And so God sende you a happie and joiefull meeting in the armes of youre deere dade,* JAMES R."

2, 4. ELIZABETH QUEEN OF BOHEMIA, only surviving daughter of King James the First, and the progenitrix of the present Royal family of England, was born in Scotland, Aug. 19, 1596. On her father's accession to the throne of England, her education was entrusted to Lord and Lady Harington, with whom she spent her childhood at Combe Abbey near Coventry. From thence it was the intention of the Gunpowder conspirators to have taken her in 1605, and proclaimed her Queen, in the event of the destruction of the rest of the Royal family. In 1612 her marriage was celebrated with the greatest magnificence, and she was united to a Protestant Prince of Germany, Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine, with whom she repaired to Heidelberg, and there "for six years reigned with equal prosperity and popularity, in the most beautiful country, and perhaps over the happiest people of Germany, until in a moment of blind and silly ambition they sacrificed these incomparable advantages to the mere sound of a regal title and an ill-founded reputation of independent Sovereignty." The Elector's superior marriage, by encouraging false hopes, thus proved his ruin; for, as was noticed in the preceding article, his father-in-law entirely failed in assisting him. Soon after he had been crowned at Prague in 1619, the Emperor, by the fatal battle at that place, deprived him not only of his newly acquired kingdom of Bohemia, but even of his paternal dominions, and drove him to the Netherlands, where his family continued for thirty years pensioners of the United Provinces. The Prince himself died in 1632. Elizabeth, having brought up a large family with the greatest credit, and immortalized her character for virtue and magnanimity, lived at the Hague, where she was called "The Queen of Hearts," till the Restoration of her nephew Charles the Second. She then returned to England, and after having resided for a short time at the mansion in Drury-lane of her faithful partisan Lord Craven (to whom it was supposed she had been privately married), she died at Leicester-house, Feb. 13, 1661-2, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Her Life has been recently published in two volumes by Miss Benger. [*Portraits, by Pass, Voerst, Delaram, Faber, &c.*]

The Autograph (No. 4), which is much the earliest of the two, is from this letter to Prince Henry, in Harl. MSS. 6986, fol. 55:

"*Monseigneur, Si vostre visite m'a apporté ung singulier contentement, la departie m'en a esté d'autant plus ennuyeuse, n'ayant eu le loisir de recongnoistre les singulieres perfections que maintenant premeditant en mon esprit appercois issir d'une source, de laquelle on pourroit tirer plusieurs ruiseaux; et ainsi, esprise et envieuse de pouvoir suivre ceste piste, souhaitterois avoir ce bonheur, pouvoir estre arrousé des rayons desquelz vostre altesse sont continuellement environnez, ce sera donc quand j'auray ceste favour de pouvoir avec plus de temps jouir de ceste felicité, et lors me preparerez à satisfaire aux defaux de ceste heureuse reception, pour compliment de laquelle je compleroy de remerciements, en me consacrant en toute integrité, et prie Dieu me rendre meritoirement digne de ce pouvoir dire de v're Altesse,* *Tres humble seur et servante,* ELIZABETH."

The Autograph (No. 2) is the postscript to the following letter, in Harl. MSS. 6988, fol. 59:

"*Good Sir Simon D'Ewes, I have received by Stone both your letter and papers you sent me. I give you manie thankses for them, which I had done sooner, but the many troublesome businesses I have had about my sonn's affaires has not given me the time. By Stone's letters you will understand what my sonn's resolution is. I will onelie at this time give you thankses for the affection you beare to me and mine, which I intreat you to continue, and believe me ever,* *Your most assured frend,* ELIZABETH."

"*I send you, as you desire, a letter of the King my husband's, which he did write to the late Lord of Dorchester, and one of my eldest sonn's to me. I thought also you woulde be glade to see my couzen the Duke of Brunswick's hand, which I also send you. The Hagh, this 1st of April.*"—This postscript is very curious, as being a notice of probably one of the first collections of Autographs ever formed.

I desire you to commend me
to my La Shrewsbury and
also not to think me anything the worse
servicere that I write so all but to
suspend your judgement till you come
hither then you shal find ^{me} as I was
ever

Your La. young
cousin and assured
friend

A Madam
Arbelle ma
Cousine

EMMA R.

So kissing your hands
I remaine she that will ever love
you best
Emma R.

Christianus

Fridric Ellear Salomon

L. Richelieu

Mumme de mayeur

le 12 de decembre 1817

FAMILY CONNEXIONS AND CONTEMPORARIES OF JAMES I.

1. HENRY STUART, PRINCE OF WALES, eldest son of King James the First, was an heroic, talented, and virtuous heir apparent, whose natural and acquired excellencies were enhanced in estimation by an early death. He was born at the castle of Stirling, Feb. 19, 1593-4; and educated under the care of John Earl of Marr by Mr. Adam Newton, afterwards Dean of Durham, and subsequently a Baronet. For manly and athletic exercises he early evinced his taste; and in these he was instructed by Sir Richard Preston, afterwards Earl of Desmond. His life was marked by no personal incident of much importance; but his character was one of very extraordinary promise. The most admirable moral dispositions, a love and an exercise of piety, sincerity, justice, and beneficence, ornamented an excellent understanding, and governed a temper naturally haughty. Never failing in the duties of a man, to which title he had early acquired a claim, Henry, in all he thought, or said, or did, seemed to have constantly in view that province of a monarch to which his birth fallaciously appeared to lead him. His household was a little sovereignty, which he ruled with equal power, policy, and benignity. He was theoretically skilled in the art of war; acquainted, as far as possible, with naval science; an adept in every useful and elegant accomplishment; and a connoisseur in works of art. This excellent and promising youth died at St. James's Palace, Nov. 6, 1612, in his nineteenth year. Having eclipsed his father in popularity, as well as in activity, dignity, and sound sense, he appears to have been little regretted by James; the approaching marriage of his sister was the excuse for an early abridgment of the mourning at his decease, and no monument was ever erected to his memory, although two to his infant sisters had not long before been finished in Westminster Abbey. [*Portraits by Pass, Elstracke, Delaram, &c. &c. in the Heroologia, Houbraken, and Lodge.*]

The specimen of the Prince's Autograph is from a letter to his cousin Lady Arbella Stuart, in Harl. MSS. 6986, fol. 45:
 "Madame, the Queen's Ma. hath commaunded me to signifie to your La. that shee would have Cutting, your La. servaunt, to send to the King of Denmark, because he desyred the Queen that shee would send him one that could play upon the lute. I pray your La. to send him back with ane answere as soone as your La. can. *I desyre you to commend me to my Lo. and my La. Shrewsbury, and also not to think me any thing the worse scrivenerre that I write so ill, but to suspend your iudgment till you come hither, then you shal find me as I was ever, Your La. loving cousin and assured freind,*
 HENRY.

"A Madame Arbelle ma Cousine."

Arbella's answer, dated from Sheffield, the 15th of March, 1607, is preserved in the same volume.

2. ANNE OF DENMARK, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, consort of James the First, and mother of the preceding character, was daughter of Frederick the Second, King of Denmark and Norway, by Louisa of Mecklenburg. James proceeded himself to Denmark in quest of his bride, as his grandfather James the Fifth had set an example of that gallantry. In Granger's Biographical History some faithless and even treasonable designs are imputed to Anne when in Scotland, and her character is on those grounds described as intriguing, imperious, and ambitious. In England she never exhibited any such behaviour; and the short character given by the puritan historian Wilson may be regarded as just and unprejudiced: "She was," says he, "in her great condition, a good woman, not tempted from that height she stood on to embroil her spirit much with things below her, as some busie-bodies do, only giving herself content in her own house with such recreations as might not make time tedious to her. And, though great persons' actions are often pried into, and made envy's mark, yet nothing could be fixed upon her that left any great impression, but that she may have engraven upon her monument a character of virtue." Anne died at Hampton Court, March 2, 1619; and has no other monument but the page of history. [*Several Portraits by the family of Pass; and some others.*]

The specimen of the Queen's Writing is from the following note to the King, in Harl. MSS. 6986, fol. 106:

"Sir, as nothing is more wellcom to me then your letters (for which I thank you), so can they bring me no better tidings then of your good health (of me much desired); for I cease not to praye for the increase and continuance of your good both of mynde and bodie, and thereof rest assured. *So, kissing your handes, I remaine she that will ever love you best,*
 ANNA R."

As this billet is so short, perhaps the next which occurs in the volume may be added:

"My heart, I am glad to hear of your M. wellfare. I am much bound to your M. that desyreth to know of my health, which is very well, I thank God; and withall I am glad that our brother's horse doth please you. My dog dothe well; for I did command that he should make your eare hang lyke a sow's lugge. When he comes home I will treete him better than any other dog.

"So, kissing your M. hands, I rest yours,
 ANNA R."

The person whom, in compliance with the King's strange custom, Anne called her dog, was Villiers, to whom we find this note:

"My kind dog, I have receaved your letter, which is verie wellcom to me. Yow doe verie well in lugging the sowe's eare; and I thank yow for it; and would have yow doe so still, upon condition that yow continue a watchful dog to him, and be alwaies true to him.

"To the Viscount Villiers.

So, wishing you all happiness,

ANNA R.

No. 7.—E.

3. CHRISTIAN THE FOURTH, KING OF DENMARK, brother to the Princess last noticed, and grandfather to George the consort of the British Queen Anne, succeeded his father Frederick the Second in 1590. He twice came to England. His first visit was in 1606, when he was entertained with the greatest possible magnificence and hospitality; and indeed exhibited himself in so jovial a humour as to convert the English Court into a Bacchanalian temple. It was this good entertainment which prompted the second visit in 1614; which was not, however, so acceptable, he being quite unexpected, and the treasury too reduced for indulgence in the former expensive entertainments. Of both visits very ample and curious accounts are preserved by Mr. Nichols in his "Progresses of King James the First." Christian was engaged for the greater part of his reign in unsuccessful wars with the Swedes and Germans. He died Feb. 28, 1648; and was succeeded by his son Frederick the Third. [*Portraits by S. Pass, W. Pass, Elstracke, and several others.*]

The Signature, "CHRISTIANUS," is from the Harl. MSS. 7007, fol. 7.

4. FREDERICK, ELECTOR PALATINE OF THE RHINE, and KING OF BOHEMIA, K. G. the unfortunate son-in-law of James the First, was born in 1596, the only son of Frederick the Fourth, Elector Palatine, by Louisa of Nassau. He succeeded his father in 1610, and landed in England, Oct. 16, 1612, for the purpose of marrying the Princess Elizabeth. The alliance having been solemnised at Whitehall, Feb. 14, 1612-13, Frederick left the country with his bride in April following. The ceremonies are all described, and the masques given at length, in Nichols's "Progresses of King James the First." In 1619 Frederick imprudently accepted of the Crown of Bohemia, tendered him by a faction; and, disappointed of that support which his apparently advantageous marriage seemed to promise, was overwhelmed by the aggrandizing Emperor, and lost not only his acquired but his hereditary dominions. They had been partly recovered by Gustavus-Adolphus of Sweden when that great general died,—and Frederick, overcome by disappointment, survived only a short time. He died Nov. 29, 1632; having had a family of six sons and four daughters. It was through the youngest of these, Sophia, that the Crown of England afterwards descended to the House of Hanover. [*Portraits by Pass, Delaram, Elstracke, Mirevelt, and several others.*]

The Signature of "FRIDERIC, Electeur Palatin," is from a letter to Prince Henry, his "cousin le Prince de la Grand Bretagne," announcing his arrival at the Hague, Oct. 1, 1612; and that he was only waiting for a wind to transport him to England. The letter is in the Lansdowne MSS. 1237, fol. 38.

5. ARMAND DU PLESSIS, CARDINAL and DUC DE RICHELIEU, the celebrated minister of Louis the Thirteenth, was born at Paris, of noble parentage, Sept. 5, 1585. He was consecrated Bishop of Lucon in 1607; and soon after, acquiring considerable interest at Court, was appointed Grand Almoner to Mary de' Medici, then Regent; and in 1616 Secretary of State. Although a friend of Mary's Favourite the Marshal d'Ancre, it was only two years after his removal that Richelieu was patronised by the King's Favourite Luines, and having effected a reconciliation between the King and his mother, a Cardinal's hat was obtained for his reward. In 1624 he was admitted of the Council, and he shortly after became Prime Minister of the French government. In that exalted station he continued till his death, which occurred at Paris, Dec. 4, 1642, in his 58th year. Richelieu has been characterised as one of the ablest statesmen France ever had. His foreign policy was vigorous and successful, and at home he re-established the independence of the Crown, which had been shaken by faction, and effected much that contributed to the glory of France. He promoted science and the arts, established a navy, founded the botanical garden at Paris called the King's Garden, also the French academy and the royal printing-office, built the Palais Royal, rebuilt the Sorbonne, and prepared for all the splendour of the reign of Louis the Fourteenth.

His Signature is from the Binda Papers, in the British Museum, vol. I. p. 110.

6. MAURICE OF NASSAU, PRINCE OF ORANGE, K. G. succeeded to the government of the United Provinces on the assassination of his father the first Stadtholder in 1584. He was then only eighteen; but in a few years he became one of the greatest generals of his time, and completely executed the noble plan of liberty which his father had formed, by reducing the Spaniards to a necessity of making peace. The independence of the Seven United Provinces was acknowledged in 1609. The young nobility and gentry from all parts of Europe went to learn the art of war under Maurice. He died unmarried, April 23, 1625, aged 58, and was succeeded by his brother Henry-Frederick, grandfather of our King William the Third. [*Numerous Portraits by the family of Pass, &c. &c.; a medal, with his arms surrounded by the Garter on the reverse, engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1790; see that Miscellany, vol. LX. pp. 799, 872.*]

The Signature of "MAURICE DE NASSAU," is from a letter to King James on ecclesiastical affairs, dated "De la hage, ce 12 de decembre, 1617." It is preserved in Lansdowne MSS. 1237, fol. 43.

3. CHRISTIAN THE PRINCE OF DENMARK, brother to the Princess, last married, and grandchild to George the second of the British Queen Anne, succeeded his father Frederick the second in 1699. He twice came to England. His first visit was in 1696, when he was entertained with the greatest possible magnificence and hospitality, and indeed exhibited himself in so jovial a manner as to convert the English Court into a Bacchanalian temple. It was this good entertainment which prompted the second visit in 1697, which was not, however, so successful, he being quite misapprehended, and the treasury too reduced for indulgence in the former expensive entertainments. Of both visits very ample and curious accounts are preserved by Mr. Nichols in his "Progress of King James the First." Christian was engaged for the greater part of his reign in unsuccessful wars with the Swedes and Germans. He died Feb. 28, 1704, and was succeeded by his son Frederick the Third. [Portraits by S. Pons, W. Pons, Knaus, and others.]

4. FERDINAND, ELECTOR PALATINE OF THE RHINE, and Duke of Bohemia, R. G. the unfortunate son-in-law of James the First, was born in 1585, the only son of Frederick the Fourth, Elector Palatine, by Louisa of Nassau. He succeeded his father in 1610, and landed in England Oct. 16, 1612, for the purpose of marrying the Princess Elizabeth. The alliance having been solemnized at Whitehall Feb. 11, 1613, Frederick for the country with his bride in April following. The ceremonies are all described, and the marriage given at length in Nichols's "Progress of King James the First." In 1619 Frederick indignantly accepted of the crown of Bohemia, tendered him by a faction; and disappointed of that support which his apparently advantageous marriage seemed to promise, was overwhelmed by the organizing Emperor, and lost not only his acquired but his hereditary dominions. They had been partly recovered by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden when that great general died—and Frederick, overcome by disappointment, survived only a short time. He died Nov. 29, 1637, having had a family of six sons and four daughters. It was through the youngest of these, Sophia, that the Crown of England afterwards descended to the House of Hanover. [Portraits by Pons, Knaus, and others.]

The original of "Portrait of Prince Ferdinand, R. G. from a letter to Prince Henry, his cousin, is found in the "Great Portraits" now in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, and that he was only coming for a visit to England. The letter is in the handwriting of 1622, 1627, 1637, 1638.

5. ARMAND DE PLESSIS, CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU, the celebrated minister of Louis the Thirteenth, was born at Paris, of noble parents, Sept. 5, 1585. He was consecrated Bishop of Luçon in 1607, and soon after, acquiring considerable interest at Court, was appointed Grand Almoner to Henry the Fourth; then Regent; and in 1616 Secretary of State. Although a friend of Henry's favourite, the Marshal d'Ancre, it was only two years after his removal that Richelieu was patronized by the King's favourite, and having effected a reconciliation between the King and his mother, a Cardinal's hat was obtained for his reward. In 1624 he was admitted of the Council, and he shortly after became Prime Minister of the French Government. In that exalted station he continued till his death, which occurred at Paris Dec. 4, 1641, in his 56th year. Richelieu has been characterized as one of the ablest statesmen France ever had. His foreign policy was vigorous and successful, and at home he re-established the independence of the Crown, which had been shaken by factions and efforts much that contributed to the glory of France. He promoted literature and the arts, established new, founded the botanical garden at Paris called the King's Garden, also the French academy, and the royal printing-office, built the Palais Royal, rebuilt the Sorbonne, and prepared for all the splendour of the reign of Louis the Fourteenth.

His signature is found in the French Papers in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, vol. 1, p. 110.

6. MAURICE OF NASSAU, Prince of Orange, R. G. succeeded to the government of the United Provinces on the restoration of his father the first Stadtholder in 1584. He was then only eighteen, but in a few years he became one of the greatest generals of his time, and completely executed the noble plan of liberty which his father had formed by inducing the Spaniards to a necessity of making peace. The independence of the seven United Provinces was acknowledged in 1609. The royal inability and greediness from all parts of Europe were to him the art of war under Maurice. He died unmarried April 23, 1625, aged 38, and was succeeded by his brother Henry Frederick, grandchild of our King William the Third. [Portrait by Pons, Knaus, and others.]

The signature of "Maurice of Nassau" is found in the French Papers in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, vol. 1, p. 110.

Madame ma bonne seur le Roy mon fils n'aura
fallir yncontinent qui la plu adieu lui donner le moyen
de pacifier son Royaume de vous enuoyer le sieur de bonmont
cheualier de son hordre pour vous remuer et par mesme
moyen vous remercier de bons auis que auer ferez

AN VIII

Je vous supplie donc Madame ne vous lasses point
de me bien fere afin que ce vaisseau que vous auer preserve
de tant de tourmentes et d'orages ne face le naufrage dans le
port Je vous bese bien humblement les mains Madame

ROY

Je tme ma fille h'auront pour
guelle ~~le~~ raleli et c'aiment pour l'union de ces
deux couronnes et v'stme doublement h'auront
non seulement pour ce guelle d'un grand
Roy mais une personne faite comme la vie

Très affec Lion et balle =
Mre J. M. L.

HENRY IV. AND THE QUEENS OF FRANCE OF THE FAMILY OF MEDICI.

1. CATHARINE DE' MEDICI, QUEEN OF FRANCE, was born at Florence in 1519, the only daughter and heiress of Lorenzo de' Medici, Duke of Urbino, and Magdalen de la Tour d'Auvergne, niece to Pope Clement the Seventh. That great patron of the arts, Lorenzo the Magnificent, was Catherine's great-grandfather, and Leo the Tenth her great uncle. She was married to Henry the Second of France in 1533. On his death in 1559 she assumed the principal share in the government of the country, and she has consequently been styled Regent by many historians; but she was not formally invested with that title except for a short time, when her eldest son Charles on his death-bed declared her so till the return of his brother, who was absent from France. She continued in some share of power till her death at Blois, Jan. 5, 1589, having survived her husband for thirty years, and nearly seen the close of the reigns of her three sons, all Kings of France—Francis the Second, Charles the Ninth, and Henry the Third. Her younger daughter Margaret was afterwards Queen of France, being the first wife of Henry the Fourth; her elder daughter Elizabeth was consort of Philip the Second of Spain. Catherine de' Medici is styled by De Thou, "fœmina vasti animi et superbi luxûs." Another French author remarks that she was without doubt a Princess of great capacity; but having been corrupted by the Italian education of that period, she imagined that, in public affairs, the end was to be obtained by any means whatever. In her expenses she was very profuse; and she died greatly encumbered with debt. The Tuilleries was built under her directions, when she destroyed the ancient palace of Tournelles.

The passage of Catherine's hand-writing is from the following letter to Queen Elizabeth, in the Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. III. fol. 69:

"Madame ma bonne seur, Le Roy mon fils navoleu fallir yncontinent qui la plu adieu lui donner le moien de pasifier son Royaume, de vous envoyer le sieur de bomont, chevalier de son hordre, pour vous ennavertir; et par mesme moyen vous remersier de bons aufises que aves fayst, et de la demonstration que durant les trubles aves fayste (en le trovent, come tous princes devest, tres mauves) de la amitie que nous portes; de quoy y vous ensant tele aubligation que pouves fayre aystast de lui et de cet qui est ensa puisanse et de sa perfecte amitie ver vous come du milleur et pluseur frere et amys que ayes et aures jeames. Chause, Madame ma bonne seur, qui mevant, si contente de voyr sete amitie entre nous dous si bien confirmee come ie lay tous iour desiraye que ie voy larasine si bien prinse et ensi bonne tere de tous les deux coutes pour voyr le Roy mon dist fils si enclin a contineuer et augmenter cete bonne ynteligense entre vous deus, que cet lachause de cet monde que me peult aultent fayr vraie contente, et tent qui plera adieu que je demeure en set monde je contineure en la mesme volante et aufises aupres du Roy mon fils, pour avoyr tous iour cet contentement que est sient, que je prie a n're signeur mele voloyr contineuer ausi longuement come le desire, v're bonne seur et cousine, CATERINE."

Some readers may be glad to have a version of this letter in the modern orthography:

"Madame ma bonne sœur, Le Roy mon fils n'a voulu faillir incontinent qu'il a plu à Dieu lui donner le moyen de pacifier son Royaume, de vous envoyer le Sieur de Beaumont, chevalier de son ordre, pour vous en avertir, et par même moyen vous remercier de bons offices que [vous] avez fait, et de la demonstration que durant les troubles [vous] avez fait (en les trouvant, comme tous princes devoient, très mauvais) de l'amitié que [vous] nous portez, de quoi y vous en sent telle obligation que [vous] pouvez faire état de lui et de ce qui est en sa puissance et de sa parfaite amitié envers vous comme du meilleur et plus sure frère et ami que [vous] ayez et aurez jamais. Chose, Madame ma bonne sœur, qui me vante, si contente de voir cette amitié entre vous deux si bien confirmée, comme je l'ai toujours désirée; que je vois la racine si bien prise, et en si bonne terre de tous les deux côtés, pour voir le Roy mon dit fils si enclin a continuer et augmenter cette bonne intelligence entre vous deux, que c'est la chose de ce monde qui me peut autant faire vrai content, et tant qu'il plaira à Dieu que je demeure en ce monde, je continuerai en la même volonté et offices auprès du Roy mon fils, pour avoir toujours ce contentement qui est sien, que je prie à notre Seigneur me le vouloir continuer aussi longuement comme le desire,

"Votre bonne sœur et cousine,

CATERINE."

2. HENRY THE FOURTH, the first Bourbon King of France, still styled in that country Henri le Grand, was born in 1553, the son of Anthony of Bourbon, Duke of Vendome, by Jane daughter of Henry King of Navarre. He inherited from his mother the throne of Navarre in 1572; and that of France in 1589, on the failure of the line of Valois; he being the nearest heir male to Henry the Third, although the Royal ancestor from whom his branch descended was no more recent a monarch than Louis the Ninth (sometimes called Saint Louis) who died in 1270, upwards of three centuries before. Henry, who had gained one Royal diadem by female inheritance, thus succeeded to another by the denial of that principle. His good fortune was supported by talents, which enabled him to assert and maintain those rights which a feebler spirit might have failed to enforce. And his capacity was equally adapted for peace as for war. France, which had been harassed and torn by civil wars for nearly half a century, had an interval of repose under this great Prince, who, by the assistance of his most able minister Sully, brought order into the finances, encouraged agriculture and the manual arts, and laid the foundation of that power and grandeur to which the French monarchy afterward

rose. There was in his character a union of great frankness and profound policy; sublimity of sentiments and a most engaging simplicity of manners; enthusiastic bravery, and an inexhaustible fund of humanity. At a period when all Europe was expecting with anxiety the developement of some vast design for which it was thought he had been preparing, he was assassinated by Ravaillac, a lay Jesuit, in 1610.

The following Letter occurs in the same volume, fol. 84 b:

"Madame, J'escrys presantemant au sr de Beauvoir, mon ambassadeur, de vous donner compte des resons que J'ay de fere le voyage que ie fays au champayne, quy sont telles que les yeus an ceroyent byen mylleurs juges que ne peuvent estre les oreylles. Vous pouvaut byen assurer que ie ne my fusse pas resolu sy ie neusse veu un grand peryl emynant faute de le fere. J'an prevoy beaucoup d'autres & byen grands, quy me tallonnent, contre les quels ie ne puy plus oposer de mylleures armes que l'assurance que J'ay de v're parfayte amytye, & que la mauvayse volonte de mes annemys pour estresme quelle ce face recon'oytre ne sauroyt quelle ne soyt inferyeure, & en quantyte & an puyssance a la v're bonne; les efects de laquelle me sont plus necesseres que james. Vous aves tousjours sy volontyers accepté toute les ocasyons quy ce sont ofertes de m'oblyger, que cella fet que ie m'oblyge aussy plus volontyers a vous qu'a nul autre; & vous devant desya tout ce que J'ay davancement an mes aferes Je veus, s'yl est possyble, devoyr a vous seule la perfectyon de mon establyshmant. *Je vous suplye donc, Madame, ne vous lasses poynt de me byen fere, a fyn que ce vaysseau que vous aves preservé de tant de tourmantes & d'orages, ne face le naufrage dans le port. Je vous bese byen humblement les meyns, Madame, & vous suplye de m'aymer toujours, come celuy quy cera toute sa vye,*

"Le ix^{me} Juyillet, a fere [1589.]

V're byen humble frere & afectyonné cervyteur,

HENRY."

3. MARY DE' MEDICI, QUEEN OF FRANCE, was born in 1575, the only child of Francis Duke of Tuscany by Joanna daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand the First. She was only distantly related to Catherine de' Medici above noticed, their common ancestor being six generations back. Mary became the second wife of Henry the Fourth in 1600. The ceremony of her voyage from Florence to Marseilles is given in a contemporary account in Nichols's "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," vol. III. p. 517; and representations of her marriage and debarkation, mixed with some allegory, occur among the many fine pictures painted to her honour by Rubens, in the Gallery of the Luxembourg. She lived with Henry in very little harmony; he, like his grandson Charles the Second of England, being too general an admirer of the sex to maintain the least appearance of fidelity in the marriage state. After his death in 1610 she attained great power, being appointed Regent during her son's minority. She governed the kingdom by her favourites the Marshal d'Ancre and his lady. The former was assassinated with the King's privity; and the latter burnt for a witch. Mary was never popular; and in 1640 she was, by the violence of the faction formed against her, driven to seek refuge in England. The ceremonies of her reception were published in a folio volume, with several curious plates. Mary died at Cologne in 1642. One of her portraits is inscribed TRIUM REGUM MATER, meaning the Kings of France, Spain, and England, the two latter both being her sons-in-law.

The following is an interesting Letter on the marriage of her daughter to Charles the First, from Harl. MSS. 1583, fol. 244:

"Monsieur mon tres cher frere et beau filz, Outre la lettre que vous presentera mon nepheu le Duc de Chevreuse de ma part, celle cy que vous recevres par les mains de mon cousin le Duc de Buckingham sera pour vous tesmoigner combien ie me sens obligee des assurances particulieres que vous luy aves commandé me donner de v're affection. Je vous en remercie autant quil m'est possible, et vous prie de croire que personne du monde n'en fera jamais plus destat que ie feray. Le Roy Monsieur mon filz et moy nous donnons un gage si cher de la n're que je ne doute point que vous ne la series tout iours très certaine. *J'estime ma fille heureuze puis qu'elle sera le lien et le ciment pour l'union de ces deux couronnes; et ie l'estime doublement heureuze, non seulement pour ce qu'elle espouse un grand Roy, mais une personne faite comme la v're.* Je vous la raccommende comme la creature du monde de qui m'est aussy chere, et prie Dieu de tout mon cœur qu'il vous benisse tous deux. J'eusse esté infiniment contente de vous pouvoir dire moymesme sur ce sujeit quelques particularites, mon indisposition m'en empeschant a mon tres grand regret; a ce defect ie les ay confiées a mon cousin le Duc de Buckingham, sur qui me remettant ie n'alongeray cette l're que pour vous tesmoigner qu'il est icy tres dignement conduit, et qu'il y a laisse une tres grande satisfaction de luy. Je finiray donc vous assurant que ie seray toute ma vie, Monsieur mon tres cher frere et beau filz,

V're tres affec^{te} seur et belle mere,

MARIE.

"A Amiens, le xvi Juin, 1625."

My love dad, George and steward.
Yours M. L.

Yours

Ma.

Madrid the 24 of
march: 1623

March: 2623

Most humble slave
and doge
Heinic

and lodge

Technic

Robertson

Lefford

There is no man living knoweth better
than I do. how reason; have benevols
& precious service, and whilst; thought
he defused the march, was for it against
all the world,

Bristol

Frank F. Currier

Rußmandelholz

Fr. Werten

Dr. Wm. P. K.

receptor.

At Penghus? the
26th Jan: 1823

Feb 11 1872

At the Comte
the xvth of mai. 2607.

1092.

Feb 10 1895

1612.
Gth Shrewsbury

SOME PRINCIPAL PEERS TEMP. JAMES I.

1. **GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, K. G.** "the last reigning favourite" of a British monarch, originally owed his elevated fortune to his personal beauty. He was a younger son of an ancient knightly family in Leicestershire, and was first admired by the King at Apthorp in Northamptonshire, in August 1614, being then two-and-twenty. He was immediately taken into James's service, and became the Royal Cup-bearer. Somerset, the former favourite, had made himself generally odious; and his enemies, headed by the Queen and Archbishop Abbot, were (to use that prelate's own metaphor) rejoiced to "drive out one nail by another." In the following April Villiers was sworn of the Bedchamber and knighted: his subsequent rise was rapid beyond precedent. He was made Master of the Horse in 1615-16; Knight of the Garter, Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent, Viscount Villiers, and Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, all in 1616; Earl of Buckingham 1616-17; Marquis of Buckingham and Lord High Admiral 1617-18; and Duke in 1623. At the time of his receiving the latter dignity he was with the Prince at Madrid, negotiating for the intended Spanish alliance; and in that romantic journey he obtained as firm a tenure of Charles's affections as he had before of those of James: thus arriving at that rare felicity—the unbounded confidence of two successive monarchs. His spirit, however, aspired above the cares of a mere courtier. In the reign of Charles he was not only Prime Minister but Commander-in-chief. After a continuance of such power as long as most men have retained it, but still in the prime of his own life, he was assassinated by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628, aged 36. His great characteristic was sincerity; and it is well remarked by Granger, that he was "as honest and open in his enmity, as military men are in their friendship." The manner in which he is made to treat Nigel in the *Waverley Novel*, is a close resemblance of his actual conduct to the Earl of Bristol. [*Numerous Portraits, by Pass, Vosterman, Droeshout, &c.; recumbent Statue in Westminster Abbey.*]

The specimen of his Autograph is from one of the letters he addressed to the King whilst at Madrid; the originals of many of which are preserved in the Harl. MSS. 6987. They are printed in Hardwicke's State Papers; and the most interesting passages in Nichols's "Progresses of King James." The way in which the Duke was accustomed to address the King is most extraordinary, both for its familiarity and its servility. He commences "*My dere dad, gossope, and steward;*" and concludes, "*Your Ma^{ty}'s most humble slave and doge, STEENIE.*" This will be found at fol. 19, and the Signature "*G. BUCKINGHAM*" at fol. 58, of the volume above mentioned. King James nicknamed many of his attendants; the Earl of Salisbury was his little beagle; Buckingham his dog. He also called the latter Steenie, from his countenance being, like the proto-martyr Stephen, "as the face of an angel."

2. **JOHN DIGBY, the first EARL OF BRISTOL**, is memorable as the chief opponent of Buckingham. Having proved himself an excellent Ambassador at the Spanish Court, he was created Lord Digby of Sherborne in 1618, and Earl of Bristol in 1622. At Madrid no English minister was ever liked so well; and it was his pertinacity in endeavouring to perfect the Spanish alliance, when Buckingham had capriciously broken it off, that entirely disgusted the latter. The Duke arraigned him before Parliament; and he in turn led the prosecution of the favourite: both proceedings were stopped by a dissolution. At the breaking out of the Civil troubles Bristol at first sided with the Parliament; but, when the Crown was in danger, joined the Royal army. He died in France in 1652. [*Portraits by Elstracke, Houbraken, &c.*]

The passage in his hand-writing is from a letter to Sir Francis Cottington, the Prince's Secretary, in Harl. MSS. 1580, fol. 138; and relates to the Spanish alliance: "*Ther is noe man living knoweth better then y^r selfe how zealous j have bene unto y^e Prince's service, and whilst j thought he desyrd the match, j was for it against all the world.*"

3. **THOMAS CECIL, first EARL OF EXETER, K. G.** succeeded his father the great minister as second Lord Burghley in 1598. He was a highly respectable, although not very shining nobleman. He was advanced to the Earldom of Exeter in 1605, and died in 1622, aged 80. [*Effigy in Westminster Abbey.*]

His Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 137.

4. **LODOWICK STEWART, DUKE OF RICHMOND AND LENOX, K. G.** being the nearest relation of King James the First except his own children, maintained during this reign much of the character of a Prince of the Blood. He had succeeded his father Esme as second Duke of Lenox in 1583; was created Earl of Richmond in 1613, and Duke in 1623. He was Great Chamberlain and High Admiral of Scotland, Lord Steward of the King's Household, and partook largely of James's confidence and esteem; but interfered very little in politics. He died in 1624, without issue. [*Portraits by Vansomer, Pass, &c.; Effigy in Westminster Abbey.*]

His Signature is from a letter to the Duke of Buckingham in Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 56.

No. 3.—D.

5. EDWARD SOMERSET, fourth EARL OF WORCESTER, K. G. succeeded his father in that title in 1589. Much excelling in tilting and other manly exercises, he was accounted one of the most accomplished in the Court of Queen Elizabeth; and was appointed Master of the Horse in 1601. In 1615, on resigning that office to the Favourite Villiers, he was compensated by the more sedate post of Lord Privy-seal. He died in the Strand (on the site of the present Beaufort-buildings), March 3, 1627-8, aged 84, and was succeeded by his son Henry, afterwards Marquis of Worcester, and grandfather of the first Duke of Beaufort. [*Portraits by Pass and Thane.*]

His Autograph is from the Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 215.

6. ROBERT RICH, second EARL OF WARWICK, succeeded his father in that title in 1618. He was elder brother to the inconsistent Earl of Holland; and he himself figures in the pages of Clarendon as Admiral for the Long Parliament. Though a great patron of the Puritans and their tedious sermons, he was notorious for the licentiousness of his morals. He married his son to a daughter of Cromwell; and, says Clarendon, "left his estate, which before was subject to a vast debt, more improved and repaired than any man who trafficked in that desperate commodity of Rebellion." He died in 1658. [*Portraits numerous, by Hollar, Houbraken, Vertue, &c.*]

His Signature is taken from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 130.

7. ROBERT SYDNEY, first EARL OF LEICESTER, K. G. was son of Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. by Lady Mary Dudley, daughter of the great Duke of Northumberland. He was created Lord Sydney of Penshurst in 1603, Viscount Lisle and Earl of Leicester (both of which titles had been borne by his mother's family) in 1605 and 1618. He was Governor of Flushing in the early part of James's reign, and Lord Chamberlain to Queen Anne of Denmark. He died July 13, 1626. [*Portrait by Pass.*]

The Earl's Signature as "R. SYDNEY," in 1588, is given in another plate. The present is from a letter written "At Penshurst, the 16 of Jan. 1623," and preserved in Harl. MSS. 7000, fol. 72.

8. EDWARD SEYMOUR, EARL OF HERTFORD, eldest son of the great Protector Somerset by his second wife, and heir by a partial and unusual preference, was restored to the Earldom of Hertford by a fresh creation in the first year of Elizabeth; but incurred the Queen's jealous anger by marrying Lady Katherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey. After nine years' confinement, he was, on the Countess's decease, allowed to retire into the country; from whence he was unwillingly drawn soon after the accession of King James, to go on a splendid embassy to the Archduke. He died in April 1621, aged 83; and was buried in Salisbury cathedral.

His Signature is from Harl. MSS. 7003, fol. 84.

9. EDWARD RUSSELL, third EARL OF BEDFORD, succeeded his grandfather in that title in 1585. He led a very retired life; and was quite eclipsed by his accomplished Countess,—the patroness of all the poets of the day, and a prime companion of Queen Anne of Denmark. He died without issue, May 3, 1627, and was succeeded by his cousin Francis.

His Autograph is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 39, b.

10. GILBERT TALBOT, seventh EARL OF SHREWSBURY, K. G. succeeded his father George in 1590. The profuse mode of his living, rather than any superiority of talents, or the peculiar eminence of the station he attained, procured for him the title of the great and glorious Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1596 he was sent to invest Henri le Grand with the Garter; and in 1603 he entertained King James at Worksop on that monarch's first journey into England. The remainder of his history consists chiefly of domestic quarrels. On his death, May 8, 1616, the Earldom went to a distant cousin; and his daughter, Lady Alethea, carried the principal estates of the family to the House of Norfolk. See the excellent memoirs of the Talbots in Hunter's Hallamshire.

His Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 136.

7. EDWARD SOMERSET, fourth Earl of Worcester, K. G. succeeded his father in that title in 1511. He was a man of high standing in things and other mainly exercises, he was rewarded one of the most noble knights of the realm; and was appointed Master of the Horse in 1501. In 1515, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, he was appointed by the more absolute part of Lord Privy Seal. He was a great favourite of the King, and was rewarded by the more absolute part of Lord Privy Seal. He was a great favourite of the King, and was rewarded by the more absolute part of Lord Privy Seal. He was a great favourite of the King, and was rewarded by the more absolute part of Lord Privy Seal.

His signature is from the MS. 7007, fol. 111.

8. ROBERT RICH, second Earl of Warwick, succeeded his father in that title in 1511. He was a man of high standing in things and other mainly exercises, he was rewarded one of the most noble knights of the realm; and was appointed Master of the Horse in 1501. In 1515, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, he was appointed by the more absolute part of Lord Privy Seal. He was a great favourite of the King, and was rewarded by the more absolute part of Lord Privy Seal. He was a great favourite of the King, and was rewarded by the more absolute part of Lord Privy Seal.

His signature is from the MS. 7007, fol. 111.

His signature is from the MS. 7007, fol. 111.

9. ROBERT SYDNEY, first Earl of Leicester, K. G. was son of Sir Henry Sydney, a knight of the great Duke of Northumberland. He was created Earl of Northumberland in 1593. He was a man of high standing in things and other mainly exercises, he was rewarded one of the most noble knights of the realm; and was appointed Master of the Horse in 1501. In 1515, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, he was appointed by the more absolute part of Lord Privy Seal. He was a great favourite of the King, and was rewarded by the more absolute part of Lord Privy Seal.

The Earl's signature is from the MS. 7007, fol. 111.

10. EDWARD SOMERSET, fifth Earl of Worcester, K. G. was son of the great Protector Somerset by his second wife, and heir by a partial and unusual preference, was restored to the Earlship of Hertford by a fresh creation in the first year of Elizabeth; but in 1549, the Queen's jealousy under by marrying Lady Katherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey. After nine years' confinement, he was, on the Countess's death, allowed to retire into the country; from whence he was unwillingly drawn soon after the accession of King James, to go on a splendid embassy to the Archduke. He died in April 1621, aged 83; and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

His signature is from the MS. 7007, fol. 111.

11. EDWARD SOMERSET, sixth Earl of Worcester, K. G. was son of the great Protector Somerset by his second wife, and heir by a partial and unusual preference, was restored to the Earlship of Hertford by a fresh creation in the first year of Elizabeth; but in 1549, the Queen's jealousy under by marrying Lady Katherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey. After nine years' confinement, he was, on the Countess's death, allowed to retire into the country; from whence he was unwillingly drawn soon after the accession of King James, to go on a splendid embassy to the Archduke. He died in April 1621, aged 83; and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

His signature is from the MS. 7007, fol. 111.

12. EDWARD SOMERSET, seventh Earl of Worcester, K. G. was son of the great Protector Somerset by his second wife, and heir by a partial and unusual preference, was restored to the Earlship of Hertford by a fresh creation in the first year of Elizabeth; but in 1549, the Queen's jealousy under by marrying Lady Katherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey. After nine years' confinement, he was, on the Countess's death, allowed to retire into the country; from whence he was unwillingly drawn soon after the accession of King James, to go on a splendid embassy to the Archduke. He died in April 1621, aged 83; and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

His signature is from the MS. 7007, fol. 111.

Dear and worthy knight

I pray you let me presume of yo^r coming to me
to dinner at Greenwich on woden day upon w^{ch} I hope
I will rest and ever remaine

your affectionat and
faythfull friend to my
wth termis

Northampton

My Co. Shandos halla fayled

for I heare no newes of him & am therefore
overlayne of my conunge into the plagues

J. Southampton

I have written to my Lord of Buckingham
to be my mediator to your ma^{ty} in this behalf
whiche I assure my self he wyll nobly performe
I am to be

I will ever be
yo^r most affectionate friend

W^m M^r

from Cranborne

W^m M^r

chiffey the 30th March
1623

Middlesex

EMINENT PEERS TEMP. JAMES I.

1. HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, K. G. was the younger son of the accomplished Henry Earl of Surrey, and brother to Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk. He was born at Shottisham in Norfolk, about 1539; was educated at Cambridge, and had so great a reputation for learning when in the University, that Bishop Godwin says he was esteemed "the learnedest among the nobility; and the most noble among the learned." With this qualification he became a favourite companion of King James, with whom, indeed, he had formed an early connexion, having been the instrument of his correspondence with Cecil whilst yet King of Scotland. In May 1603 he was made a Privy-councillor; in January following Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; in March 1604 Earl of Northampton; in 1608 Lord Privy-seal; in 1609 High Steward of Oxford, and in 1612 Chancellor of Cambridge. With all these distinctions, which were not undeserved by the attainments of his head, he must, for the bad qualities of his heart, be still regarded as a rotten branch of the noble house of Howard. He was the basest of flatterers; and, in order to propitiate the rising favourite Car, he both became a principal instrument in the infamous intrigue of the Countess of Essex, his own great-niece, and in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, its concurrent crime. This is proved by letters, still existing in his own hand-writing. He died unmarried, June 15, 1614, before that atrocious affair was publicly known, his death having been hastened by an investigation which had followed the discovery of his being a Papist, whilst all his preferments were owing to his warm profession of Protestantism. [*Head by Zuccherò, in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits; and one by Harding.*]

His Autograph is a note to Sir Robert Cotton (Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 306, b.):

"Deer and worthy Knight, I pray you let me presume of yo^r cominge to me to dinner at Grenwich on Wedonsday; upon which hope I will rest and ever remayne, your affectionat and faythfull frend to my uttermost,
H. NORTHAMPTON."

2. HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, third EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, K. G. succeeded his father in that title in 1581. He was an intimate friend of Essex, who made him General of the Horse in Ireland. Having united in that Earl's insurrection, he was sent to the Tower in 1598, but one of the first events after James's accession was his release. He was presently honoured with the Garter, and the Captaincy of the Isle of Wight; and in 1605-6 the King stood godfather to his eldest son. It was not, however, till 1619 that he was called to the Council-board; and when there his independent opinions proved rather troublesome than serviceable. In the House of Lords also his patriotism induced him to be free in speech, and he was for some time under restraint after the Parliament of 1621. In 1624 he went Colonel of one of the four regiments sent for the defence of the Palatinate; and there, having first lost his son Lord Wriothesley, his own life also was sacrificed, dying at Bergen-op-Zoom, Nov. 10 that year. This noble-spirited Peer is also memorable as a patron of Shakspeare; and as one of the founders of Virginia, where Southampton River and other local names are derived from him. [*Portraits by Pass, by Jenner, on horseback with the Earl of Oxford as General in the Low Countries; and, from Mirevelt, in Lodge.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to a person unknown, in the same volume, fol. 311: "My lo. Shandos," he says, "hath fayled, for I heare no newes of him; and am therfore uncertayne of my cominge into the playnes." Lord Chandos died in Aug. 1621.

3. LORD THOMAS HOWARD, first EARL OF SUFFOLK, K. G. was son of Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk by the sole heiress of Lord Audley of Walden; and nephew to the Earl of Northampton above noticed. He was summoned to Parliament as Lord Howard de Walden in 1597; and advanced to the Earldom of Suffolk at the Coronation of King James. He was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household in 1603, in 1613 elected Chancellor of Cambridge University, and in 1614 constituted Lord High Treasurer of England. From the latter important post he was discharged in 1618; being convicted in the Star-chamber of embezzlement, and fined £30,000. The Earl was not, however, himself considered as deeply guilty, the rapacity of his Countess having given ground to the charge. He died at his mansion at Charing-cross (originally Northampton, and now Northumberland-house), May 28, 1626. [*Portraits by Elstracke, &c. and from Zuccherò, in Lodge.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to the King: "I have written to my Lord of Buckyngham to be my mediator to your Matie in this behalfe, which I assure my self he wyll nobly performe." Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 138.

No. 4.—D.

4. WILLIAM HERBERT, third EARL OF PEMBROKE, K. G. succeeded his father in 1600-1. In 1609 he was appointed Governor of Portsmouth, in 1615 Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and in 1617 Chancellor of Oxford. Wood says, "He was the very picture and viva effigies of nobility. His person was rather majestic than elegant; and his presence, whether quiet or in motion, was full of stately gravity. His mind was purely heroic; often stout, but never disloyal." Clarendon speaks still more warmly, styling him "the most universally beloved and esteemed of any man of that age; and having a great office in the Court, he made the Court itself better esteemed, and more revered in the country." On the death of the Duke of Lennox in 1624 he was appointed Steward of the Household, resigning the staff of Chamberlain to his brother Philip Earl of Montgomery, who also succeeded him in his title, April 10, 1630. [*Numerous Portraits from Vansomer, Mytens, Vandyke, &c. by Pass, Stent, Burghers, and in Lodge.*]

It was to Mr. (afterwards Sir Adam) Newton, Prince Henry's tutor, that Pembroke declared "*I will ever be yor most affectionate friend.*" Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 113, the Signature added from fol. 139.

5. JAMES HAY, first EARL OF CARLISLE, K. G. was the most magnificent and expensive of all the Courtiers of this reign. He came with the King from Scotland, "as a gentleman; under no other character," says Lord Clarendon, "than as a person well qualified by his breeding in France, and by study in humane learning." He was always sufficiently regarded by the King to be independant of the great favourites, and received vast gifts from his Royal master, which he spent as freely. On first coming to England, he had a grant of the title of Lord Hay, with precedence next to the Barons of the Realm, but without a seat in Parliament. In 1615 he was solemnly created Lord Hay of Sauley in Yorkshire; in 1618 made Viscount Doncaster, and in 1622 Earl of Carlisle. He went a most sumptuous embassy to France in 1616, another to the Emperor in 1619, and again to France in 1622. He was also Keeper of the Wardrobe, and Groom of the Stole. He died at Whitehall, April 25, 1636; and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. [*Portrait by Pass.*]

His Autograph is from Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 333.

6. LIONEL CRANFIELD, first EARL OF MIDDLESEX, Lord High Treasurer of England, was originally bred a merchant. He owed his first introduction at Court to the Earl of Northampton above noticed; and was further advanced by having married a cousin of the Favourite Villiers. His first place was that of Master of Requests; he afterwards became Master of the Wardrobe, Master of the Wards, and, having been appointed a Commissioner of the office of Treasurer with Secretary Calvert in January 1619-20, and created Lord Cranfield in July, was constituted Lord High Treasurer in October following, and created Earl of Middlesex in 1622. His fall, as his rise, was effected by the influence of Buckingham, whom when absent in Spain he offended; both by want of subserviency, and by favouring the advance of another kinsman of Lady Middlesex, who was considered likely to supplant the great Duke. The sentence of Cranfield was similar to that of Bacon, banishment from Court and a ruinous fine. In this case the latter was fixed at £50,000. But, also like Bacon, he was not deprived of his titles, which, having lived in peaceful retirement till 1645, he left to his children, and, having in 1675 being extended to his grandson the Hon. Charles Sackville, are now possessed by the Duke of Dorset. [*Portraits: by Hollar; and by Scriven, from Mytens, in Lodge; Effigy in Westminster Abbey.*]

The Signature of "MIDDLESEX," is from a letter to Buckingham, dated "*Chelsey, the 30th March 1623,*" in the same volume, fol. 94.

7. THOMAS first LORD COVENTRY, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was born at Croom d'Abitot in Worcestershire in 1578, the son of Thomas Coventry, Judge of the Common Pleas. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford; and at the Middle Temple, where he was Autumn Reader in 1616. In the same year he was made Recorder of London, in 1616-17 Solicitor-general, in 1620 Attorney-general, and in 1625 Lord Keeper. He was raised to the peerage in 1628, and died at Durham-house in the Strand, Jan. 10, 1639-40. "He was," says Lord Clarendon, "a man of wonderful gravity and wisdom; and not only understood the whole science and mystery of the law, at least equally with any man who had ever sat in his post, but had also a clear conception of the whole policy of the government both of church and state." [*Portraits by Houbraken, Droeshout, Vanderghucht, Elstracke; and in Lodge.*]

His Signature is from the same volume, fol. 328. The date "*Kingsbury, 13 Septe'b'r, 1625.*"

4. William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, K.G. succeeded his father in 1600. In 1609 he was appointed Governor of Portsmouth. In 1615 Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and in 1617 Chancellor of Oxford. Wood says, "He was the very picture and very epitome of nobility. His person was rather majestic than elegant; and his presence, whether quiet or in motion, was full of stately gravity. His hand was purely heroic; often aloof, but never distant. Clarendon speaks still more warmly, saying that 'the most courtly ally he had and assisted of any man of that age; and having a great office in the Court, he made the Court itself better acquainted, and more revered in the country.' On the death of the Duke of Devon in 1621 he was appointed Steward of the Household, resigning the staff of Chamberlain to his brother Philip, Earl of Montgomery, who also succeeded him in his title April 10, 1630. [Anno Domini 1630, from V. Wood, *Monarchs of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, vol. 1, p. 133.]

It was to Mr. (afterwards Sir Adam) Newton, Francis Bacon's tutor, that Pembroke declared "I will ever be your affectionate friend." *Wood's Monarchs of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, vol. 1, p. 133.

5. James Hay, first Earl of Carnarvon, K.G. was the most magnificent and expensive of all the Courtiers of this reign. He came with the King from Scotland, "as a gentleman; under no other character," says Lord Clarendon, "than as a person well qualified by his breeding in France, and by study in humane learning." He was always sufficiently regarded by the King to be independent of the great favorites, and received vast gifts from his Royal master, which he spent as freely. On first coming to England, he had a grant of the title of Lord Hay, with precedence next to the Barons of the Realm, but without a seat in Parliament. In 1615 he was solemnly created Lord Hay of Scales in Yorkshire; in 1618 made Viscount Downham, and in 1622 Earl of Carnarvon. He went a most sumptuous embassy to France in 1622, another to the Emperor in 1619, and again to France in 1622. He was also Keeper of the Wardrobe, and Grand of the Stole. He died at Whitehall, April 25, 1636, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. [Wood, *Monarchs of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, vol. 1, p. 133.]

The Autograph is from Hay, MSS. vol. 1, p. 133.

6. Thomas Cary, first Earl of Monmouth, Lord High Treasurer of England, was originally bred a merchant. He owed his first introduction at Court to the Earl of Northampton above named; and was further advanced by having married a cousin of the favorite Villiers. His first place was that of Master of Requests; he afterwards became Master of the Wardrobe, Master of the Exchequer, and having been appointed Comptroller of the Office of Treasure with Secretary Calvert in January 1619-20, and created Lord Cary in July, was appointed Lord High Treasurer in October following, and created Earl of Monmouth in 1622. His fall as his rise was effected by the influence of Buckingham, whom when absent in Spain he offended both by want of subservience, and by introducing the advice of another kinsman of Lady Middleton, who was considered likely to supersede the great Fick. The sentence of Cary was similar to that of Bacon, banishment from Court and a ransom fine. In this case the latter was fixed at £50,000. But also the Bacon he was not deprived of his office, which, having lived in peaceful retirement till 1645, he left to his children, and dying in 1656 being extended to his grandson the Hon. Charles Cary, was then possessed by the Duke of Devon. [Wood, *Monarchs of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, vol. 1, p. 133.]

"The signature of Villiers," is from a letter to Buckingham, dated 1623, in the same volume, fol. 102.

7. Thomas first Lord Cary, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was born at Cruden in Aberdeenshire in 1578, the son of Thomas Cary, Justice of the Common Pleas. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and at the Middle Temple, where he was Attorney General in 1618. In the same year he was made Secretary of the Treasury, and in 1619-20 Solicitor General, and in 1622 Lord Keeper. He was created a Baron in 1628, and died at Cruden in 1645. [Wood, *Monarchs of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, vol. 1, p. 133.]

The signature is from the same volume, fol. 102. The date is 1623.

That it pleased you, ~~the~~ (a great Prince) to
doe safe me thanks for such a Tryfle
you shew how neare you are to Caesar,
who preferred Presents of Pleasure, before
Gifts of Value,

Salisbury

I am by his High Command^{er} to send your Highnes this
dispende from France. as a mat^r personally concerning
your self, wherein his Ma^{ty}: observes two things
first that the match with the eldest daughter is
very desperate,

Ro: Rotherford

To: Earl

Lymeret

Canborne

Published by J. B. Nichols & Son, 1828.

to the Duke of Buckingham
my dear Lord

will Denbigh

your loving sister

Su: Denbigh

your most affectionate & loving
mother

M: Buckingham

your loving and
obedient wife

K: Buckingham

MINISTERS OF JAMES I. THEIR CONNEXIONS, &c.

1, 3, 5. ROBERT CECIL, first EARL OF SALISBURY, K. G. the Prime Minister of England in the latter years of Elizabeth and the early part of James's reign, was born about 1560, the youngest son of the great Lord Burleigh, and half-brother to the first Earl of Exeter. In his early years he was much impeded by a sickly constitution; but in 1588 he joined the volunteers in the fleet sent against the Spanish Armada. On the death of Walsingham in 1590 his father kept the place of Secretary open, executing it himself with his son's assistance; in 1591 Robert was knighted, and sworn a Privy Councillor. In 1596 he was regularly appointed Secretary of State, in 1597 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1599 succeeded his father as Master of the Court of Wards and principal Minister. In 1600 he was elected Chancellor of Cambridge. He was a faithful servant to the Queen; but at the same time so carefully watched the interests of the King of Scotland as the next heir to the Crown, that James retained him in office with the utmost cordiality. Those honours of the peerage to which he had fruitlessly aspired under Elizabeth, were now readily bestowed upon him; being created a Baron in 1603, a Viscount in 1604, and an Earl in 1605. In 1608 he was constituted Lord High Treasurer. Worn out, he died at Marlborough on his road from Bath, May 24, 1612. "The Earl of Salisbury," says Dr. Birch, "was evidently a man of quicker parts, and a more spirited writer and speaker than his father, to whose experience he was at the same time obliged for his education and introduction into public business; in its management he was more subtle, and shewed singular address. He was properly a sole minister, though his master had much greater awe than love for him. He appears to have been invariably attached to the true interests of his country; he fully understood the English constitution, and the just limits of the prerogative; and in short, was as good a minister as James would suffer him to be, and as was consistent with his own safety in a factious and corrupt Court." [*Numerous Portraits by Hondius, Houbraken, &c.; Effigy at Hatfield, well engraved by Malcolm.*]

His Autograph (No. 1,) is from a letter to Prince Henry, in answer to the Prince's acknowledgments for a horse Salisbury had presented to his Highness: "*That it pleased you (a great Prince) to vouchsafe me thanks for such a trifle, you shew how neare you are to Cæsar, who preferred presents of pleasure before gyfts of vawew.*" See the letter in Birch's *Life of Prince Henry*, p. 127; from Harl. MSS. 7007, fol. 187. The Signature as "RO. CECYLL" (No. 3) is from Harl. MSS. 6996, fol. 65; and that as "CRANBORNE" (No. 5) from Cotton. MSS. Caligula, E. x. fol. 215.

2, 4. ROBERT KER (or CAR as his name was almost universally Anglicised) VISCOUNT ROCHESTER, and EARL OF SOMERSET, K. G. was the Favourite and Minister of the middle part of James's reign. He was the third son by a second wife of Sir Thomas Ker, of Fernihirst, the eldest branch of a family on which, in his own time, the Earldoms of Lothian and Ancrum were bestowed, and of which the Marquis of Lothian is now the head; and long after the Favourite's influence had ceased, his half-brother, the laird of Fernihirst, was of sufficient consequence to be raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Jedburgh in 1621-2. His parentage, therefore, was not contemptible; but as a younger son his fortune was doubtless inconsiderable; and whilst James was still in Scotland, he obtained the place of one of the Royal Pages. It has been generally supposed that he was discharged the King's service on the removal to England in 1603; but in a document lately published (see Nichols's "*Progresses of James the First*," vol. I. p. 600,) his name occurs at the head of the King's six pages in 1605-6. If, therefore, he was dismissed, it was not very long before the occurrence of that propitious mischance which placed him again in the King's household so pre-eminently above his former station. The interval is said to have been spent in travelling in France; and then, being engaged in the service of a Scottish Nobleman, he was, about 1606-7, introduced before the King in the Tilt-yard as his master's Esquire or Page. He was thrown from his horse and his leg broken; James's feelings were interested, and the youth's fortune was made. During his confinement the King frequently visited him; and his Majesty afterwards played the part of his schoolmaster. At the close of 1607 he was knighted, and sworn a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. In March 1611 he was created Viscount Rochester; in 1611-12 appointed Lord High Treasurer of Scotland; in 1612 Knight of the Garter and a Privy-councillor, and Prime Minister on the death of Salisbury. In the spring of 1613 began his disgraceful intercourse with the Countess of Essex;—which led first to the unjust imprisonment of Sir Thomas Overbury, who had been his most intimate friend and companion, and had endeavoured to dissuade him from the connexion; secondly, to the poisoning of that talented and unfortunate man; and eventually to his own just degradation and ruin. The finale, however, was long deferred. The King's affection for his Favourite and his natural meddling spirit induced him to interfere most indecorously in hastening the Countess's divorce; in November Rochester was advanced to the Earldom of Somerset, and in the following month Lady Frances Howard (as she was styled by her maiden name) became his wife. Overbury's murder had been consummated in the September preceding; but it was a little more than two years before its perpetrators were brought to punishment. In the mean time Somerset remained in the greatest

No. 6.—D.

favour, and in 1614 was made Lord Chamberlain. At last the rumours which had long been floating were noticed by Archbishop Abbot and Chief Justice Coke; and the course of justice could no longer be retarded. However, though the minor instruments forfeited their lives, the Earl, and the more guilty Countess, were both spared. He was confined in the Tower until 1624, then banished to a country mansion, and survived till 1645. [*Portraits by Holland, Vandergucht, &c.*]

The Autograph (No. 2) is from a letter to Prince Henry on his Highness's proposed marriage with a daughter of France: "*I am by his Ma^{ty} commande to send your highnes this dispathe from France as a mater personally concerninge your self, whairin his Ma. observes tuo things, first that the match with the eldest daughter is utterly desperate.*" The rest is in Birch's "*Life of Prince Henry*," p. 308; it is from the Harl. MSS. 7008, fol. 181; and the Signature as "*R. SOMERSET*," (No. 4) is from the Cotton. MSS. Titus, B. v. fol. 78.

6. WILLIAM FIELDING, first EARL OF DENBIGH, was of a knightly family in Warwickshire, originally derived from the Counts of Hapsburgh in Germany. He was knighted at Belvoir Castle, April 23, 1603, on King James's first progress into England; but owed his subsequent elevation to his marriage with Mary, sister to the Favourite Buckingham. He was created Viscount Fielding in 1620; in 1621 was appointed Keeper of the King's Wardrobe; and in 1622 was elevated to the Earldom of Denbigh. In the latter year also the Viscounty of Callan, and the Earldom of Desmond after the death of the then Earl (who was of another family,) were bestowed on his second son. He was Admiral in several expeditions; in 1623 accompanied Prince Charles to Spain; and in 1631 went Ambassador to the Sophi of Persia. After the breaking out of the civil war he performed a valiant part in several engagements on the King's side, and he died of wounds received in a skirmish near Birmingham, April 3, 1643. [*Portrait by Voerst.*]

His Autograph is taken from a letter "*To the Duke of Buckingha' my dear Lorde*," in Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 378.

7. SUSAN COUNTESS OF DENBIGH, wife to the preceding character, was own sister to the Duke of Buckingham, being daughter of Sir George Villiers by Mary Beaumont, afterwards created Countess of Buckingham. The Countess of Denbigh, as Sir Henry Wotton says in his *Life of the Duke*, was a very accomplished lady, adorned with every virtue ornamental to her sex. Sir Henry relates some curious anecdotes of her presentiments of the Duke's death, for which his great unpopularity had given cause, and may readily account,

It was to her great brother that the Countess signed herself "*Your loving sister, SU. DENBIGH.*" Harl. MSS. 6987, art. 74.

8. MARY COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAM, mother of the great Favourite and of the lady last noticed, was daughter of a younger son of the Leicestershire family of Beaumont, which by this relationship to the ruling power of the day obtained the Irish Viscounty of Beaumont in 1622. Sir George Villiers, of Brookesby in her native county, was her first of three husbands, but the only one by whom she had issue. For all her children peerages were provided; they were John Viscount Purbeck, George Duke of Buckingham, Christopher Earl of Anglesey; and Susan Countess of Denbigh. Sir George Villiers died in 1606, and her second husband was Sir William Rayner, of whom little is known. For her third she accepted Sir Thomas Compton, brother to the first Earl of Northampton of that family. In 1618 she was created Countess of Buckingham, her husband, who was a quiet character, remaining still in the back ground; but she probably preferred the title of Buckingham to any she might have shared with him, in order to be identified with her son (at that time Marquis of Buckingham). In 1622 she became a convert to popery, and retired for a time from Court. Her last husband died in 1623; and she at the Gate-house, Whitehall, April 10, 1632. [*Portraits from a miniature at Strawberry-hill, and from her Effigy in Westminster Abbey.*]

To her fortunate son (in the same volume, art. 41,) she signs herself, "*Yo^r most affectionate lovinge mother, M. BUCKINGHAM.*"

9. KATHERINE DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM, was the only daughter and heiress of Francis sixth Earl of Rutland, K. G. Her baptismal name was derived from his aunt Katherine Countess of Suffolk; and it is remarkable that that lady's daughter Frances (named after *her* aunt the Countess of Rutland), was wife of the former favourite the Earl of Somerset. The marriage of Lady Katherine Manners with the Duke of Buckingham took place in 1620; she having, during the courtship, been persuaded, under the care of Bishop Williams (afterwards Lord Keeper), to renounce the Romish church. During the latter years of King James, who treated Buckingham's family as his own, this lady and her sister-in-law of Denbigh were his principal female companions. She was mother, by the Duke, of one daughter, afterwards Duchess of Richmond and Lennox; and of three sons—Lord Charles, who died young; George, the second and profligate Duke; and Lord Francis, slain in 1648. In 1635, seven years after Buckingham's assassination, his widow was married to Randle Earl, and afterwards Marquis, of Antrim, by whom she had no children. She then again became a papist. The Earl of Clarendon mentions the Duchess engraven from personal knowledge as a lady of great wit and spirit. [*Portraits by Pass and Delaram; others not engraved are mentioned by Granger.*]

Her Autograph is from a letter to the Duke in the same volume, art. 57: "*your loving and obedient wife, K. BUCKINGHAM.*"

lavour, and in 1614 was made Lord Chamberlain. At last the rigorous which had long been hovering were noticed by Archbishop Abbot and Chief Justice Coke; and the course of justice would no longer be retarded. However, though the minor instruments forfeited their lives, the Lord, and the more gentle Countess, were both spared. He was confined in the Tower until 1624, then banished to a country mansion, and survived till 1635. [Portraits by Kneller & Kneller, 8v.]

The Countess (1605) is from a letter to Henry on his flight, a printed marriage with a daughter of James. The Countess is from a letter to Henry on his flight, a printed marriage with a daughter of James. The Countess is from a letter to Henry on his flight, a printed marriage with a daughter of James.

6. William Fitzmaurice, first Lord of Denbigh, was of a knightly family in Warwickshire, originally derived from the Counts of Hapshurg in Germany. He was knighted at Bolton Castle April 23, 1603, on King James' first progress into England; but owed his subsequent elevation to his marriage with Mary, sister to the Countess of Denbigh. He was created Viscount Fitzmaurice in 1620; in 1621 was appointed Master of the King's Wardrobe; and in 1622 was elevated to the Earldom of Denbigh. In the latter year also the Viscount of Callan, and the Earl of Denbigh, and the Earl of Denbigh (who was of another family) were bestowed on his second son. He was Admiral in several expeditions; in 1623 accompanied Prince Charles to Spain; and in 1631 went Ambassador to the Court of Persia. After the breaking out of the civil war he performed a valiant part in several engagements on the King's side, and he died of wounds received in a skirmish near Basingstoke April 8, 1643. [Portraits by Kneller.]

The Countess is from a letter to Henry on his flight, a printed marriage with a daughter of James. The Countess is from a letter to Henry on his flight, a printed marriage with a daughter of James. The Countess is from a letter to Henry on his flight, a printed marriage with a daughter of James.

7. Henry Countess of Denbigh, wife to the preceding character, was own sister to the Duke of Buckingham, having being daughter of Sir George Villiers by Mary Beaufort, afterwards created Countess of Buckingham. The Countess of Denbigh, as Sir Henry Wotton says in his life of the Duke, was a very accomplished lady, adorned with every virtue ornamental to her sex. Sir Henry relates some curious anecdotes of her private means of the Duke's death, for which his great popularity had given cause, and may readily account. It was to be expected that the Countess should have been a great favourite, and of the lady last noticed, was daughter of a younger son of the Leinster family of Denbigh, which by this relationship to the ruling power of the day obtained the Irish Vicarage of Denbigh in 1622. Sir George Villiers, of Buckingham, in her native country, was her first of three husbands, but the only one by whom she had issue. The all her children having been provided; that were John Fitzmaurice, George Duke of Buckingham, Christopher Earl of Arundel, and Francis Countess of Denbigh. Sir George Villiers died in 1606, and her second husband was Sir William Bannister, of whom little is known. For her third she married Sir Thomas Compton, another to the Duke of Denbigh, in 1618 she was created Countess of Buckingham. The Countess of Denbigh, who was a great favourite, and of the lady last noticed, was daughter of a younger son of the Leinster family of Denbigh, which by this relationship to the ruling power of the day obtained the Irish Vicarage of Denbigh in 1622. Sir George Villiers, of Buckingham, in her native country, was her first of three husbands, but the only one by whom she had issue. The all her children having been provided; that were John Fitzmaurice, George Duke of Buckingham, Christopher Earl of Arundel, and Francis Countess of Denbigh. Sir George Villiers died in 1606, and her second husband was Sir William Bannister, of whom little is known. For her third she married Sir Thomas Compton, another to the Duke of Denbigh, in 1618 she was created Countess of Buckingham.

8. Fitzmaurice, first Lord of Denbigh, was the only daughter and heiress of Richard sixth Earl of Denbigh, R. O. Fitzmaurice, and was married to the Countess of Denbigh, who was of the Leinster family. The Countess of Denbigh, as Sir Henry Wotton says in his life of the Duke, was a very accomplished lady, adorned with every virtue ornamental to her sex. Sir Henry relates some curious anecdotes of her private means of the Duke's death, for which his great popularity had given cause, and may readily account. It was to be expected that the Countess should have been a great favourite, and of the lady last noticed, was daughter of a younger son of the Leinster family of Denbigh, which by this relationship to the ruling power of the day obtained the Irish Vicarage of Denbigh in 1622. Sir George Villiers, of Buckingham, in her native country, was her first of three husbands, but the only one by whom she had issue. The all her children having been provided; that were John Fitzmaurice, George Duke of Buckingham, Christopher Earl of Arundel, and Francis Countess of Denbigh. Sir George Villiers died in 1606, and her second husband was Sir William Bannister, of whom little is known. For her third she married Sir Thomas Compton, another to the Duke of Denbigh, in 1618 she was created Countess of Buckingham.

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2^d when people go good & I understand of
 some confusion like enough to determine how
 to move on, much better we can master
 to order go good &; we are of the & same
 found to take my fortune to last &
 take some by me to remember to me.
 of a similar last persons they. from
 Francis James G. G. G. of Aug. 25th 4.

Sam. J. 18

Mr. J. B. F. F. F.
Hon. Secy

Do^r honor assured friends
D. Cant.

Days. $\frac{20}{30}$. Feb.

Herbert

Mrs Toucher.

To the right Honorable,
S^r Francis Wallington.

att
Barrie Emery

L. Andrews

AUTHORS TEMP. JAMES I.

1, 2. SIR FRANCIS BACON, VISCOUNT ST. ALBAN'S, and LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, was the youngest son of the Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas who is noticed in another page. He was educated under Whitgift at Cambridge, and afterwards passed some years at Paris in the house of the English Ambassador. But, his father's death preventing his hopes of advancement in diplomacy, he returned and entered himself of the Society of Gray's Inn. He remained long at the bar, undistinguished but by his talents and eloquence; nor was it till 1588 that he obtained the degree of Counsel to the Queen. In 1596 he was disappointed of the post of Solicitor-general; at which his patron Essex was so much offended that he presented to him, as a recompence, the beautiful domain of Twickenham Park. The badness of Bacon's hollow heart was evinced by his subsequent activity in his benefactor's prosecution; for which he was universally execrated. The ministers of Elizabeth were obliged to avoid him; but the succeeding monarch found in the talented lawyer and philosopher many qualities which were exceedingly suited to his taste;—he was learned, pliant, and a flatterer. At first, however, he could only be privately patronised, and employed only in the House of Commons, where his eloquence had acquired great influence; but in 1607 he was appointed Solicitor-general, in 1613 Attorney-general, in 1616 one of the Privy-council, in 1617 Lord Keeper, and in the next year Lord Chancellor. In 1618 was created Lord Verulam, and in 1620-1 Viscount St. Alban's. Convicted of bribery by the House of Commons, his merited disgrace very quickly followed; and gave the world one of the many signal lessons of the downfall of gigantic learning and talents, if unaccompanied by honest principles. Bacon's works, composed at the most able period of his life, consist of two hundred and forty-one distinct treatises, philosophical, religious, and political. He died April 9, 1626. [*Portraits by Hollar, Van Hove, Vertue, &c. Effigy at St. Alban's, engraved in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire.*]

The first Autograph of this giant of his day is from the following letter to Lord Keeper Puckering, in Harl. MSS. 6996, art. 100:

"It may please yo^r good L. to understand of some busynesse like enough to deteyne the Q. to morow w^{ch} inableth me earnestly to pray yo^r good L. as one that I have fownd to take my fortune to hart, to take some tyme to remember her Ma. of a sollicitor this present day. Owr Towr employmt stayeth, and hath doon this three dayes, bycause one of the pryncipall offenders being browght to confesse, and the other p'sisting in denyall, her Ma. in her wysdome thowght best some tyme were gyven to him that is obstynant to bethinke himselfe, w^{ch} indeede is singular good in such cases. Thus desyring yr L. pardon, in hast I com'end my fortune and dewty to yo^r favour. From Graies Inne, this xxiiij of Aug. 1594. Yor L. most humbly to receyve yo^r commandments, FR. BACON."

Bacon's Signature as "FR. VERULAM, Canc. 28th of Nov. 1619," is from a letter to the Duke of Buckingham in the rich manuscript library of Mr. Upcott of the London Institution.

3. RICHARD BANCROFT, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was son of a Lancashire gentleman, and nephew to Dr. Hugh Curwin, Archbishop of Dublin. He was born at Farnworth near Liverpool, in 1544. He acquired his eminence from his legitimate profession,—not, as many preceding great churchmen, from meddling with politics. He was successively Chaplain to Lord Chancellor Hatton and Archbishop Whitgift; was consecrated Bishop of London in 1597; and on Whitgift's death appeared naturally to succeed to the primacy, from having for some years executed in effect the archiepiscopal power. Bancroft was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1608; and died at Lambeth, Nov. 2, 1610. He was considered an excellent preacher, a learned controversialist, and a rigid disciplinarian. His nephew John Bancroft was Bishop of Oxford. [*Portraits by Vertue, &c.*]

The Bishop signed "Yor honor's assured frende, R. Cant." to Sir Julius Cæsar. The letter is in Lansdowne MSS. 161, fol. 291.

4. EDWARD LORD HERBERT OF CHIRBURY might rank with Sir Kenelm Digby for romantic feeling and behaviour, and was also, like him, a scholar and a philosopher. He was descended from Richard, a younger son of William first Earl of Pembroke. He was educated at University College, Oxford; and at the age of two-and-twenty was created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James the First. For some years he divided his time between the Court and his seat in Montgomeryshire, where he served the office of High Sheriff; but feeling wearied of domestic scenes, he repaired abroad in 1608, and afterwards spent several years

No. 7.—D.

in foreign military service. From 1616 to 1621 he was Ambassador in France; but was then recalled from having quarrelled with the French Favourite, the Constable de Luines. In 1625 he was created an Irish Peer by the title of Lord Herbert of Castle Island; and in 1629 was raised to the English peerage by that of Lord Herbert of Chirbury. In the subsequent contest between the King and Parliament, he at first united with the party of the latter; but, after perceiving their object, he quitted them, and was a great sufferer from their vengeance. He died at his house in Queen-street, London, August 20, 1648, and was buried at St. Giles's-in-the-fields, being described in the short inscription on his gravestone as "auctor libri, cui titulus est, De Veritate." Besides this celebrated work, "the first which formed Deism into a system," he was the author of a "History of the Life and Reign of Henry the Eighth," by which he obtained far greater credit, an Autobiography, and some other occasional productions. [*Whole-length Portrait from Isaac Oliver, prefixed to his "Life;" head by Hollar, and copies.*]

Lord Herbert's Autograph is from the Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 13, where it is attached to a letter to King James, dated "Paris, 20 Jan. 1619," containing a report of the progress of his negotiations. It commences with thus mentioning an intercepted letter of the French monarch: "Havinge obtained the copy of the King's letter to the Emperour, transcribed, as it should seem, in that haste, that it is a little imperfect, and imparted to me as a secret of that trust that the discovery of it must bee his ruine who did mee the favour, I have taken the boldnes, together with it, to present unto your S. Majesty the condition on which I received it, which I therfore submitt to your S. Matyes most gracious consideration." There are several other letters of Lord Herbert in the same place.

5. MILES SMITH, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER, was a native of Hereford, and a scholar of Oxford. He was advanced to the See of Gloucester in 1612, and remained in it to his death in 1624. In religion he was Calvinistical; but his merit as a scholar was great; and his knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Oriental languages so extraordinary, that he was described by a learned Bishop of the kingdom, as a "very walking library."

The Signature "MILES, Gloucester," is from the Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 107.

6. LANCELOT ANDREWES, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, was born in London in 1555, and educated first at Merchant-Taylors' School, and afterwards at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he became Master. Having risen to eminence as a diligent divine and excellent preacher, he was appointed Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and her Majesty was so pleased with him that she made him successively a Prebendary and Dean of Westminster. And it is certain that he refused a Bishopric in her reign, from an unwillingness to connive at the frequent alienations of the episcopal revenues. With King James he soon grew into far greater esteem; and was not only preferred by that monarch to all other preachers, but selected to fight the King's own polemical battles. He was made Bishop of Chichester and Lord Almoner in 1605, translated to Ely 1609, and to Winchester, with the Deanery of the King's Chapel, in 1618. Residing in a great measure at Court, Bishop Andrewes was the principal of those clerical courtiers who, whilst the learned monarch was taking his corporeal meals, were in the habit of standing near to supply him with mental food. Some curious anecdotes of this custom are collected in the "Progresses of King James the First," vol. III. p. 976. The conversation of Bishop Andrewes was lively; and in his printed "xcvi Sermons," the pun, quibble, and quotation which characterised the age, are abundantly and amusingly displayed. He died at Winchester-house, Southwark, Sept. 25, 1626, aged 70. [*Portraits by Payne, Vaughan, Hollar, &c. Effigy in St. Mary Overy, Southwark, often engraved.*]

Bishop Andrewes's Autograph is taken from a letter addressed "To the right Honorable Sr Francis Walsyngham, att Barne Elmes." Harl. MSS. 6994, fol. 96.

in foreign military service. From 1616 to 1621 he was Ambassador in France; but was then recalled from having quarrelled with the French Ambassador, the Comte de Lamoignon. In 1622 he was created an Irish Peer by the title of Lord Herbert of Castle Island; and in 1629 was raised to the English peerage by that of Lord Herbert of Cheshire. In the subsequent contest between the King and Parliament, he at first united with the party of the latter, but after perceiving their object, he joined them, and was a great sufferer from their vengeance. He died at his house in Queen-street, London, August 20, 1633, and was buried at St. Andrew's Church, being described in the short inscription on his grave-stone as "amator libelli, et studiosus calami." Besides this celebrated work, "the first which formed *Diana's* into a system," he was the author of a "History of the Life and Reign of Henry the Eighth," by which he obtained far greater credit as an author. [Whole-length Portrait from James O'Brien, painted by Sir Peter Paul Rubens, and copied.]

1. And Herbert's Autograph is from the first MSS. 1581, fol. 13, which is attached to a letter to King James, dated "Paris, 11 Jan. 1622," containing a report of the progress of his negotiations. It commences with this mentioning an intercepted letter of the French Ambassador to himself, which he had just received, as it should seem, in that sense, that it was a letter to himself, and directed to me as a secret of that sort that the discovery of it would be his ruin. I have since the public, together with it, to present into your Majesty the Council, on which I received it, which I therefore submit to your Majesty most gracious consideration. There are several other letters of Lord Herbert in the same place.

2. James Butler, Baron of Glouceter, was a native of Hereford, and a scholar of Oxford. He was advanced to the See of Glouceter in 1612, and remained in it to his death in 1624. In religion he was Catholic; but his mind as a scholar was great; and his knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Oriental languages so extraordinary, that he was described by a learned Bishop of the kingdom as a "very walking library."

The signature "James Glouceter" is from the same MSS. folio C. v. fol. 107.

3. Lancelot Andrewes, Baron of Winchester, was born in London in 1555, and educated first at Merchant-Taylor's School, and afterwards at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he became Master. Having risen to eminence as a diligent divine and excellent preacher, he was appointed Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and her Majesty was so pleased with him that she made him successively a Prebendary and Dean of Westminster. And it is certain that he refused a Bishopric in her reign, from an unwillingness to connive at the frequent alienation of the episcopal revenues. With King James he soon grew into far greater esteem, and was not only preferred by that monarch to all other preachers, but selected to fight the King's own polemical battles. He was made Bishop of Winchester and Lord Almoner in 1605, translated to Ely 1609, and to Winchester with the dignity of the King's Chaplain in 1612. Residing in a great measure at Court, Bishop Andrewes was the patron of those elegant writers who whilst the learned monarch was taking his copious meals, were in the habit of standing near to supply him with mental food. Some curious anecdotes of this custom are collected in the "Progresses of King James the First," vol. III. p. 976. The conversation of Bishop Andrewes was lively; and in his printed "xvii Sermons," the pun, quibble, and quotation which characterized the age, are abundantly and amusingly displayed. He died at Winchester-house, Southwark, Sept. 22, 1626, aged 70. [Portrait by Payne, Kneller, Hollar, &c. kept in St. Mary Overy, Southwark, often regarded.]

4. Bishop Andrewes' Autograph is taken from a letter addressed to the right Honourable Thomas Bishop of Bath, dated 1612, fol. 101.

See, George all ready sufficiently disengaged
by the Current of the times, I have not
defire to appear, by George neglected, more
and more Ridiculous.

J. Mordaunt.

Burden. 12. Feb. 1627.

John Williams

Custos sigilli.

Richard Weston

Thos. Lam

Asperberg

H. Grandison

from Venice this
22. of June 1609
style of the place

Henry Wotton

From Holbourne the 22nd
of July 1623
Thos. Lam

W. Lam

Yours further fully & freely you

W. Lam

Leahy Carston

Symonds D'Erves.

E. Swann

Leahy Carston

Thos. Lam

Thos. Lam

Thos. Lam

W. Lam

Hamilton

Thos. Lam

Hamilton

PUBLIC CHARACTERS TEMP. JAMES AND CHARLES I.

1. JOHN WILLIAMS, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, and LORD KEEPER of the Great Seal of England, was born at Aberconway, March 25, 1582, educated at Ruthyn, and afterwards at St. John's College, Oxford. Having attracted the notice of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, he became Chaplain to that great man, and was thus first introduced into that sphere of public business in which he rose so high. He was made Dean of Salisbury in 1619, and Dean of Westminster in 1620. On Bacon's disgrace the great seal was confided to Williams, July 10, 1621; and he was thereupon preferred to the Bishopric of Lincoln. At first, as was natural, he was despised by the lawyers; but they soon had reason to admire his deep penetration, solid judgment, and retentive memory; and so wonderful were both his mental application and bodily constitution, that for the greater part of his life he took only three hours sleep. Williams continued in office during the remainder of the reign of James, whose funeral sermon he preached; but, having quarrelled with Buckingham, he was discarded before Charles's coronation, at which Laud took his place as Dean of Westminster. With Buckingham Williams was barely reconciled; and to Laud, who was evidently actuated by jealousy, he was always directly opposed. After continual persecutions and law-suits, Bishop Williams was, in 1638, committed to the Tower, on a sentence of the Star-chamber, and fined £10,000, on the plea of his disclosing the King's designs, confided to him as a Privy-councillor. He remained in confinement till 1640, when he was liberated by the House of Lords. Having been reconciled to the King, he was advanced to the Archbishopric of York, Dec. 4, 1641; but it was only on the last day of the same month that he was again sent to the Tower by the Parliament, being impeached with eleven other Bishops. He remained there about three months; and then repaired to the King at York, and was solemnly enthroned in his cathedral. In 1643 he received Charles's hearty thanks on fortifying Conway castle; and he afterwards spent his last years retired in his native country, where he closed his eventful life on his 68th birth-day, March 25, 1650. [*Portraits by Delaram, Boissard, &c. and in Harding's "Deans of Westminster" from Cornelius Jansen; kneeling Effigy in Llandegai church, North Wales.*]

Of the two specimens of Williams's Writing, one is from a letter in the Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. 111. fol. 172. It is addressed to Sir Robert Cotton, from "*Buckden, 12 Febr. 1627,*" and relates to the approaching election for Burgesses in Parliament for the city of Westminster, to become one of whom the Bishop encourages Sir Robert, adding that, if the principal burgesses were favourable to him, he would send a more public recommendation: "Otherwise," concludes the fallen statesman, "as I wold be loath to draw you to receyve the foyle, where you have deserved soe well,—soe, beinge alreadye sufficientlye disgraced by the Currant of the Times, I have noe desire to appeare, by beinge neglected, more and more Ridiculous. But shall ever remayne, Your affectionat lovinge freynd, Jo. LINCOLN." The Signature subjoined of "JOHN WILLIAMS, Custos Sigilli," is from another document.

2. SIR RICHARD WESTON, first EARL OF PORTLAND, K. G. was born in 1577, and knighted in 1596. Having spent his youth at the Middle Temple and at Court, he was sent Ambassador to Germany with Sir Edward Conway in 1619, and for some years subsequently was resident at Brussels in that capacity. In 1624 he was appointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and in 1628 he was confirmed Lord High Treasurer of England with the title of Baron Weston of Neyland in Essex; in 1630-1 he was made Captain of the Isle of Wight, and in 1632-3 Earl of Portland. He died possessed of the Treasurership March 13, 1634-5, characterized by fidelity and assiduity; but unregretted from the sourness of his temper. [*Portrait in Lodge; reclining Effigy of brass in Winchester Cathedral.*]

The Signature is from one of several of Weston's letters in Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 200.

3. SIR JOHN HERBERT, Secretary of State, was son of Sir Matthew Herbert of Swansea, descended from a natural son of the first Earl of Pembroke. His first station at Court was as a Master of Requests. Subsequently he was a minister in several negotiations; and in 1602, on being sent as a Commissioner for a legation at Bremen, he was knighted "to the end that he maie not," says a contemporary letter, "be hereafter more abused with the name of Doctor." He was for many years in office as Under Secretary of State, and at last, a short time before his death, became Principal Secretary. His decease occurred at Cardiff, July 9, 1617.

The Signature of "J. HERBERT" is from Lansdowne MSS. 161, fol. 285.

4. SIR THOMAS PARRY was son of Sir Thomas ap Harry, alias Vaughan, who was Treasurer of the Household and Master of the Wards to Queen Elizabeth. The son was appointed Ambassador Resident at the Court of France in 1601, and (says Mr. Lodge in his "*Illustrations*"), was made Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Member of the Privy Council in December 1607. He walked as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster at the funeral of Prince Henry in 1612; and he died in that office, May 31, 1616.

The Autograph of Parry is from Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 139.

5. SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, first VISCOUNT GRANDISON, was second son of Nicholas St. John, Esq. of Lydiard Tregoze in Wiltshire, ancestor of the Viscounts St. John. He was educated for the law; but, happening to slay in a duel one Best, a Captain of Queen Elizabeth's Guard, was obliged to fly the country. His first No. 8.—C.

campaign was in Flanders, where he was knighted; and in 1601 he was sent to Ireland. He became President of Munster, Vice-President of Connaught, and Master of the Ordnance in that realm; in 1616 Lord Deputy, and in 1620-1 was created Viscount Grandison in Ireland. In 1622 he was ousted from his vice-regal command by means of the popish faction; but without losing his Sovereign's favour,—for in 1625 he was constituted High Treasurer of Ireland, and in the following year advanced to an English peerage by the title of Baron Tregoze, of Highworth in Wiltshire. He died Dec. 29, 1630, aged 70. [*Bust in Battersea Church.*]

The Signature "OL. GRANDISONE," is from the Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 296.

6. WILLIAM LORD KNOLLYS, afterwards EARL OF BANBURY, K. G. was son of Sir Francis Knollys, K. G. by Catherine Carey, niece of Queen Anne Boleyn; and Lettice Countess of Essex, and afterwards wife of the favourite Leicester, was his sister. In 1590 he succeeded his father as Comptroller of the Royal Household, and in 1601 he was preferred to the post of Treasurer of the same; in 1603, on the accession of James the First, he was created a Baron; in 1614 made Master of the Court of Wards, in 1616 Viscount Wallingford, and in 1626 Earl of Banbury. He died May 25, 1632, aged 88. [*Portraits by Simon Pass, Thane, and W. Richardson; kneeling Effigy at Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire.*]

The Autograph, "W. KNOLLYS," has been taken from Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 138. His Signature as "W. BANBURY" is extant in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 173.

7. SIR HENRY WOTTON, an eminent statesman, was of a distinguished Kentish family, and younger brother to Edward created a Baron in 1603. He was born in that county, March 30, 1568. He was educated at Winchester and at Oxford, and was remarkable in that University for serving proctor in two successive years. He afterwards spent nine years on the continent, and then returned, and was for a short time Secretary to the great Earl of Essex. On his patron's fall he again left home, and went to reside at Florence, whence, in 1599, he went with a Tuscan Ambassador to Scotland, and there ingratiated himself with his future learned Sovereign. James, soon after his arrival in England, having knighted him, immediately gave him employment as Ambassador to Venice. With some intervals he was occupied in similar missions, as well to Venice, as to Savoy, the United Provinces, and to Germany, for several years; until, advancing in age without having saved any fortune (for he had ever been liberal in the patronage of science and the arts), he was in 1624 agreeably rewarded with the post of Provost of Eton college, a place well suited to his philosophical disposition and studious habits. Sir Henry Wotton died in Dec. 1639. He was the author of tracts which in a collected form have gone through several editions under the title of *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*; and his Life is one of those written by Isaak Walton. [*Portraits by W. Dolle, Lombart, &c. and in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*]

Sir Henry's Signature is from a letter in Harl. MSS. 7007, fol. 288.

8. SIR ARTHUR CHICHESTER, LORD CHICHESTER of Belfast, was of an ancient Devonshire family. He was knighted in 1595, for his valour and military skill in Ireland; and, in Fuller's quaint language, "was effectually assistant, first to plough and break up that barbarous nation by conquest, and then to sow it with seeds of civility, when by James made Lord Deputy." He was entrusted with that great charge in 1604-5, and held it for what would now be considered a very long reign,—until 1615. In the mean time he had been created an Irish Baron in 1612; and the Royal approbation was further shown by investing him with the office of Lord High Treasurer of Ireland in 1616, and by sending him Ambassador to Germany in 1622. He died in London, Feb. 19, 1624-5. [*A rare Portrait; bust at Eggesford church, Devon, and probably an Effigy at Carrickfergus.*]

"ARTHUR CHICHESTER" is attached to a letter dated "From Hollbourne, the 22nd of July, 1623." Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 292.

9. WILLIAM CECIL, second EARL OF SALISBURY, K. G. was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles Duke of York in 1604-5, and succeeded his father the great Lord Treasurer in his titles in 1612. A contrast to his progenitors, his abilities were small, and his character and political conduct mean and truckling. He died Dec. 3, 1668, aged 78. [*Portrait by Hollar.*]

His Lordship's Autograph is from Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 300.

10. SIR EDWARD CONWAY, afterwards first VISCOUNT CONWAY, was knighted by the Earl of Essex at Cadiz in 1596. In 1619 he went with Sir Richard Weston Ambassador to Germany; and, being patronised by Buckingham, was in 1622-3 sworn Secretary of State, when "he recommended him to the Lords for his birth, for his soldiery, for his languages, for his sufficiency, and for his honesty." In 1624-5 he was created Baron Conway, in 1626 Viscount Killulta in Ireland, and in 1627 Viscount Conway. He died in 1630.

To Adam Newton (Prince Henry's Secretary) he signs "*Yours faythefully to serve you, EDW. CONWAY.*" Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 127.

11. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON occurs in another page as Viscount Dorchester.

His Signature as "DUDLEY CARLETON" is from the Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 124.

12. SIR SYMONDS D'EWES, Knight and Baronet, an inquisitive antiquary, and generous patron of learned men, was of a Suffolk family, but born at his maternal grandfather's at Coxden in Dorsetshire, Dec. 18, 1602. His spirit of research was early evinced, and at eighteen years of age he already contemplated a complete History of Great Britain. He became acquainted with Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Selden, and was encouraged in his studies. In 1626 he was knighted, and in 1639 served High-Sheriff of the county of Suffolk. In 1640 he was elected to Parliament for Sudbury, and in 1641 created a Baronet. He took the League and Covenant in 1643, but was one of the members expelled by the Army in 1648. He then applied himself entirely to his antiquarian studies. His library, which he himself estimated as the richest next to Sir Robert Cotton's, was subsequently added to the Harleian collection. Sir Simonds D'Ewes died Aug. 18, 1650, aged 47.

His Signature is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, in Cotton. MSS. Julius C. III. fol. 153.

13. EDWARD first LORD WOTTON, elder brother to Sir Henry above noticed, was grandson of Sir Edward, an eminent statesman in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and great-nephew to Dr. Nicholas Wotton, Dean of Canterbury. Sir Edward went an embassy to Portugal, and in 1585 to Scotland, where, says the historian Robertson, he highly ingratiated himself into James's favour by his conversational powers, and acquired such an influence over the public counsels as it was indecent for a stranger to possess. In 1601 he was appointed Comptroller of the Household; and at James's entrance into England Sir Edward was one of the four first Peers he created, May 13, 1603, the three others being Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Robert Sydney, and Sir William Knollys the Treasurer of the Household, afterwards Earls of Salisbury, Leicester, and Banbury. In 1610 he went as Ambassador to France. In Dec. 1616 he was preferred to the post of Treasurer of the Household; but he resigned it early in 1617-18. Lord Wotton died in 1628.

Lord Wotton's Signature is from Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 138.

14. FRANCIS LORD COTTINGTON, was born in 1576, the younger son of a gentleman of Somersetshire. Having spent several years attached to the embassy in Spain, he was selected as one of the three persons who started with Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham, on their romantic journey to that country in 1622-3, having been recently appointed Secretary to the Prince, and having acquired the title of Baronet by a patent dated only two days before. The same knowledge of Spanish affairs, however, which first brought him forward, for some time impeded his success in life; as, having unavoidably opposed the Duke's presumptuous behaviour and impolitic counsels, he drew on him the Favourite's implacable resentment, and he wanted preferment until after Buckingham's death. When that event had removed the impediment, Cottington was made Master of the Wards and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1629, and a Peer in 1631. In 1633 he for some months executed the office of Treasurer during the King's absence in Scotland; and in 1644 his Majesty, when at Oxford, constituted him Lord High Treasurer of his then reduced resources. He afterwards retired to his second country—Spain; and died at Valladolid, without surviving issue, in 1653, aged 77. [*Portraits by Hollar, in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits" from Vansomer; and others.*]

The Signature of "FRA. COTTINGTON" is from Harl. MSS. 1580, fol. 362.

15. SIR THOMAS PUCKERING, Baronet, was son and heir of Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal from 1592 to 1596. Sir Thomas was created a Baronet in 1612. He was High-Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1624. The baronetcy died with him, March 20, 1636; and he has a monument in St. Mary's, Warwick.

Sir Thomas's Signature is from Harl. MSS. 7007, fol. 444.

16. SIR JOHN OGLE was Lieutenant-Colonel under Sir Francis Vere in the Low Countries, at the memorable battle of Nieuport and the siege of Ostend, of which an account by him is added to the "Commentaries" of that Commander, published in 1657. At the funeral of King James the First "the Cornet of St. George within the Garter was borne by Sir George More, Chancellor of the Order; but, bycause he was weak of body, he was assisted by Collonel Ogle." [*Portrait, with his left eye out, by Faithorne.*]

Sir John's Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 234. The initials of his surname are so obscurely written, that he is incorrectly described in the Cottonian Catalogue as Sir Thomas Ogle, although the letter is properly endorsed as from "Sir John Ogle" to the Marquis of Buckingham. It is dated from the Haghe, in January 1620.

17. SIR THOMAS LAKE, a native of Southampton, first was Secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham, and then Clerk of the Signet to Queen Elizabeth. He was knighted by King James soon after his accession; afterwards became Secretary for the Latin tongue; and finally Principal Secretary of State, Jan. 2, 1615-16. Fuller says that "Sir Thomas Lake's dexterity of dispatch and secresy in business was incredible;" but he was de-

prived of office in February 1618-19, in consequence of a libel circulated by his wife and her daughter Lady Roos against the Countess of Exeter, for which the whole family of Lake were heavily fined in the Star-chamber. "I am sure," says Saunderson, "he paid for all, which, as he told me, cost him £30,000, the loss of his master's favour, and offices of honour and gain; but truly with much pity and compassion at Court, he being held an honest man." Sir Thomas died at his seat, Canons in Middlesex, Sept. 17, 1630.

The Signature of Sir Thomas Lake is from Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 215.

18. HENRY RICH, first EARL OF HOLLAND, K. G. was second son of Robert first Earl of Warwick. He was originally intended for a soldier; but, his handsome person and agreeable manners having found a ready welcome at Court, he relinquished his military views. He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1610 at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, in 1617 appointed Captain of the Guard, and in 1622-3 created Lord Rich of Kensington, at which place he inherited from his grandfather, Sir Walter Cope, the noble mansion called from him Holland-house. Lord Kensington was sent Ambassador to France to negotiate Prince Charles's marriage; and whilst there in September 1624 was created Earl of Holland, a district in Lincolnshire. In 1627 he had the command of the army in the expedition to the Isle of Rhee; and after the death of Buckingham, who had been his great friend, he "contrived," says Lord Clarendon, "to flourish above any man in the Court, as long as the weather was fair." In the subsequent storm, however, his conduct was marked by such tergiversation as to have strongly excited the censure of that noble historian; yet for a very late feeble effort for the King, the prevailing party, who had never esteemed him, involved him in his Sovereign's fate, and he was beheaded a few weeks after Charles, March 8, 1648-9. [*Several Portraits.*]

The Signature of "HOLLAND" is from a letter to the King, written at Paris in 1625. Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 50.

19. JAMES HAMILTON, second MARQUIS OF HAMILTON, K. G. was the only son of Lord John Hamilton, who was created Marquis of Hamilton in 1599, his brother the Earl of Arran, the head of the family (noticed in a former page), being then a confirmed lunatic. James was born in 1589, succeeded his father 1604, and his uncle in 1609. He made no prominent figure until the period of King James's visit to Scotland in 1617. He then by the King's invitation joined his Court, as a Gentleman of the Bedchamber; and a Court letter says, "I have not heard of a man generally better spoken of than the Marquis, even by all the English; inasmuch that he is every way held as the gallantest man of both nations." In 1619 he was created Earl of Cambridge, the King showing his regard to his near consanguinity by bestowing on him a title which had been borne only by near connexions of the Crown, and had for three centuries been the second title of that branch of the Plantagenets known as the house of York. In 1621 Hamilton was the Royal representative, as Lord High Commissioner of a Parliament in Scotland; and in 1623, on the death of the King's still nearer kinsman the Duke of Lennox, the Marquis was appointed Lord Steward of the Household. He excited in some degree the jealousy of Buckingham; and, as he was more generally liked, many would gladly have fomented the quarrel in order to supplant that haughty Favourite. Hamilton, however, appears to have been rather of a goodnatured and friendly than ambitious disposition, and courted Buckingham assiduously. His early death, notwithstanding, was, in the libels against the Duke, attributed to his agency. The Marquis died at Whitehall, March 2, 1624-5, only a few days before his Royal master. [*Portraits by Droeshout and Vaughan.*]

Hamilton's Signature is from one of several letters to Buckingham, in Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 9.

20. RICHARD SACKVILLE, third EARL OF DORSET, was born at the Charter-house in London, March 28, 1598, and married to the celebrated Lady Anne Clifford in her mother's chamber in Austin Friars, Feb. 27, 1608-9, only two days after having succeeded his father in his titles. He then went on his travels, did not return till 1612, and died on Easter-sunday, 1624, aged 35. His Lady in her Memoirs has described him as "of a just mind, of a sweet disposition, and very valiant in his own person," the best scholar at Oxford of all the nobility of his time, a patron of learned men, but immoderate in his expenses. [*Portrait by S. Pass.*]

The Signature "R. DORSET" is from Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 152 b.

21. JOHN first LORD HARINGTON was the son and heir of Sir James Harington, of Exton in Rutlandshire, by Mary aunt to Sir Philip Sidney. Having on King James's first journey into England entertained the King in Rutlandshire, he and his Lady (Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Kelway, Esq.) were selected soon after to take charge of the Princess Elizabeth, a trust which they discharged to the greatest satisfaction of the Royal parents. Sir John was created Lord Harington at the coronation in 1603. Having, on the Princess's marriage, accompanied her to her new home at Heidelberg, on his return, as if his task had been completed, he died at Worms, August 14, 1613. [*Portrait in the Heroologia, and by Thane.*]

The Signature of "HARINGTON" is from the Lansdowne MSS. 161, fol. 271.

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DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS TEMP. JAMES I. AND CHARLES I.

1. FRANCIS GODWIN, BISHOP OF LANDAFF, and subsequently OF HEREFORD, was son of Thomas, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and was born at Harington in Northamptonshire in 1561. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; and early embraced the study of antiquities. In 1590 we find him travelling with Camden; and he soon after commenced his great work "*De Præsulibus Angliæ*." In 1601 he was numbered with the order he had described, and consecrated Bishop of Landaff; he was translated to Hereford in 1617; and died in 1633. [*Portrait by Vertue.*]

In a letter signed "*FR. Landaven*," addressed to Sir Robert Cotton, occurs the paragraph "*The church of Excet^r hath divers Charters of Saxon Kings w^{ch} me thinks it were good you did see.*" Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 58.

2. PETER PAUL RUBENS, the immortal painter, was born at Cologne in 1577, the son of a senator of Antwerp, then an exile from his country. He was first instructed in his art at Antwerp; and in 1600 repaired to Italy. In 1605 the Duke of Mantua sent him Envoy to Spain; in 1610 he returned home to Antwerp. In 1620 he went to Paris to paint the Luxembourg Gallery for Mary de' Medici; and in 1627 came first to England, being then employed in a diplomatic capacity between this country and Spain. Charles the First knighted him at Whitehall, Feb. 21, 1629-30, he being then styled "Ambassador from the Archduchess;" and he quitted England at the close of the same year, leaving the ceiling of Whitehall Banqueting-house his principal work here. He then finally retired to his paternal city; where he died in 1640, at the age of 63. Walpole enumerates "a union of happy excellencies" which "endear the works of Rubens to the best judges; whilst so universally is he a favourite, that one may justly call him the popular painter." The professional critics of the Royal Academy have all accumulated his praises; whilst, if he had never handled a pencil, his accomplishments as a scholar and a statesman would have distinguished him above the level of mankind. [*Portrait by himself, frequently engraved, and lately in an exquisite plate by W. H. Robinson, for Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," by Dallaway; another by Vandyck, of which there are many good engravings.*]

His Signature, "*Ex asse tuus, PETRUS PAULLUS RUBENUS*," is from a letter to Camden, Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 110.

3. SIR EDWARD COKE, the great legal luminary, and the last CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, was of an ancient family in Norfolk, and born at Mileham in that county in 1549. He was educated at Norwich, and Trinity college, Cambridge, and then entered himself of the Inner Temple. Having risen to eminence at the bar, he married a rich and highly-connected heiress of his native county, became its representative in Parliament, and in 1592 was elected Speaker. In the same year he was appointed Solicitor-general, and in the following Attorney. In 1598 he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas (afterwards) Earl of Exeter, and widow of Sir William Hatton,—a lady of a powerful purse but singular character, and who violently quarrelled with him at the period of his subsequent misfortunes. In 1606 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and in 1613 was exalted to the same office in the Court of King's Bench, being the last who united both jurisdictions. His disgrace, which took place in 1616, has been attributed to several specific acts, but probably arose from his constant maintenance of the law against those encroachments of the Royal prerogative which James was so much inclined to attempt; as well as from the asperity of his temper having made many enemies. After more than a twelvemonth's persecution, his peace was in some measure restored by the gift of his daughter and a princely dowry to a brother of the favourite Buckingham; but he remained exiled from office, and in opposition to the Court; so that in 1625, to prevent his attending the Parliament, he was pricked Sheriff for Buckinghamshire, and in that post had to wait upon those Judges, over whom he had formerly presided as Chief Justice. He died at his mansion of Stoke Poges in Buckinghamshire, Sept. 3, 1634, aged 85. [*Portraits by Pass, Loggan, R. White, Payne, Houbraken, &c.*]

The specimen of Coke's Writing is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton: "*Good Cosin, I pray you send unto me caxita and those records w^{ch} you have found in the tower, that I may compare them wth myne, wee having all one ende—to fynde out truth. Y^r loving cosin, EDW. COKE:*" a maxim every similar inquirer would do well to wear on his forehead. Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 94.

4. NICHOLAS BRETON, a Poet, and most prolific author, was, as his epitaph informs us, the son of Captain John Breton, of Tamworth. Nicholas also was Captain of a foot company in the Low Countries under Robert Earl of Leicester. By Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Leigh, a Knight of Staffordshire, he had a numerous family; and having purchased the lordship of Norton in Northamptonshire, died there, June 22, 1624.

The Autograph, "*NICHOLAUS BRETONUS possidet hunc librum*," is from a volume in a private collection.

5. SIR FRANCIS CRANE is eminent for having established a flourishing manufactory for tapestry at Mortlake in Surrey, which was patronised by Charles the First, and those of his Court who possessed a kindred taste. No. 9.—D.

Many interesting particulars of its productions are detailed in Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," &c. Sir Francis was knighted at Warwick, Sept. 5, 1617, having been then recently appointed Secretary to Prince Charles. In 1631 he was appointed Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; and by his will, dated 1635, he founded five additional alms knights at Windsor. Having repaired to Paris in that year to undergo an operation for the stone, he died there, leaving a family established at Stoke Bruern in Northamptonshire. [*Portrait, after Vandyck, published by Wilkinson; one, exquisitely worked in tapestry, is preserved by Lord Clifford at Irnham in Lincolnshire.*]

The Signature of Sir Francis is from Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 274.

6. CAROLUS CLUSIUS, or ECLUSE, a native of Arras, was a learned as well as ardent botanist; and in the pursuit of his favourite study visited most countries of Europe, and was three times in England. He was chief gardener to the Emperors Maximilian II. and Rudolph II.; and finally settled at the University of Leyden, where he died in 1609, aged 84. His works are adorned with a multitude of engravings on wood. [*Several Portraits.*]

The superscription of a letter of Clusius in Harl. MSS. 7011, fol. 104, is "*Clariss. præstantissimoque Viro, Abrahamo Ortelio, Cosmographo Regio, amico veteri.*"

7. HENRY PARRY, D. D. BISHOP OF WORCESTER, was a native of Herefordshire, and a scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was a Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; and, as his epitaph records, attended at her last moments. He was preferred to the Deanry of Chester in 1605, the Bishopric of Gloucester in 1607, and that of Worcester in 1610. He died in the last-named city, of palsy, Dec. 12, 1616. [*Effigy in Worcester Cathedral, but its head broken off by the rebels in 1643.*]

The Signature "*HENR. Wigorn.*" is from a letter dated "*from Worc. Jun. 15, 1612,*" in Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 122.

8. THOMAS ALLEN, an indefatigable mathematician, was born at Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, in 1542. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and became Fellow there; but retired afterwards to Gloucester-hall, where he pursued his studies with unremitted ardour; and lived to a great age, much respected by his learned contemporaries, and dreaded by the vulgar as a magician. He died Sept. 30, 1632. [*Portrait by J. Bretherton.*]

The Signature of "*THO. ALLEN*" has been derived from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, dated "*fro' Gloster Hall, this 19th of Novemb. 1621.*" Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 200.

9. FRANCIS JUNIUS, or DU JON, born at Heidelberg in 1589, the son of Francis Junius, a distinguished professor of divinity at Leyden, was brought to England by Thomas Earl of Arundel, and resided with him for thirty years as librarian. He was the most learned of his day in the Saxon and Northern languages; and, in accordance with the elegant pursuits of his patron, made minute researches on the Painting of the Ancients, the result of which was published. He died at Windsor, Nov. 19, 1677. [*Portraits from Vandyke, by Burghers, Hollar, and Vertue; from Vander Werf by à Gunst, and others.*]

A letter of "*FF. JUNIUS,*" in Harl. MSS. 7011, fol. 60, is dated "*Londinii, in ædibus Arundellianis,*" 22 Maii, A^o 1633.

10. ROBERT ABBOT, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, was an elder brother to George Archbishop of Canterbury; but, notwithstanding his seniority, and superior learning, was behind him in the career of preferment. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, where he was elected Master in 1609; and in 1612 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in that University. He was elevated to the see of Salisbury in 1615; and, having held it only fifteen months, died March 2, 1617-18, aged 57. Fuller distinguishes between the brothers, that "George was the more plausible preacher, Robert the greater scholar; George the abler statesman, Robert the deeper divine; gravity did frown in George, and smile in Robert." [*Portraits by Delaram, Freherus, &c.*]

The Autograph of this Prelate, "*Ro. Saru,*" is from Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 197.

11. TOBIAS MATTHEWS, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, was a native of Bristol. He was educated at Wells, and at Christ-church, Oxford; was elected Public Orator in that University in 1569; in 1570 appointed a Canon of Christ-church and Archdeacon of Bath; in 1573 President of St. John's college; about the same time Chaplain to the Queen; in 1576 Dean of Christ-church; and in 1584, when thirty-seven years of age, Dean of Durham, "though the Queen stuck a good while because of his youth and his marriage." In 1594 he was elevated to the princely see of Durham, and in 1606 translated to York. He died at Cawood, March 29, 1628. Strype characterizes him as "a great preacher" (and the frequency of his preaching was so extraordinary for a Bishop that he must have considered it a primary duty,) "and a pious holy man." The liveliness of his disposition and sharpness of his wit were proverbial at Oxford; and says Fuller, "he could as well not be as not be merry." [*Portraits by Elstracke, and several copies; recumbent Effigy in York cathedral.*]

It was to Adam Newton, Dean of Durham, this good-humoured Prelate signed, "*Yor assured loving frende, TOBIAS Eboracen.*" Harl. MSS. 7002, fol. 121.

Quod. Sedenus nescit, nemo scit, And this was
a kind of Character that some of the renownedst
men beyond the Seas gave of you in some discourse
mingled with them: Jam Howell

Some Irish Army ally with which belonging in
to the Earle of Totness,

Ja: warde

Dublin. 24 Feb. 1629.

Sr: being lame at Clifkenwell, & not abt to see you
I desire to speake with your from his Highnes.

Thos: Caloner.

God my Prison in my
Chamber 20 Febr: 1601

Edmund

LITERARY CHARACTERS TEMP. JAMES I.

1. JOHN SPEED, the topographer and historian, was born at Farington, in Cheshire, about 1555, and brought up in London as a tailor. Under the patronage of Sir Fulke Greville, his "Theatre of Great Britaine" was first published in 1606. The maps with which it is embellished are now particularly curious. His "History of Great Britain," a chronicle much superior to all before published, and in which he was assisted by all the great antiquaries of the time, was published in 1614. He was also the author of the Scripture genealogies, prefixed to many early editions of the Bible under the title of "The Cloud of Witnesses." He died July 28, 1629, at an advanced age, leaving, among a very numerous family, a son of his own name, who was eminent as a physician. [*Bust in St. Giles's, Cripplegate; Portrait by Savery.*]

The specimen of Speed's hand-writing is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, relative to Sir Robert's assistance in revising the work on which he was engaged. "And I pray you," he says, "to past a paper when you doe adde, and not to interline the copy, for somewhere we cannot read your notes." This letter is preserved in Cotton. MSS. Julius C. III. fol. 65.

2. JAMES HOWELL, the voluminous author, commenced his career as an agent abroad, for some important commercial matters. In 1624 he was appointed Secretary to Lord Scrope, the President of the North; in 1627 he was elected M. P. for Richmond; in 1632 he went Secretary to the Embassy to Denmark; and in 1640 he was appointed a Clerk of the Council. In 1643 he was committed to the Fleet by a Committee of the Parliament; and pecuniary as well as political embarrassments appear to have afterwards kept him a prisoner. Authorship was now his only resource, and he published a multitude of works, the most interesting of which is that formed out of his own letters to his friends, (with manifest postscripts, however, in order to make a volume,) and intitled "Epistolæ Ho-elianæ." At the Restoration the office of Historiographer to the King was created for him. He died in Nov. 1666; and was buried in the Temple church. [*Whole-length Portrait, by Claude Mellan, prefixed to his "Londinopolis."*]

The passage engraved of his writing is from a letter in Harl. MSS. 7003, fol. 225: "Quod Seldenus nescit, nemo scit. And this was a kind of character that som of the renownedst men beyond the seas gave of you in som discourse I mingled with them. JAM. HOWELL."

3. SIR JAMES WARE, the Camden of Ireland, was son of Sir James, Secretary to Lord Deputy Fitzwilliams; and was born at Dublin Nov. 26, 1594. He formed an early friendship with Archbishop Usher, and, first visiting England in 1626, established a close correspondence with Sir Robert Cotton. On his father's death in 1632, he succeeded him in his post of Auditor-general of the Exchequer in Ireland, of which he also obtained a reversionary grant for his son, a third James, who survived until 1689. In 1633, being much in the confidence of the Earl of Strafford, then Lord-lieutenant, Sir James was made a Privy-councillor in that country; and in 1639 he was returned M. P. for the University of Dublin. He was a leading character in Ireland in the arduous period of King Charles's troubles; was imprisoned for ten months in the Tower of London; and afterwards deprived of his office, but he regained it at the Restoration, and died at Dublin, Dec. 1, 1666, aged 72. [*Portraits by Vertue and Thane.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 190. Sir James mentions "som Irish Annals w^{ch} were belonging to the Earle of Totnes."

4. SIR THOMAS CHALONER, "the younger," was son of Sir Thomas, a scholar and statesman who flourished in the reign of Edward the Sixth. He was educated, under the superintendence of Lord Burghley, at St. Paul's School, and Magdalen College, Oxford; and whilst at the University published an edition of his father's poems, dedicated to the Lord Treasurer. He was also himself a poet, and cultivated an elegant taste by foreign travel. His scientific knowledge was successfully applied to the establishment of alum-mines, found on his estates at Guisborough in Yorkshire. Having been previously introduced to the Scottish Court, he was, on King James's accession in England, appointed Governor to Henry Prince of Wales; and in that post, and afterwards as his Highness's Chamberlain, he continued until the death of that excellent Prince in 1612, his faithful and constant attendant. Sir Thomas died Nov. 17, 1615, aged 51. [*Effigy in Chiswick church, engraved by Wilkinson; and a fine mezzotinto Portrait in Boydell's Houghton Collection.*]

Our specimen of his Writing is from a sort of summons to Sir Robert Cotton to attend to some request of Prince Henry's. "Sr, being lame at Clerkenwell, and not able to see you, I desir to speake with you from his Highnes. THO. CHALONER." It is also from the Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 45.

5. SIR HENRY SAVILE was born at Bradley, near Halifax, Nov. 30, 1549. He was one of the most learned men of his age; was elected Warden of Merton College, Oxford, in 1585, and Provost of Eton 1596; and, from reading Greek with Queen Elizabeth, has been styled her tutor in that language. He was knighted by James the First at a visit which that monarch paid to Eton College, Sept. 21, 1604 (see Nichols's Progresses of No. 3.—C.

James I. vol. I, p. 457); and his only son dying about that time, he devoted himself wholly to the promotion of learning. Besides other noble benefactions he founded the Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy at Oxford in 1619. The most important of his numerous publications was an edition of the Works of St. Chrysostome, in eight folio volumes. He died at Eton Feb. 19, 1621-2, and was buried in the chapel there. [*Portrait, by Clamp, from the original of Marc Gerrard in the Bodleian Gallery.*]

Sir Henry signs himself "Yo^r very assured friend," to Sir Robert Cotton. From the same volume, fol. 12.

6. SIR THOMAS BODLEY, the illustrious founder of the Bodleian Library, was born at Exeter, March 2, 1544; and received his education at Geneva, during the Marian persecutions. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he removed to Merton College, Oxford, and became a Fellow of that Society. He filled the offices of Lecturer (the modern Professor) in Greek and Natural Philosophy, and for a considerable time was the Public Orator of the University. Afterwards, having been introduced at Court, he became one of the Esquires of the Body to the Queen, and was sent on several embassies to Denmark, Germany, and the United Provinces. He resided at the Hague from 1588 to 1597. He was afterwards frequently proposed for Secretary of State; but the favours bestowed on him by Essex made him suspected, and prevented his promotion soon after his return; and when the successful candidate, Sir Robert Cecil, on rising to be Lord Treasurer, again made him the proposal, he declined the office. He commenced re-founding the Public Library at Oxford in 1597; and its establishment was the chief employment of the remainder of his life. He died at his house near Smithfield, Jan. 28, 1612-3, and had a splendid public funeral at Oxford. [*Portraits by Burghers, and from Jansen, in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits. Effigy in St. Mary's, Oxford.*]

His Signature to Sir Robert Cotton, "Yo^rs to use in any occasion, THO. BODLEY," is from the same volume, fol. 11.

7. JOHN DEE, LL.D. the Astrologer, was born in London, July 13, 1527, and was one of the first Fellows of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge. He was patronised by many sovereigns and great men, and was undoubtedly most erudite for his æra in mathematics and astronomy; he was engaged by the ministers of Elizabeth to describe the colonies which had then been formed by the English; and he planned an important reformation in the calendar, little different to that adopted in the reign of George the Second. Queen Elizabeth gave him frequent assistance; she presented him in 1594 to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, and in 1596 to the Wardenship of Manchester: but having retired from the latter situation in 1604, he died very poor at his house at Mortlake, in 1608, aged 80. [*Portraits by Scheneker and Clamp.*]

His Signature, when Warden of Manchester, is also from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, fol. 13 of the volume before named.

8. SIR HENRY SPELMAN, our great legal antiquary, was born at Congham in Norfolk, in 1562, of an ancient family. He studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, but, being independent of a profession, early married and settled in his native county, for which he served Sheriff in 1604. He was one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries, and he pursued his studies so eagerly as in some degree to injure his fortune. His biographer Gibson, in the life prefixed to his works, characterizes him as "a gentleman of great learning, and a hearty promoter and encourager of it; in his temper calm and sedate, and in his writings grave and inoffensive; a true lover of the established church, and a zealous maintainer of her rights and privileges." He died in 1641, aged 80, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. [*Portraits by Faithorne, White, &c.*]

He concluded a letter to Camden, from Westminster, Sept. 18, 1619, "resting yo^r auncient and assured friend, HENRY SPELMAN." Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. v. fol. 174, b.

9. JOHN DONNE, D. D. the celebrated poet and divine, was born in London in 1573. Having dissipated a moderate fortune inherited from his father, he obtained a place in the household of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, but forfeited it by a secret marriage with a daughter of Sir George More, a kinswoman of Lady Ellesmere. For some years he remained very slenderly provided for; and, being disappointed of civil preferment, he was at last persuaded to enter the church. This is recorded in several places, and particularly in his epitaph, to have been "monitu et hortatu Regis Jacobi." He became a very popular preacher; Dean of St. Paul's in 1621; and died March 31, 1631. As a poet his versification was bad, but the ideas were so much superior to the expression, that Dryden styled him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation;" and Pope disdained not the trouble of giving his Satires a new dress. The Life of Donne is one of those written by Isaak Walton. [*Portrait, aged 18, prefixed to his poems; another, aged 42, to his Sermons. Effigy, in a shroud, formerly in St. Paul's, and still in the vaults, engraved in Dugdale.*]

Donne dated a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, "from my prison in my chamber, 20 Febru. 1601." Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 22.

James I. vol. I. p. 457; and his only son dying about that time, he devoted himself wholly to the promotion of learning. Besides other noble benefactions he founded the Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy at Oxford in 1610. The most important of his numerous publications was an edition of the Works of St. Augustine in eight folio volumes. He died at Milton Feb. 17, 1621-2, and was buried in the chapel there. Portrait by Camp, from the original of Anne Crookall in the Bodleian Gallery.

See Henry's essay, "For a very curious account of Sir Robert Cotton, from the same volume, fol. 12.

6. Sir Thomas Hooper, the illustrious founder of the Bodleian Library, was born at Exeter, March 2, 1544, and received his education in Germany, during the Marian persecutions. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned to Milton College, Oxford, and became a Fellow of that Society. He filled the office of Lecturer (the modern Professor) in Greek and Natural Philosophy, and for a considerable time was the Public Orator of the University. Afterwards, having been introduced at Court, he became one of the favorites of the Queen, and was sent on several embassies to Denmark, Germany, and the United Provinces. He resided at the Hague from 1588 to 1597. He was afterwards frequently proposed for Secretary of State; but the influence bestowed on him by Essex made him suspected, and prevented his promotion soon after his return; and when the successful candidate, Sir Robert Cecil, on rising to be Lord Treasurer, again made him the proposed, he declined the office. He continued to found the Public Library at Oxford in 1597; and his establishment was the chief employment of the remainder of his life. He died at his house near Smithfield, Jan. 24, 1612-3, and had a splendid public funeral at Oxford. [Portrait by Burghe, and from Johnson, in Lodge's Illustrations Portraits. Engraving in St. Mary's, Oxford.]

His signature to Sir Robert Cotton, "For to me in any occasion, Tho. Hooper," is from the same volume, fol. 11.

7. John Dyer, LL.D. the Astronomer, was born in London, July 13, 1527, and was one of the first Fellows of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge. He was patronized by many sovereigns and great men, and was undoubtedly most erudite for his time in mathematics and astronomy; he was engaged by the ministers of Elizabeth to describe the colonies which had then been formed by the English; and he planned an important reformation in the calendar, little different to that adopted in the reign of George the Second. Queen Elizabeth gave him frequent assistance; she presented him in 1594 to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, and in 1596 to the Wardenship of Manchester; but having retired from the latter situation in 1604, he died very poor at his house at Mortlake in 1608, aged 80. [Portrait by Schenckel and Camp.]

The signature when Warden of Manchester, is also from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, fol. 12 of the volume before named.

8. Sir Henry Spelman, our great legal antiquary, was born at Congham in Norfolk, in 1562, of an ancient family. He studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, but, being independent of a profession, early married and settled in his native county, for which he served three times in 1601. He was one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries, and he pursued his studies so eagerly as in some degree to injure his fortune. His biographer describes in the life prefixed to his works, characterizes him as "a gentleman of great learning, and a hearty promoter and encourager of it; in his temper calm and sedate, and in his writings grave and judicious; a true lover of the established church, and a zealous maintainer of her rights and privileges." He died in 1641, aged 80, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. [Portrait by Fildes, W. Hill, &c.]

His signature is from a letter to Camden, from Westminster, Sept. 17, 1619, "For my son, ancient and amiable friend, Henry Spelman." Camden, also, vol. I. fol. 174b.

9. John Donne, D.D. the celebrated poet and divine, was born in London in 1573. Having dissipated a moderate fortune inherited from his father, he obtained a place in the household of Lord Chan- cellor Ellesmere, but forfeited it by a secret marriage with a daughter of Sir George Mordaunt, a kinsman of Lady Ellesmere. For some years he remained very steadily provided for; and, being disappointed of a well-deserved promotion, he resigned that post in order to enter the church. This is recorded in several places, and particularly in his epigrams, "no more poet," "no more to have best," "no more to be a poet." He became a very popular preacher; Dean of St. Paul's in 1621, and died March 31, 1631. As a poet his veneration was high, but the ideas were so much superior to the expression, that Dryden called him "the greatest wit in England, and the greatest poet of our nation; and I hope I should not be wrong in saying that Donne is a new poet." The Life of Donne is one of those written by John Waller. [Portrait by Sir Isaac Newton, and another, aged 42, to his signature. They are in a volume formerly in St. Paul's, and still in the Bodleian, mentioned in Dugdale.]

Donne had a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, "For my son, ancient and amiable friend, Henry Spelman," Camden, also, vol. I. fol. 22.

from Flatto n house.
E. Ma Flatto n

Roberti Cottoni Libor ex dono
doctissimi Patricij youngi
generosi

W. Dmssm

from Dunfaw Confr
11 Aprilis 1622.

B. Dmssm

Lo: Cotton Bruceus

Fromby: raur.

Mattg. F. bor.

Johannis Haiwardi
et amicorum.

for m. Weying m. 4 d. Barly
24 May, 1605.

G. B. K. C.

Barbitum thy
27 of March 1609.

Tho: Miles

5^r as afore so now I enterd you
to pay to m^r Adrian maxins the
accustomed summe 10^l acknowledging my
self and all my endeuours to bend to you
and to my virtuous lady for & to whom
I doe and will entreate to bless you
with more then an ordinarie happinesse.

my service
everlastingly
R. H. darish

from Antwerp 16^r
15 of June Still now 1609
Richard Vorstegan

M. Lincm.

PRELATES, LITERARY, AND EMINENT CHARACTERS TEMP. JAMES I., &c.

1. LADY ELIZABETH HATTON, the wealthy and tyrannical wife of Chief Justice Coke, was the fifth daughter of Thomas first Earl of Exeter, K. G. She was first married to Sir William Newport, who succeeded in 1591 to the large property of his uncle Lord Chancellor Hatton, and assumed that name. He died in 1596-7; and his widow in 1598 became the second wife of Sir Edward Coke, although she always retained the name of Hatton. On the accession of the Stuarts to the English throne Lady Hatton went immediately to pay her court to the Queen. She was received with especial favour, and became much the companion of Anne of Denmark, particularly in the Masques in which her Majesty delighted. She was also celebrated for her splendid entertainments. At the period of her husband's disgrace she acted a very conspicuous part; and once before the Privy Council "declared so bitterly against him, or so carried herself, that," says a letter-writer, "divers said, Burbage could not have acted better." After the alliance of her daughter with the Villiers family, she associated much with them, leaving the "quondam Chief Justice" to his bare commons at the Temple.

The Autograph of "ELIZA. HATTON" is from a letter dated "from Hatton House," in the Lansd. MSS. 158, fol. 121.

2, 5. SIR ROBERT COTTON, to whose industry the present and so many historical works are largely indebted, was born at Denton in Huntingdonshire in 1570, the representative of an ancient family, and descended from an heiress of Brus, or Bruce, on which account he sometimes added that name to his own, and King James was occasionally pleased to style him "*cousin*." He was educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge; and after settling in London, commenced at the age of eighteen the collection of charters and other manuscript documents. Sir Robert was knighted in 1603, and created a Baronet in 1611. He was a Member of Parliament; and likewise in several essays engaged in the politics of his own day. He assisted most of the historical and antiquarian authors of his time; and it is a pleasing testimony to his meritorious industry and intelligence, that we find him continually consulted as an authority for precedents, not only by individuals but by the ministers of state. The same treasures, however, which made him of consequence, were also the cause of trouble, as he on several occasions suffered imprisonment from the jealousy of government. The last of these occurred in 1629, and he did not live to recover from it. He told Sir Simonds D'Ewes, "they had broken his heart that had locked up his library from him," and he died May 6, 1631. His collections, which were for some generations preserved by his family for the use of the public, are now, as is well known, an invaluable portion of the contents of the British Museum. [*Portraits by T. Cross, Vertue, and Thane.*]

The Autograph, "ROBERTI COTTONI liber, ex dono doctissimi Patricii Youngi generosi," is from a MS. of Gower's Vox Clamantis, Cotton. MSS. Tiberius, A. iv.; that as "RO. COTTON BRUCEUS" from Faustina, B. c. fol. 194.

3. WILLIAM JAMES, BISHOP OF DURHAM, was born at Little-Ore, in Staffordshire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. He was elected to the Mastership of University college in 1572, became Chaplain to the Earl of Leicester, Archdeacon of Coventry in 1577, Dean of Christchurch in 1584, and of Durham in 1596. He was elevated to the bishopric of that see in 1606, and died May 11, 1617, aged 74.

The Signature of "W. DURESM," has been communicated by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, the Historian of Hartlepool.

4. RICHARD NEILE, BISHOP OF DURHAM, and afterwards ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, was born at Westminster, the son of a tallow-chandler, educated at the school there, and by the patronage of the learned Lady Mildred Burghley, sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, "being then a poor and a fatherless child, but of good hope to be learned." He was afterwards taken into Burghley's family; and was much admired in the pulpit by Queen Elizabeth. In 1605 the Deanery of Westminster was conferred upon him; in 1608 the Bishopric of Chichester, in 1610 that of Lichfield, in 1617 that of Durham, in 1627 that of Winchester, and in 1631 the Archbishopric of York. Bishop Neile was Clerk of the Closet to King James, and, like Bishop Andrewes, one of the clerical courtiers in whose conversation (as noticed in the memoir of that Prelate) the British Solomon delighted. Neile's great merit was his encouragement of scholars; his house was so much their resort that "it passed commonly by the name of Durham-college." He was the first patron of Archbishop Laud, in whose Parliamentary censure he was implicated in 1629. He died Oct. 31, 1640, aged 78. [*Portrait in Harding's "Deans of Westminster."*]

The Autograph of "R. Dunelm." is from a letter "ffrom Durham-house, 11 Aprilis, 1622," obligingly communicated by Robert Surtees, Esq. the Historian of Durham.

6. SIR THOMAS BROMLEY, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR, was the second son of a gentleman of Shropshire. He was Autumn Reader at the Inner Temple in 1576, and about the same time appointed Recorder of London. In 1568-9 he was constituted Solicitor-general, and from that office appointed to the Great Seal in 1579. He died April 12, 1587, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where he is recorded as having been "*consilio, pietate, ac juris prudentia insignis*." [*Recumbent Effigy in Westminster Abbey.*]

The Signature of "T. BROMLEY, *canc.*" is from the Harl. MSS. 4712.

Nc. 11.—D.

7. MATTHEW HUTTON, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, was descended from a gentleman's family in Lancashire. He was educated at Cambridge; in 1561 appointed Chaplain to Archbishop Grindal, and admitted Margaret Professor of Divinity; and in 1562 Master of Pembroke college. He distinguished himself before Queen Elizabeth at Cambridge in 1564, and was soon after selected to be one of the Preachers at Whitehall. He was appointed Dean of York in 1567; promoted to the see of Durham in 1588, and translated to York in 1594. He died Oct. 18, 1605, in his 80th year. He was a prelate "of strong talent, sound learning, and a manly and persuasive eloquence;" sometimes violent, but of an independence of conduct unusual in his age. [*Portrait engraved by F. Perry; Recumbent Effigy in York cathedral.*]

The Autograph of "MATTH. Ebor." has been furnished by the Rev. James Raine, the Historian of North Durham.

8. SIR JOHN HAIWARD, the historian, was educated at Cambridge, and graduated there as LL. D. His earliest publication was "The first part of the Life and Reign of King Henry IV." which appeared in 1599, with a dedication to the Earl of Essex. Some passages in this on the hereditary right of succession occasioned him a tedious imprisonment. On the accession of James he resumed his labours, was appointed in 1610 Historiographer to the new College at Chelsea, and knighted Nov. 9, 1619. In 1613 he published "The Lives of the three Norman Kings of England;" and afterwards that of Edward the Sixth and part of Elizabeth; and also several tracts of a devotional nature. He died June 27, 1627. [*Portraits by W. Pass, &c.*]

The Harleian MSS. 5991 is inscribed "JOHANNIS HAIWARDI, et amicorum."

9. SIR GEORGE BUC was a native of Lincolnshire. He became a Gentleman of the Privy-chamber, and afterwards Master of the Revels to King James the First, and was knighted in 1603. He wrote a "Life of King Richard the Third," which is rather a panegyric than a history; and is supposed to have originated from one of the family of Buc having been a favourite attendant on that monarch. Another curious production of Sir George Buc was "The Third University of England," describing all the sources of education in London, and affixed to Howe's edition of Stowe's Chronicle.

The Autograph of "G. Buc, fro' my lodging in the old Baily, 24 March, 1605," is in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 33.

10. THOMAS MILLES, the editor of the first Peerage ever printed, which was published in 1610 under the title of "The Catalogue of Honor," was a gentleman of consideration in Kent, who undertook the publication in question for the benefit of the family of his maternal uncle, Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, from whose collections the work was formed. Milles was sent by Queen Elizabeth on a mission to France; he was Customer of the Port of Sandwich, Keeper of Rochester Castle, and Esquire of the Body to King James the First.

"THO. MILLES" dates from the "*Barbican, this 27 of March, 1609,*" in the same volume, fol. 45.

11. ROBERT HERRICK was born in Cheapside, London, in 1591, the son of Nicholas, a goldsmith, and nephew to Sir William, who was Goldsmith to King James the First. He was educated at St. John's college and Trinity hall, Cambridge; and having taken holy orders, was presented in 1629 to the vicarage of Dean Prior in Devonshire. He was ejected from his living during the civil war and returned to the metropolis, "ravisht in spirit," to use his own terms, to be recalled from "a long and irksome banishment" to the "blest place of my nativitie." It is supposed that he laid aside his gown, and assumed the lay-habit; since his principal publication was issued in 1648, under the title of "Hesperides; or, the Works, both Humane and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq." The last edition was printed at Edinburgh in 1823 in two volumes, 8vo; and the fame of their author has been recently much revived by the popularity of the music adapted to his "Cherry Ripe!" After the Restoration Herrick was restored to his living. [*Portrait by Marshall, and copies.*]

The Letter engraved (from the collection of Miss Anne Nichols) was addressed to his uncle Sir William in 1610: "Sr, as afore so now I entreat you to pay Mr. Adrian Marius the accustomed summe 10 li., acknowledging my self and all my endeavours to bend to you and to my virtuous Lady Fox, whome I doe and will entreate to bless you with moer then an ordinarie hapiness. My service everlastingly, R. HERRICK."

12. RICHARD VERSTEGAN, although of Dutch parents, and for the greater part of his life resident at Antwerp, was born at London, and educated at Oxford, and appears to have written in English the work by which he is best known, "A Restitution of decayed Intelligence concerning the Antiquities of the noble and renowned English Nation," first printed at Antwerp, in quarto, 1605. A former work in 1592 had been "Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum nostri temporis," which met with indifference even among the Romish communion, of which he was a member; and, on a visit to Paris occasioned him a temporary imprisonment. He was also the author of "Antiquitates Belgicæ," and an essay "On the Regal Government of England." Verstegan died at Antwerp in 1635.

His Autograph is from a letter dated "*from Antwerp, the 15 of June stilo novo, 1609,*" in Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 47.

13. WILLIAM BARLOW, BISHOP OF LINCOLN, was of an ancient Lancashire family, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed Dean of Chester 1603, Bishop of Rochester 1605, and Bishop of Lincoln 1608; and died in 1613. He published several books.

His Autograph, "W. Lincoln," is from the Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fol. 51.

1. *James Harrison, Esq.* was descended from a gentleman's family in Lancashire. He was educated at Cambridge; in 1561 appointed to a fellowship in the University of Cambridge; and in 1564 Master of Trinity College. He distinguished himself before Queen Elizabeth at Cambridge in 1564, and was soon after selected to be one of the Frenchers at Whitehall. He was appointed Dean of York in 1567; promoted to the see of Durham in 1588, and translated to York in 1591. He died Oct. 18, 1605, in his 80th year. He was a private, but of an independence of conduct unusual in his age, easily and personably eloquent; "sometimes violent, but of an independence of conduct unusual in his age."

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Newfassel / this is to tell you that this Rebellion is grown
to that height, that I must not looke what opinion Men ar who
at this tyme ar willing & able to serve me, Therefore I doe not
only permit but comand you, to make use ^{of} all my loving Subjects
servives, without examining their Consciences (more then there
loyalty to me) as you shall fynde most to conduce to the uphold-
ing of my just Regall Power So I rest

Shrewsbury 23 Sep

1642

Your most assured faithfull
friend

Charles R

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

CR

22 July

W. H. W. H.

W. H. W. H.

Dorchester

Hampton court
this 27 of 7^{bre} 20/28

CHARLES THE FIRST AND LOYALISTS.

1, 2. CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF ENGLAND, was born at Dunfermline in Scotland, Nov. 19, 1600, created Duke of Albany at his baptism, Duke of York in 1605, became Prince of Wales on the death of his elder brother Henry in 1612, and succeeded his father James in the throne in 1624-5. In the summer of 1623 he had stolen a romantic journey to Spain, in order to conclude a marriage with the Infanta Maria (afterwards married to the Emperor Ferdinand the Third); but, that treaty notwithstanding proving fruitless, Charles, soon after his accession, was united to Henrietta Maria of France, a daughter of Henry the Great. The Duke of Buckingham, having accompanied the Prince to Spain, had acquired in the journey as high a station in Charles's favour, as he had before enjoyed in that of James. But his abilities were not equal to his exaltation, nor was his administration prosperous. After his assassination Charles pursued too faithfully the arbitrary mode of government in which he had been instructed, and the Romish party triumphed at Court through the Queen's favour, whilst the Puritan faction without was constantly increasing in power and in will to be mischievous. The rebellion which followed, after a procrastinated contest, and a cruel waste of England's best blood, deprived Charles of his crown and his life. The battle of Naseby, which took place June 14, 1645, proved the fatal blow to the Royal cause; Charles fell into the hands of his enemies in the following May; and, after escaping to the Isle of Wight, was there first made a close prisoner in January, 1647-8. Having been brought before a self-constituted Court of Justice, he was condemned, and beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1648-9. "If," it is remarked by Granger, "we consider Charles as a monarch, we must in some instances give him up to censure; if as an accomplished person, we admire him; if as a master, a father, and a husband, we esteem and love him; if as a man who bore his fortunes with magnanimity, we pity and respect him." [*Portraits by Pass, Elstracke, Vorsterman, Lombart, Hollar, Vertue, &c. &c.; a fine Bust by Bernini, engraved by Peter Mazell.*]

The interesting letter addressed to the Earl of Newcastle is preserved in Harl. MSS. 6988, art. 69:

"New Castel, This is to tell you that this Rebellion is grown to that height, that I must not looke what opinion Men ar who at this tyme ar willing & able to serve me. Therfor I doe not only permitt but comand you, to make use of all my loving Subjects' services, without examining there Contienses (more then there loyalty to me) as you shall fynde most to conduce to the upholding of my just Regall Power. So I rest,
"Shrewsbury, 23 Sep. 1642. Your most asseured faithfull frend, CHARLES R."

No. 2 in the Plate is a short-hand cypher of the King's, with an alphabetical key above, and authenticated by his own initials and seal, preserved in the Harl. MSS. 6988. A fac-simile of this has been given by Mr. Ellis; but its great interest will be a sufficient excuse for the repetition.

3. JAMES GRAHAM, first MARQUIS OF MONTROSE, K. G. the heroic General of the Scottish loyalists, was born in 1612, and succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Montrose in 1627. His first public acts were in 1639, on the part of the covenanters, whose oath he was sent to enforce at Aberdeen, and for whom he routed Lord Aboyne at the bridge of Dee. But he soon found good reason to change his political sentiments, and the circumstance of his not having been consulted in the Treaty of Ripon, determined him to leave his rebellious associates. In 1641 he was for six months imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh, for having asserted that the Marquis of Argyll intended the deposition of the King; and, having given several testimonies of his loyal intentions, in April 1644 he was allowed to raise the Royal standard at Dumfries. On this he was excommunicated by the General Assembly, whilst at the same time the King raised him to the dignity of Marquis. He had already been partially successful, when, after the defeat of Prince Rupert at Marston-moor in July 1644, he left his troops with that General, and bent his steps privately to Scotland. It was not long before the troops expected from Ireland landed in Skye; and, on descending in Athol, they were greeted with the unforeseen appearance of their destined General in the garb of a mountaineer with a single attendant; but so powerful was the name of Montrose, that his army immediately increased from 1500 to 3000 men. By a series of splendid and heroic achievements, he had in a few months nearly effected his great purpose of reducing Scotland, and Glasgow and Edinburgh had submitted, when, on the 13th Sept. 1645, he was surprised at Philiphaugh, and his army totally defeated and dispersed by General Leslie. Personally unsubdued, he attempted again to make a stand in the North; but, when the King was induced to order the disbandment of the Royal forces, Montrose capitulated July 22, 1646, and retired to France, where his military fame was duly honoured by promotion in the French army. But, after a residence of two years at Paris, his active and unbroken spirit made another and fatal essay in favour of fallen Royalty. Having repaired to Charles the Second at

No. 8.—E.

Brussels, he offered to establish him on the throne of Scotland, and accordingly received a commission, accompanied by the order of the Garter. But not succeeding as he expected, he was betrayed by Macleod of Assint, in whose house he had taken refuge, and, with every species of indignity and insult, was hung at Edinburgh, May 4, 1650, at the age of 38. His magnanimous behaviour in the last trying scenes of his life crowned his character as that of a true hero. [*Portraits by Houbraken, Vertue, &c.*]

The Signature of "MONTROSE" is from the Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 35.

4. WILLIAM CAVENDISH, the "loyal DUKE OF NEWCASTLE," K. G. was nephew to the first Earl of Devonshire. His father was Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck in Nottinghamshire, and his mother Catherine heiress to the ancient barony of Ogle. William was the last in precedency of the Knights of the Bath made at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales in 1616, although he afterwards surpassed in dignity all his associates on that occasion. He was created Baron Ogle of Bothal and Viscount Mansfield in 1620; and Earl of Newcastle in 1628. In 1638 he was appointed Governor to the Prince of Wales, and some instructions he composed for the Prince have been recently published in Ellis's Letters. Although after a few years he was obliged, by party violence, to retire from his trust and from the Court, he heartily obeyed the King's summons on the breaking out of the civil war, and as a first step seized on Newcastle, when previously the King had not one port-town in obedience. He then raised such troops as seemed necessary for the state of affairs, and, in concurrence with other loyal nobles, kept the Northern counties with but trifling expence to the King. In 1643 he was rewarded for his services by the title of Marquis of Newcastle; but, after the battle of Marston-moor in 1644, from a disagreement with Prince Rupert, and a failure of confidence, he obtained permission to leave the country,—a desertion of a good cause to which the character which was last noticed forms a striking contrast. The Marquis fixed his residence at Antwerp, and reverted to his former pursuits of poetry, music, and horsemanship. Granger has remarked that "he was a better horseman than musician, and a better musician than poet." The *menage* was indeed his principal delight: early in life he had built at Welbeck so magnificent a riding-house as was probably not exceeded in this country till the erection of the Royal Stables at Brighton by his present Majesty; whilst at Antwerp he published a treatise on horsemanship; and the same riding-house was the scene of his exercise when upwards of eighty. After the Restoration he was advanced to the rank of a Duke in 1664. He died Dec. 25, 1676, aged 84. The amiable character which is given to the Duke by Lord Clarendon, confirmed by the opposite party in the Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson, and supported by the entertaining Life from the pen of his accomplished Duchess, defies the illiberal and abusive detraction of Horace Walpole in his *Royal and Noble Authors*. [*Portraits by Vosterman, &c. and two family pieces; recumbent Effigy in Westminster Abbey.*]

The Signature of "W. NEWCASTLE," is from the Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 7.

5. SIR DUDLEY CARLETON, VISCOUNT DORCHESTER, was the son of an Oxfordshire gentleman, and educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1600 he was appointed Secretary to Sir Thomas Parry, the English Ambassador at Paris; and in 1603, he acted in that capacity to the Earl of Northumberland, and was M. P. for St. Mawes. In 1605 he accompanied Lord Norris to Spain; whence he was soon summoned to return, and imprisoned as being implicated in the Gunpowder Treason; but, his innocence being proved, was honourably discharged, and became a Gentleman Usher at Court. In 1610 he went Ambassador to Venice, having first received the honour of knighthood; he returned in 1615. In 1616 he was sent on what was then one of the most important embassies, that to the United Provinces, where he continued during the reign of James, and was the last English Minister that sat in their Council of State. On his return in 1625 the new monarch made him Vice-Chamberlain of his Household. In the same year he went Ambassador to France, and afterwards again to Holland. In 1626 he was created Lord Carleton, and in 1628 advanced to the Viscounty of Dorchester. And for a short period before his decease he was Secretary of State. He died without surviving issue, Feb. 15, 1631-2, aged 58. The State Papers connected with his Dutch negotiations form a quarto volume, printed in 1757 by the Earl of Hardwicke, with an excellent preface. [*Portraits by Delff, Sturt, and others; reclining Effigy in Westminster Abbey.*]

The Signature "DORCHESTER" is from a letter dated "*Hampton Court, this 27 of 7^{ber}, 1628,*" in Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 347: His Signature as "DUDLEY CARLETON," occurs in another Plate.

Charles I am sore that y most begin my
 first letter with chiding you be
 cause I have that you will not take
 physick I hope it was order for this
 day and that to morrow you will
 doe it for if you will not ~~at~~ y
 most come to you: your affectionate mother
 MARY

My Lord I would not have you take too much
 Physick: for it doth allwaies make me ~
 worse, & I think it will do the like with you
 Charles P

Your most affectionate sister
 Elizabeth
 Sep: 11
 1645
 ek uM aficionadissima
 Maria

Yellende desli very
 self beyonds may

QUEEN AND FAMILY OF CHARLES I. &c.

1. QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA, Consort of Charles the First, was born Nov. 25, 1609, the sixth and youngest child of Henry the Fourth of France, styled the Great, by Mary de' Medici, daughter of Francis Duke of Tuscany. Henrietta was contemplated as a wife for Charles some years before the alliance took place; but her chance of success always appeared very small in comparison to that of the Spanish Infanta. Henrietta was seen by Charles in 1622-3, when he was present incognito at the French Court, on his way to Spain; and it was afterwards said that he was then much pleased with her appearance. The negotiations for the French match were not concluded until November, 1624; and the young Queen did not arrive in England till the following June. It was an alliance which, by inducing a popular dread of the revival of Popery, greatly contributed to the troubles of both the King and the country. So bigotted was Henrietta to her religion, that she would only be a spectator at the coronation. The numerous body of French attendants which accompanied her to England, including twenty-eight priests, with a Bishop at their head, proved exceedingly troublesome, and the King was obliged to dismiss them in anger about a year after. Nor was it until after the death of Buckingham, who had conceived a great enmity towards France, that Charles and his Queen were personally cordial. After that period, however, when she acquired in a great degree the public influence the Favourite had possessed, a perfect unanimity existed; and they were, says Clarendon, "the true idea of conjugal affection." Mr. Lodge has exempted her from the almost entire weight of Charles's errors which many historians have laid upon her; but still much truth remains in the observations of Granger, that, "though the beauty and spirit of this amiable Princess merited all the tenderness which the King had for her, her judgment by no means deserved that deference which he paid to it. She was quick in her resentment, and rash in her resolves; and frequently precipitated that unfortunate Monarch into such measures as his natural prudence and moderation would have carefully declined." After giving birth to the Princess Henrietta-Anne, afterwards Duchess of Orleans, at Exeter in 1644, Henrietta left England, and never saw the King again. She returned to this country at the Restoration, but, on the breaking out of the plague in 1665, retired again to France, and died at St. Colombe near Paris, August 10, 1669, in her 60th year, having, it was supposed, been privately married to Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's. [*Very numerous Portraits; one in Lodge, from Vandyke.*]

The Queen's Autograph is from a note to her eldest son (in Harl. MSS. 6988, art. 54,) one of her few compositions in the English language: "Charles, I am sore that I most begin my first Letter with chiding you, because I heere that you will not take phisike. I hope it was onlei for this day, and that to morrowe you will doe it, for yf you will not I most come to you, and make you take it, for it is for your healthe. I have given order to my lord Newcastle to send mi worde to night whether you will or not; therefore I hope you will not give mi the paines to goe. And so I rest,

Your affectionat moher,

HENRIETTE MARIE, R.

"To my deare Sone the Prince."

2. CHARLES STUART, PRINCE OF WALES, was born at St. James's palace, May 29, 1630, and was, when eight years old, placed under the care of the Earl of Newcastle. Afterwards the Earl of Berkshire had the charge of him, and Dr. Duppa, subsequently Bishop of Winchester, was his principal preceptor. He was with the King when the battle of Edge-hill was lost in 1642, and afterwards was nominally at the head of an army in the West of England. In June 1650, with the assistance of the Prince of Orange, he landed in Scotland; and he was crowned at Scone on the following New-year's day; but, after marching into England, and losing the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651, he was obliged to remain an exile until restored by the measures of Monck in 1660. As King of England he will recur hereafter.

The note of Charles to the Earl of Newcastle, of which part is engraved in the plate, is written in lines ruled above and below with a pencil: "My Lord, I would not have you take too much Phisick, for it doth allwaies make me worse, & I think it will do the like with you. I ride every day, and am ready to follow any other directions from you. Make hast to returne to him that loves you, CHARLES, P." This note, it has been remarked by Mr. Ellis, appears to have a waggish reference to that of the Queen above printed. It is preserved in the same volume, art. 57. Another of Charles's notes to Lord Newcastle, and a long letter of instruction addressed by the latter to his Royal pupil, may be seen in Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, vol. III. p. 287.

3. THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH, second daughter of Charles the First, was born at St. James's palace, Dec. 28, 1635. "She discovered in her childhood," remarks Granger, "a maturity of judgment rarely seen in women. She could hold a conversation with her father upon persons and things, and sympathised with him in all his misfortunes." She remained in the Isle of Wight for about two years after the King had left it, and then dying there, in Carisbroke Castle, Sept. 8, 1650, was buried at the neighbouring town of Newport. [*Whole-length by R. Vaughan.*]

In her tenth year she wrote the following note, "For my deare Sister Princes Mary," in the same volume, fol. 115:

"Deare Sister, I am glad of so fit an opportunity to present my love to you. I intended to have sent you some venison; but, being prevented at this time, I hope I shall have it ready to entertaine you at the Hage, when you returne: pray believe me to be,

"Sept. 11, 1645.

Your most affectionate Sister,

ELIZABETH."

No. 10.—E.

4. The INFANTA MARIA OF SPAIN, the betrothed spouse of Charles, and afterwards EMPRESS OF GERMANY, was described by Howel at the period of the Prince's romantic visit and personal courtship in 1623, as "a very comely Lady, rather of a Flemish complexion than Spanish; fair-haired, and carrieth a most pure mixture of red and white in her face. She is full and big-lipped, which is held a beauty rather than a blemish, it being a thing incident to most of that race; she goes now upon sixteen, and is of a tallness agreeable to those years." "Without flatterie," says Buckingham in a letter to King James, "I think there is not a sweeter creature in the world. Babie Charles is so tuchd at the hart, that he confesses all he ever yett saw is nothinge to her." But, for the weak old King's further satisfaction, the eccentric Sir Toby Mathews wrote a long description of this Princess, which the Prince sent to his father, and a copy is extant in the British Museum. It is of course wholly eulogistic, and of considerable length; we are told in it that she was very pious and devout, of great courage for a woman, and, among numberless virtues, "maintained inviolable from her very infancy" the charitable resolution "never to be speak ill of any creature." The Infanta was afterwards married to the Emperor Ferdinand the Third. [*Portraits by Peter de Lode and others; she is not, but might be not improperly admitted into the English "Granger."*]

The Infanta's Autograph is from the following complimentary letter to King James in Harl. MSS. 6987, fol. 87:

"Senor, asido para mi de mucha estimacion la carta de V. M. en que me significa su voluntad y aficion; quunque enanbas cossas pago a V. M. en igual grado quedo reconocida dello y condesco de tener ocasiones en que satisfacer enquante en mi fuere a tan gran devda, corespondiendo tan bien enesto al gusto de Rey mi Senor qui hermano que tanto ama y estima a V. M. y a suscossas. N'ro Senor guarde a V. M. como desseo. De Madrid, a 30 de agosto, 1623. *de V. M. aficionadissima,* MARIA."

The following contemporary translation accompanies the original:

"Sir, I was very gladd to receive the letter your Matie hath bene pleased to send me, by which your Matie sheweth a good will and affection to me; And, although in both these thinges I do correspond with equall degree and measure, yet I do acknowledge the favour, and with a desire to have some occasion to satisfy (as farre as is in my power) to so greate an obligation, being also answerable to this the good pleasure of the King my Lord and brother, who loveth and esteemes your Matie so highly, as also all that belongeth to your Matie. God save your Matie as I desire.—Madrid, the 30th of August, 1623. Your Matie's most affectionate, MARIA."

5. JASPER GUSMAN, CONDE DE OLIVARES, the great Spanish Favourite and Minister, was born at Rome, whilst his father was there on an embassy to the Pope. Having acquired the confidence of Philip the Fourth previously to that Prince's accession, he became on that occurrence, in 1621, the chief Minister of the affairs of Spain, and enjoyed almost unbounded authority for the long period of twenty-two years. His intercourse with Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham when in that country in 1623, was of course very considerable; but, as he could not brook the arrogant behaviour of the latter, that extraordinary visit was attended with the unexpected result of a violent quarrel between them, and a consequent war between their respective nations. And other portions of the administration of Olivares were not more successful. He was constantly thwarted by the bolder genius of the French minister Richelieu, and had the mortification to witness the revolt of the Catalonians, the dismemberment of Portugal from the Crown of Spain, and the loss of Brazil and other colonies, which fell into the hands of the Dutch. He at length become so unpopular that the King was obliged to dismiss him in 1643, and he died a few months after.

The Signature of "J. G. EL CONDE DE OLIVARES" is from one of two letters to the Marquis of Buckingham, in Harl. MSS. 1583. fol. 359.

6. DIEGO SARMIENTO, CONDE DE GONDOMAR, was for many years the Spanish Ambassador in England. He first arrived at the close of 1613 and remained till 1618, was here again in 1619-20 and remained till 1622. He became for political purposes "all things to all men;" and, as Granger has remarked, "might have been represented with a looking-glass in his hand, as St. Paul is at Versailles." He possessed a most buoyant spirit, a ready wit, and consummate art; and so completely captivated the English James with his conversation, that by his negotiations at London, and those of the Earl of Bristol at Madrid, the match of Prince Charles with the Infanta Maria was in the fairest train, until interrupted by the quarrels of the two Favourites Buckingham and Olivares. "Gondomar," says Arthur Wilson, "had as free access to the King as any Courtier of them all (Buckingham excepted), and the King took delight to talk with him; for he was full of conceits, and would speak false Latin on purpose in his merry fits to please the King, telling the King plainly he spake Latin like a pedant, but I speak it like a gentleman." [*Portraits by S. Pass, W. Pass, R. Cooper, &c.*]

The Signature of "D. EL Cde DE GONDOMAR" is from a letter dated "Londres, 3 de Agosto 1620," in the same volume, fol. 345.

Arbella Seymaure

rentwork

Ger. Fairfax

Gril. London:

Sa: Winton &

Geo: London

ALEXANDRE DE BOURBON
 Duc de Guise

Gustavus Adolphus

From: Widobank

Antonijs van Dijk fecit

25
Amss.

STATESMEN AND ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS TEMP. JAMES I. AND CHARLES I.

1. LADY ARABELLA STUART, one of those unfortunate victims of consanguinity to the throne, several of whom claim pity from the reader of English history, was the only child of Charles fifth Earl of Lennox, younger brother to Henry Lord Dernley. Her mother was an Englishwoman, Elizabeth Cavendish, sister to the first Earl of Devonshire, and daughter of the Countess of Shrewsbury elsewhere noticed. Lady Arabella was born and lived entirely in England; her education was carefully superintended under the old Countess of Lennox her grandmother, and her letters evince both her natural and acquired talents to have been more than ordinary. It was the policy both of Queen Elizabeth and King James to keep her single; but, after the honour of her hand had been courted by a long succession both of foreign and domestic suitors, she at length in 1609-10 contracted a secret marriage with William Seymour, afterwards Duke of Somerset. As soon as this was known she was placed in confinement, and having been unsuccessful in an attempt to escape to the continent, died a lunatic in the Tower, September 27, 1615. [*Portraits, in Lodge from Vansomer.*]

The passage engraved of her Writing is from a letter to Queen Anne of Denmark: "May it please your most Excellent Maty, since I am debarred the happinesse of attending your Maty or so much as to kisse your Royall hands, to pardon my presumption in presenting your Maty in this rude forme my most humble thanckes for your Mat's gracious favour and mediation to his Maty for me. Which your Mat's goodnesse (my greatest comfort and hope in this affliction) I most humbly beseech your Maty to continue. So, praying to the Almighty to reward your M^{ty} wth all honour and felicity, both in your Royall selfe and yours, in all humility I cease. From Lambeth, the 23 of July 1610. Your Mat's most humble and dutifull subiect and servant, ARBELLA SEYMAURE.

"To the Queene's most excellent Maiesty."

This is the rough draft of a letter, which has rejoined the fair copy sent to the Queen, in the Lansdowne MSS. 1236, fol. 58; the Signature in the plate has been traced from the latter.—The Signature as "ARBELLA STUART" is from the following letter to Prince Henry in Harl. MSS. 6986, fol. 42: "Sir, my intention to attend your Highnesse to morrow (God willing) cannot stay me from acknowledging by these few lines how infinitely I am bound to your Highnesse for that your gracious disposition towards me, which faileth not to show itselfe upon every occasion whither accidentall or begged by me, as this high favour and grace it hath pleased your Highnesse to do my kinsman at my humble suite. I trust to let your Highnesse understand such motives of that my presumption as shall make it excusable. For your Highnesse shall perceive I both understand with what extraordinary respectes suites are to be presented to your Highnesse, and withall that your goodnesse doth so temper your greatnesse, as it encourageth both me and many others to hope that we may taste the fruites of the one by meanes of the other. The Almighty make your Highnesse every way such as I, Mr. Newton, and Sr David Murray (the only intercessours I have used in my suites or will in any I shall present to your Highnesse) wish you, and then shall you be even such as you are, and your growth in vertu and grace with God and men shall be the onely alteration we will pray for. And so in all humility I cease. From London the 18 of October 1605. Your Highnesse most humble and dutifull, ARBELLA STUART.—To the Prince," who was at that time nine years of age. The elegance with which this letter is expressed, and particularly the correctness of the orthography, will not fail to be remarked.

2. SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, first EARL OF STRAFFORD, K. G. was born in 1593, of an ancient Yorkshire family, and succeeded his father as a Baronet in 1613. At the Parliament in 1621, in which he was a Knight for Yorkshire, he came forward as a very distinguished opponent of the Court, and he so continued until the King had granted the Petition of Right. He then declared his opinion that the country ought to be satisfied, was received with open arms into the King's favour, created Lord Wentworth in July 1628, and Viscount in the following December, and appointed Lord President of the North. Censure was of course most vehement; but "it is an historical fact," says Mr. Lodge, "that Strafford quitted the popular party at the precise moment when the power of the Crown had been reduced to a wholesome standard, and all the just claims of the people conceded." The King, on losing Buckingham, admitted Wentworth into unlimited confidence. He was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1632, and for seven years administered the affairs of that kingdom more wisely and beneficently than they had ever been. He was created Earl of Strafford in 1639, and soon after became prime minister at Court. In 1640, for want of other leaders, he took the head of the army sent against the Scots; and, after meeting the King at York, there recommended the assembling of that Long Parliament, which commenced its devastations on the establishments of the country by the destruction of the Earl himself. This greatest statesman and noblest spirit of his age was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 12, 1641. [*Numerous Portraits, from Vandyck, by Hollar, Houbraken, Vertue, in Lodge, &c.*]

The passage of this great man's writing in the plate occurs in a long letter to the Earl of Newcastle in 1632, printed in Mr. Ellis's Letters, 2d Series, vol. III. pp. 281—286: "'Tis very true indeed it is reported, and very loudly, that I was the death of the late E. of No. 11.—C.

St. Albans ; beleeve me they might as well impute his being three-score and twelve yeares old unto me as a crime ; but hereupon they have taken hint and published me all over the Court for a man of the most austere and implacable nature in the worlde. I wishe with all my heart the staffe were once in sum good hande or other, for ther are some on that side that do so abhor to thinke that it should ever be my fortune to touche upon it, as till that be surely lodged it is not possible to still thes base calumnies ; they dayly springe aganst mé to make me odious, nor yet for my innocencye to be publicly hearde : but at after, I trust a poore man may be admitted to become a gamester to save his owne stake, whilst ther is nothing left on the borde for them to loose." A subsequent passage may be quoted as the Earl's description of his own writing ; " By the way, doth yo^r Lop learne of me, or I of your Lop to write still thus crookedly towards the right hande ? for my parte I thinke wee have both got such a tricke of it as wee shall scarcely leave it so long as wee live." That as " STRAFFORD " is from Thane's " British Autography."

3. LUCIUS CARY, second VISCOUNT FALKLAND, was born about 1610, and succeeded his father in 1633. His early years were spent in study and domestic retirement in Oxfordshire, until, in 1639, he accompanied the expedition to Scotland ; when the estimation in which his genius and literary talents were held, may be estimated by several poetical addresses, among which are two by Waller and Cowley. In 1642 he became Secretary of State, and acquired the King's unbounded confidence ; although Charles is said to have complained that " my Lord Falkland most commonly brought me my instructions in so fine a dress that I did not always own them." Lord Falkland fell at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643,— " a person," says Lord Clarendon, " of such prodigious parts of learning and knowledge ; of that inimitable sweetness and delight in conversation ; of so flowing and obliging a humanity and goodness to mankind ; and of that primitive simplicity and integrity of life ; that, if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous and execrable to all posterity." The remainder of Lord Clarendon's character of Lord Falkland, which is of very considerable extent, has been accounted a masterpiece of biography. [*Portraits by Vertue, &c. ; in Lodge from Vandyck.*]

His Lordship's Signature is from Harl. MSS. 286, fol. 319.

4. FERDINANDO, second LORD FAIRFAX, succeeded his father in 1640. He was Knight in Parliament for Yorkshire ; and, at the commencement of the civil war, was appointed General for that county by Parliament. He distinguished himself in several engagements, and commanded the centre of the army at the battle of Marston-moor. He then took possession of York, of which city he was appointed Governor ; and he died there March 13, 1647-8, when his son Thomas, the still more distinguished Parliamentary General, became the third Lord Fairfax. [*Portraits.*]

The Signature of " FER. FAIRFAX " is from Harl. MSS. 7001, fol. 111.

5. WILLIAM JUXON, BISHOP OF LONDON, and subsequently ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was born at Chichester in 1582, and educated at Merchant-taylors' school and St. John's college, Oxford, where he became President in 1621. His original destination was the law, but having entered into holy orders under the patronage of Laud, he rose to be Dean of Worcester 1627, Clerk of the Closet 1632, Bishop of Hereford 1633, and of London before the close of the same year. In 1635 he was appointed Lord High Treasurer of England, and although in that important office, which had not for almost two centuries been held by a churchman, he naturally shared in much of that party malice which persecuted his friend Laud, yet he proved for six years his integrity and ability in discharging its several duties. The mild and faithful Juxon attended on his unfortunate master in the Isle of Wight, and in his last trying scenes. Having lived in retirement during the Interregnum, at the Restoration he was, when nearly eighty years of age, advanced to the primacy. He died June 4, 1663. [*Portraits by Vertue ; in Wilson's " History of Merchant-taylors' School," &c.*]

The Signature of " GUIL. London " is derived from the same volume, fol. 47.

6, 7. WILLIAM LAUD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was born in 1573, the son of a clothier at Reading, and maternal nephew to Sir William Webb, Lord Mayor of London in 1591. He was educated at Reading school, and St. John's college Oxford, of which he became President in 1611. He was introduced to Court as Chaplain to Bishop Neile ; and rose by the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham. Laud was appointed Dean of Gloucester in 1616, Bishop of St. David's 1621, of Bath and Wells 1626, and of London 1628. He was elected Chancellor of Oxford University in 1630 ; and translated to the primacy in 1633. He became the King's principal adviser ; and, with Strafford, directed the royal councils. On the meeting of the Long Parliament in 1640-1 he was impeached of high treason, and after three years' imprisonment before trial, was con-

demned, and beheaded on Tower-hill June 10, 1644-5. Although actuated by a loyal heart and disinterested motives, Laud certainly displayed, by many obvious characteristics, a papistical spirit; and, although he might not have submitted to the Pope, he would have made the Church of England a cordial sister to that of Rome, had not faction hurried on to the other extreme. He has recently had a zealously admiring biographer, the Rev. John Parker Lawson, M. A. whose "Life and Times of Archbishop Laud" is printed in two volumes octavo, 1829. [*Numerous Portraits.*]

Laud's Signature as "GUIL. Meneve" is from Cotton. MSS. Jul. C. III. fol. 152; that as "W. Cant." from Harl. MSS. 7001, fol. 38, attached to the following billet (not in his own hand); "To my verie loving Friend Sr William Bellasys, Sheriff of the Bishopricke of Durham, these.—S. in xpo.—Sr, Now I knowe to whome I am beholding for twoe younge Roe-bucke pyes, and I thanke you heartily for them. They came not as you intended, but I will take leave to tell you howe they came. The two Pyes came to me a little before Christmas, as moldye as if they had been sent from a farre countrye. Noe direction at all came wth them, but only yt they came from Duresme, soe I thought they had been my Lord Bishop's kindness, and either I did give him thanks for them, or intended to doe. Nowe in ye middle of May came your Lettr by web I understand ye Pyes came from you, and truly I thanke you as heartily as if they had come to me in very good case, for soe I knowe you intended them. And wth these thanks I leave you to the Grace of God, and rest Your lovinge Friende, W. Cant.—Lambeth, June 3, 1634."

8. LANCELOT ANDREWES, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER; who has a memoir elsewhere. His present Signature as "LA. Winton," is from Harl. MSS. 7000, fol. 104.

9. GEORGE MOUNTAIGNE, BISHOP OF LONDON, and afterwards ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, was born in 1569, at Cawood, in which village the mansion of that archiepiscopal see is situated. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; and attended the Earl of Essex as Chaplain to Cadiz, "being indeed," says Fuller, "one of such personall valour, that, out of his gown, he would turn his back to no man." His first preferment of importance was the Mastership of the Savoy; he became Dean of Westminster in 1610, Bishop of Lincoln 1617, King's Almoner 1619, Bishop of London 1621, of Durham 1627, and Archbishop of York 1628. He died in November of the last named year, at Cawood, the place of his birth, where is a monument erected to him, as "Viro venerabili, aspectu gravi, moribus non injucundis, ad beneficia non ingrato, injuriarum nec ultori unquam, nec (quantum natura humana patitur) memori." [*Portrait by Yeats, copied by Richardson, and also another in Harding's Deans of Westminster; Bust in Cawood church.*]

The Autograph of "GEO. London," is from the same place as the last.

10. MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, DUC DE SULLY, was born at Rosny, of an illustrious family, Dec. 13, 1560. He was educated (in the Protestant faith, to which he always adhered,) together with the Prince of Navarre, afterwards Henry the Fourth of France; and, having accompanied him to Paris, narrowly escaped falling a victim in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The Baron de Rosny greatly distinguished himself in Henry's campaigns, afterwards as Ambassador, in which character he came to England in 1603, and finally as prime minister. He was distinguished alike for capacity and industry, and had great influence over his master. He was created Duc de Sully in 1606. The reign of his power closed on Henry's murder, but he survived to 1641. The "Memoirs," compiled by his Secretary, and which are known by his name, form an invaluable mirror to the history of the period. [*Portraits by Edelinck, de Bois, &c. &c.*]

"MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, DUC DE SULLY, de Fontenebleau, ce 26 May, 1607," is from one of several of his letters, in the Binda Papers (British Museum), vol. I. fol. 324.

11. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, KING OF SWEDEN, K. G. succeeded his father Charles the Ninth on that throne, at the age of eighteen, in 1611. He early established his fame as a successful general, and his life was a series of military triumphs. He received the Order of the Garter, at his camp at Darsaw in Prussia, Sept. 23, 1627. In 1630 he adopted the bold resolution of invading Germany, and he much weakened the empire by his conquests. He gained the great battle of Leipsic Sept. 7, 1631, and fell at that of Lutzen, where also the Swedes were victorious, Nov. 16, 1632. Other accounts assert, in various ways, that he was privately assassinated. [*Numerous Portraits.*]

The hero signed "C. V. consanguineus amantissimus, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS," to Henry Prince of Wales in 1610. Harl. MSS. 7007, fol. 413. In the same volume, fol. 239, is another to the Prince, of the earlier date 1608, signed "GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, Dux Finlandiæ;" and a third, fol. 264, in 1609, signed "Cel. Vest. studioss. GUSTAVUS." In all the Signature only is his Autograph.

No. 11.—C 2.

12. JAMES LEY, EARL OF MARLBOROUGH, and LORD HIGH TREASURER, was born in 1552, at Teffont in Wiltshire, a younger son of a gentleman of that place. He was educated at Brazenose college, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, where he was Lent Reader in 1602. He was made a Serjeant-at-law in 1603, and knighted at Witton Oct. 3 that year; appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland in 1604, and, after remaining there for sixteen years, transferred to the same office in England in 1620-1. He had been created a Baronet in 1619, in 1624 he was advanced to the post of Lord Treasurer, and the rank of a Baron; and on retiring from that exalted office, he was made President of the Council, and created Earl of Marlborough, Feb. 1, 1626-7. He died at Lincoln's Inn, March 14, 1628-9, having maintained an unblemished character in all his offices. [*Portraits by Payne, and copies; sepulchral Effigy in Westbury church, Wiltshire.*]

The Signature "MARLEBURGH," which bears such evident marks of age and infirmity, is from Harl. MSS. 4713.

13. SIR FRANCIS WINDEBANK, SECRETARY OF STATE to Charles the First, was son of Sir Thomas Windebank, Clerk of the Signet, who occurs in another place. Sir Francis was knighted in June, 1632, being then Secretary of State. He had been advanced by Laud, and was, like him, extremely obnoxious to the Commons. He was suspected of popery, and Grimston, a popular member, called him in the House, "the very pander and broker to the Whore of Babylon." He escaped from his persecutors by suddenly flying to France, when Sir Edward Nicholas was appointed his successor, in 1641. [*Portraits by De Wilde, Glover, and Thane.*]

The Autograph of "FRAN. WINDEBANK" is from the same volume as the preceding.

14. SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK, the immortal Painter, was born at Antwerp, March 22, 1598-9, the son of a merchant of that city, by a mother who was very skilful in flower-painting and needle-work. He received his first instructions from Van Bale, and then studied under Rubens, by whose advice he visited Italy. Shortly after he came to England, which afterwards became his principal abode. He received the honour of knighthood, at St. James's Palace July 5, 1632, with a pension for life. He painted numberless portraits of the King and royal family, and was highly patronised by the Court. The elegance of his taste in portrait-painting, in attitude, expression, costume, and other captivating accompaniments, has never been surpassed. He lived in a splendid style, and died an early victim to the gout in 1641. His remains were interred at St. Paul's, Covent-garden. [*Portraits by himself, and by Hollar, Vorsterman, Pontius, Gaywood, &c.*]

From a proof of one of his etchings in the British Museum is copied "ANTONIUS VAN DYCK fecit." being part of his directions to the engraver for adding the inscription to the plate.

15. GEORGE CAREW, EARL OF TOTNES, was born in 1557, the son of George Carew, who was for some time Archdeacon of Totnes, and finally Dean of Windsor. The Earl was bred to arms, and had acquired great military reputation both in Ireland and in the expedition against Spain, when he was appointed President of Munster in 1599. After the submission of the Irish rebels in 1603 he returned to England. He was knighted in that year; and was in 1605, being Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, created Baron Carew of Clopton in Warwickshire (having married the heiress of the ancient family which took its name from that place). He was for many years in personal attendance on Anne of Denmark, remaining her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain to her death in 1618. He was also in 1608 made Master of the Ordnance, a department he had before superintended in Ireland. He was created Earl of Totnes in 1625, and died at the Savoy, March 27, 1629. He left only an illegitimate son, Sir Thomas Stafford, who published the Earl's collections on the History of Ireland, under the title of "Pacata Hibernia." [*Portraits by Voerst, and copies; from Zuccherro in Lodge; recumbent Effigy at Stratford-upon-Avon.*]

The original of the deeply-penned Signature of "TOTNES," is from a letter signed by various Privy-councillors, on some Irish affairs, in the collection of T. J. Pettigrew, Esq.

12. JAMES L. FARR, of Haverhill, Mass., was born in 1852, at Lowell in 1852, a younger son of a gentleman of that place. He was educated at Haverhill College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn; where he was called to the bar in 1880. He was made a Serjeant-at-law in 1883, and knighted at Wilton Oct. 3 that year; appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland in 1891, and after remaining there for seven years, transferred to the same office in England in 1894-5. He had been created a Baron in 1891 in 1891, he was advanced to the post of Lord Treasurer, and the rank of a Baron, and on retiring from that exalted office, he was made President of the Council, and created Earl of Malmesbury, Feb. 1, 1897. He died at Lincoln's Inn, March 11, 1898. Having maintained an unblemished character in all his offices. [Portrait by Payne and Co., London, and copies: manuscript copy in the Library of the House of Commons, which bears such evident marks of age and antiquity as to have been dated 1712.]

13. Sir FRANCIS WINDHAM, Secretary of State to Charles the First, was son of Sir Thomas Windham, Clerk of the Signet, who occurs in another place. Sir Francis was knighted in June, 1632, being then Secretary of State. He had been advanced by James, and was like him, extremely obnoxious to the Catholics. He was suspected of popery, and Gunston, a popular member, called him in the House, "the very popish and-drover to the Whore of Babylon." He escaped from his persecutors by suddenly flying to France, where Sir Edward Nicholas was appointed his successor in 1641. [Portrait by De Witt, Glasgow, and Tames.]

The Autograph of "Francis Windham" is from the same volume as the preceding.

14. Sir ARTHUR VAN DYCK, the immortal painter, was born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599, the son of a merchant of that city, by a mother who was very skilful in flower-painting and needle-work. He received his first instruction from Van Balen, and then studied under Rubens, by whose advice he visited Italy. Shortly after he came to England, which afterwards became his principal abode. He received the honour of knighthood at St. James's Palace July 6, 1632, with a pension for life. He painted numerous portraits of the King and royal family, and was highly patronized by the Court. The elegance of his taste in portraits, gaining in attitude, expression, costume, and other accessories, accompanied him, has never been surpassed. He lived in a splendid style, and died in early youth, in the year 1641. His remains were interred at St. Paul's Church-yard. [Portrait by Sir Peter Paul Rubens, London, and copies: manuscript copy in the Library of the House of Commons, which bears such evident marks of age and antiquity as to have been dated 1712.]

15. GEORGE CECIL, Earl of Salisbury, was born in 1557, the son of George Cecil, who was for some time Ambassador of France, and finally Baron of Wilton. The Earl was bred to arms, and had acquired great military reputation both in Ireland and in the expedition against Spain, when he was appointed President of Munster in 1598. After the submission of the Irish rebels, in 1603, he returned to England. He was knighted in that year, and was in 1605, being 7th Chamberlain to the Queen, created Baron Cecil of Salisbury in Wiltshire, having married the heiress of the ancient family which took its name from that place. He was for many years in personal attendance on Anne of Denmark, remaining her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain to her death in 1618. He was also in 1605, made Master of the Ordnance, a department he had before superintended in Ireland. He was created Lord of Salisbury in 1628, and died at the same place, March 27, 1643. He left only one illegitimate son, Sir Thomas Cecil, who published the Earl's collection on the History of Ireland under the title of "Baronia Illustriata." [Portrait by J. G. Smith, and copies: manuscript copy in the Library of the House of Commons, which bears such evident marks of age and antiquity as to have been dated 1712.]

The original of the last-mentioned portrait of George Cecil, is from the same volume as the preceding.

EMINENT CHARACTERS TEMP. CHARLES I.

1. THOMAS HOWARD, EARL OF ARUNDEL, SURREY, AND NORFOLK, K. G. is styled by Granger, "the father of virtù in England." He was at the accession of James, being then eleven years of age, restored to such honours as his father Philip Earl of Arundel had enjoyed, and to the Earldom of Surrey. In 1621 his hereditary office of Earl Marshal was also restored to him; and in 1644, having three years before presented a petition for the restoration of the Dukedom of Norfolk, he was created Earl of that county. These favours were not undeserved; for he filled several important employments; and amongst others was sent Ambassador to the Emperor in 1636, was in 1637 appointed General against the Scots, and from 1640 to 1644 was Lord Steward of the Household. His haughty carriage, however, was quite inconsistent with the character of a professed courtier; instead of bending for favour or bending to favourites, his ambition seemed rather to shew himself an example of the dignity and independance of the ancient nobility. Moreover, he mixed little with the courtly circles, his society consisting chiefly of foreigners; and much of his time was spent abroad, particularly in Italy, where he collected the celebrated Arundelian marbles, the wrecks of which are now at Oxford. Lord Clarendon in his highly wrought character of the Earl resents deeply his having deserted his country at the commencement of the troubles. He repaired to his beloved Italy; and died at Padua, Oct. 4, 1646, in his fifty-fifth year. [*Portraits by Pass, Vosterman, Hollar, Houbraken, Vertue, &c.; in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits from Rubens, and in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting by Dallaway.*]

The authority for the Specimens given of the Earl's Autograph is Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. fols. 130 and 154^b.

2. WILLIAM COMPTON, first EARL OF NORTHAMPTON of that family, K. G. succeeded his father as second Lord Compton in 1589; and in 1594 greatly increased the fortune of his family by marriage with the sole heiress of Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London in that year. His accession in 1603 to the immense wealth of this richest citizen of his time, for a short time turned his brain. In 1617 he was constituted Lord President of Wales; and in the following year created Earl of Northampton, with which title he was solemnly invested in the Bishop's palace at Salisbury on the 2d of August (see the ceremony described in Nichols's "Progresses of James the First," vol. III. p. 489). He died at the Savoy, June 24, 1630.

Northampton's Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 7000, fol. 118.

3. SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH, first VISCOUNT CHAWORTH, was of an ancient family in Nottinghamshire. He was knighted by King James the First; and probably held some official situation connected with the Court, as he bore the banner of the Union at the funeral of Queen Anne in 1619, and one of the bannerols which surrounded the corpse, at that of the King in 1625. In 16... he was sent on an embassy of condolence to the Archduchess Clara Eugenia on the death of her husband the Archduke Albert. Mr. Lodge, on printing a letter of his to the Earl of Shrewsbury in the "Illustrations of British History, &c." remarks, that "he seems to have wanted neither understanding, education, or politeness." In 1627 he was created Viscount Chaworth of Armagh, a title which descended to his son John and grandson Patrick, and then became extinct.

His Lordship's Autograph is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton in 1630; Cotton. MSS. Julius, C. III. 193.

4. ALGERNON PERCY, tenth EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G. succeeded his father in 1632. In 1637, having for some time been an efficient naval commander, he was constituted Lord High Admiral; and in 1639 he was appointed General against the Scots, but he afterwards was prevented from taking the command through illness. "This Earl was then," says Clarendon, "arrived at a wonderful general estimation:" and from that time his influence was unfortunately directed against the King. In 1642 his commission of Lord High Admiral was revoked. He had become the chief of the Privy Councillors who stayed and acted with the Parliament; and, like so many of his ancestors, had stained his scutcheon with disloyalty. With honourable intentions his actions were influenced by unworthy weakness. He was, however, carefully attentive to the King's children Elizabeth and Gloucester, who had been entrusted to his care; and, when the power was lost, would gladly have prevented the King's execution. He lived retired during the Commonwealth; and died Oct. 13, 1668. [*Portraits by Van Dalen, Stent, Houbraken, &c. and in Lodge.*]

His Autograph is from Harl. MSS. 7001, fol. 131.

5. EDWARD CONWAY, second VISCOUNT CONWAY in England AND KILLULTAGH in Ireland; was knighted at Whitehall, March 25, 1618, and succeeded his father in his titles in 1630. He died in 1655, and was succeeded by his son Edward, who was created Earl of Conway in 1679, but died without issue in 1683. The representation of the family then devolved on Francis Seymour, Esq. who assumed the name of Conway, and was created Lord Conway in 1703. His great-grandson is the present Marquis of Hertford.

Lord Conway's Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 7001, fol. 124.

No. 6.—E.

6. WILLIAM BRYDGES, fourth LORD CHANDOS, succeeded his brother Giles in 1593-4; and died Nov. 18, 1602. His Signature, "WILL'M CHANDOIS," is attached to the letter to Lord Howard of Effingham, upon a dispute between him and his brother's widow regarding Sudeley, existing in Harl. MSS. 6995, fol. 92, and mentioned in Collins's Peerage, by Brydges, VI. 723 note.

7. HENRY FREDERICK HOWARD, son and successor of the EARL OF ARUNDEL who first occurs on this plate, was, during the active part of his life, known by the designation of LORD MOWBRAY AND MALTRAVERS. Of his two baptismal names it may be remarked, that they were derived from his godfather Henry-Frederick Prince of Wales, as his elder brother James, who died young, had been named after the King. For his marriage with the Royal kinswoman Lady Elizabeth Stewart without King Charles's consent, he was for some time confined at Lambeth palace; but, having become reconciled to his Majesty, he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Mowbray in 1639. He adhered faithfully to the King, and served in the Royal army; until in 1646 he was summoned to attend on his father in Italy. He returned as Earl of Arundel; but the Parliament had possessed itself of his estates, and he had great difficulty in obtaining admission to a composition. He died at Arundel-house in the Strand, April 7, 1652; leaving several sons: of whom Thomas and Henry were successively Dukes of Norfolk; Philip was the celebrated Cardinal Howard; Charles was ancestor of the two last Dukes; and Bernard of his present Grace. [*A very pleasing Portrait by Hollar.*]

His Signature, "MOWBRAY AND MATRAVERS," is from the Harl. MSS. 7001, fol. 91.

8. SIR JACOB ASTLEY, first LORD ASTLEY, was the second son of an ancient Warwickshire family. He had served in the armies of the Netherlands, of Denmark, and of Sweden, when, at the commencement of the Rebellion, he was one of the first that joined the standard of his natural sovereign, and he was among the last to leave it. Lord Clarendon says he was an honest, brave, plain man; and as fit for the post he received of Major-General of the Foot as Christendom yielded, and was so generally esteemed; very discerning and prompt in giving orders as occasion required; and most chearful and present in action. In November 1644 he was deservedly rewarded with a peerage by the title of Lord Astley of Reading, of which garrison he was the Governor; and in the following March he made his last effort at Stow-in-the-Would, when this brave and loyal old soldier was totally routed. He died in 1651. [*Portrait by Vandergucht.*]

The Signature, "JACOB ASTLEY," is from the Harl. MSS. 4712.

9. ENDYMION PORTER, a name well known as that of a faithful attendant on King Charles, occurs first in 1622-3 as one of the three confidants who accompanied that Monarch when Prince, and the Duke of Buckingham, on first starting for their romantic visit to Spain. "He was selected," says Sir Henry Wotton, in his Life of the Duke, "not only as a Bed-chamber servant of confidence to his Highness, but likewise as a necessary and useful instrument for his natural skill in the Spanish tongue." He was afterwards employed in several negotiations abroad; and during the civil war was very dextrous in secret services for the King. To the Parliament he was so obnoxious that he was one of those who were always excepted from indemnity. Granger remarks that "his excellent natural parts were adorned by arts, languages, and travel. He was a man of great generosity, wit, and spirit, and had a general acquaintance among such as were of that character. He respected learned men in general; but loved poets, and had himself a refined taste for poetry." He died abroad in the Court of Charles the Second. [*Portraits by Faithorne, R. Cooper, &c.*]

Endymion's Signature is from the Sloane MSS. 1519, art. 47.

10. ROGER BOYLE, the second of the four brother Peers, sons of the first and great Earl of Cork, was created LORD BROGHILL when seven years of age in 1628-9, and afterwards at the Restoration in 1660 became EARL OF ORRERY. His first public appearance is as Commander of the Earl of Northumberland's troop of horse, in the expedition against the Scots in 1639. His military services were afterward for a series of years employed against the rebels in Ireland. He prudently adapted himself to the changes of the times; but not by a timid and cautious conduct, or securing himself by inaction; much less by mean and sordid compliances. Though he would have preferred the continuance of monarchy, he was of the greatest service in reducing Ireland to the control of the English government under the Commonwealth; and was accordingly much caressed by Cromwell, and made Master of the Ordnance. But still he hailed with joy the approach of the Restoration; and his influence in his native county afforded great assistance to the Royal interest. Soon after that important event he was elevated to an Earldom, as before noticed, and made Lord President of Munster. He was also twice appointed one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom. In 1677 the Earl of Orrery published a folio volume on the "Art of War." He died Oct. 16, 1679, aged 58. [*Portraits by Mynde and Harding.*]

The Signature, "BROGHILL," is from the same collection of MSS. 4158, art. 278

6. William Brydges, fourth Lord Chandos, succeeded his brother Giles in 1593-4; and died Nov. 18, 1602. His signature, "Wm. Brydges," is attached to the letter to Lord Howard of Effingham, upon a dispute between him and his brother-in-law, Lord Chandos, existing in 1602, and mentioned in Charles's Papers, by Brydges, VI. 722 note.

7. Henry Frederick Howard, son and successor of the Earl of Arundel who first occurs on this plate, was during the active part of his life known by the designation of Lord Mowbray and Astarkey. Of his two baptismal names it may be remarked, that they were derived from his godfather Henry-Fredrick Prince of Wales, as his other brother James, who died young, had been named after the King. For his marriage with the Royal Kinswoman Lady Elizabeth Stuart without King Charles's consent, he was for some time confined in Lambeth prison; but, having become reconciled to his Majesty, he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Mowbray in 1629. He adhered faithfully to the King, and served in the Royal army; until in 1646 he was summoned to attend on his father in Italy. He returned as Earl of Arundel; but the Parliament had possessed itself of his estates, and he had great difficulty in obtaining admission to a composition. He died at Arundel-house in the Strand, April 7, 1633; leaving several sons: of whom Thomas and Henry were successively Bishops of Norfolk; Philip was the celebrated Cardinal Howard; Charles was ancestor of the two last Dukes; and Richard of his present Grace. [A very pleasing Portrait by Holbein.]

His signature, "Mowbray and Astarkey," is from the Hall MSS. 7001, fol. 91.

8. Sir Jacob Astley, first Lord Astley, was the second son of an ancient Warwickshire family. He had served in the armies of the Netherlands, of Denmark, and of Sweden, when, at the commencement of the Rebellion, he was one of the first that joined the standard of his natural sovereign, and he was among the last to leave it. Lord Clarendon says he was an honest, brave, plain man; and as fit for the post he received of Major-General of the Foot as Christendom yielded, and was so generally esteemed; very discerning and prompt in giving orders as occasion required; and most cheerful and present in action. In November 1644 he was deservedly rewarded with a peerage by the title of Lord Astley of Reading, of which garrison he was the Governor; and in the following March he made his last effort at Stow-in-the-Would, when this brave and loyal old soldier was totally routed. He died in 1651. [Portrait by Vandergucht.]

The signature, "Jacob Astley," is from the Hall MSS. 4712.

9. Erasmus Forster, a name well known as that of a faithful attendant on King Charles, occurs first in 1632-3 as one of the three confidential who accompanied that Monarch when Prince and the Duke of Buckingham, on first starting for their romantic visit to Spain. "He was selected," says Sir Henry Wotton, in his Life of the Duke, "not only as a Bed-chamber servant of confidence to his Highness, but likewise as a necessary and useful instrument for his natural skill in the Spanish tongue." He was afterwards employed in several negotiations abroad; and during the civil war was very destitute in secret services for the King. To the Parliament he was so obnoxious that he was one of those who were always excepted from indemnity. Ganger was a man of great industry, wit, and spirit; and had a general acquaintance among such as were of that character. He resided behind men in general; but loved poetry, and had himself a refined taste for poetry. He died about the Court of Charles the Second. [Written by William R. Cooper, &c.]

Erasmus's signature is from the same MSS. 1810, fol. 47.

10. Robert Forster, the second of the four brothers Forster sons of the first and great Earl of Cork was created Lord Howland when seven years of age in 1628-9, and afterwards at the Restoration in 1660 became Earl of Gwent. His first public appearance is as Commander of the Earl of Northumberland's troop of horse, in the expedition against the Scots in 1639. His military services were afterward for a series of years employed against the rebels in Ireland. He prudently adapted himself to the changes of the times; but not by a timid and cautious conduct, or securing himself by inaction; much less by tacit and sordid compliances. Though he would have preferred the continuance of monarchy, he was of the greatest service in reducing Ireland to the control of the English Government under the Commonwealth; and was accordingly much courted by Cromwell, and made Master of the Ordnance. That still he hailed with joy the approach of the Restoration, and his influence in his native country afforded great assistance to the Royal interest. Soon after that important event he was elevated to an Earldom, as before noticed, and made Lord President of Munster. He was appointed one of the Lords Justices of the Kingdom. In 1677 the Earl of Orrery published a full volume on the "Art of War." He died Oct. 16, 1679, aged 58. [Portrait by Wynn and Harding.]

His signature, "Robert Forster," is from the same collection of MSS. 4136, fol. 47.

Wm Brown

H. Trumbull

As Hestridge

H. J. J. J.

J. Rutland

Wm. J. J. J.

From my lodging in
the strand this
6 of January

1612
1613

John. J. J. J.

W. J. J. J.

M. J. J. J.

J. J. J. J.

All his
kingsdoms are full of the expectation of yr.
and if you owe us, I go out in shame and
under scorn it is worse than death.

J. J. J. J.

STATESMEN AND COURTIER'S TEMP. JAMES I. AND CHARLES I.

1. JOHN first LORD BYRON, an eminent Royalist general, sat in Parliament for the town of Nottingham as early as 1623. In 1625 he was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles the First; and after having for some time been a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, he was in 1641 appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London. He had previously served in the wars of the Low Countries, and his military experience made him a very useful officer to the King. His government of the Tower he retained only for a short time, the discontented Commons forcing Charles at that period to remove several Lieutenants in succession. But Sir John's activity in the field, from the first raising of the standard at Nottingham, was of important service. He particularly distinguished himself at the battles of Edgehill, Roundway-down, and Newbury; and in October 1643 he was created Lord Byron. In the following year he succeeded his uncle Sir Nicholas Byron as Governor of Chester. He there stood a very protracted siege; afterwards commanded at Conway, and in 1646 was besieged at Carnarvon. Having been appointed Governor to the Duke of York, he died at Paris in 1652. [*Portraits by P. Paul and R. Cooper.*]

Lord Byron's Autograph is from the Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 34.

2. WILLIAM TRUMBULL was for many years English resident at the Court of Brussels; and much of his correspondence when there is extant. He was afterwards one of the Clerks of the Privy Council. His grandson Sir William was Secretary of State in the reign of William III. [*Portraits by Vertue, Gribelin, &c.*]

His Signature is copied from Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 149.

3. SIR ARTHUR HESELRIGE, Baronet, a most inveterate republican, was son of Sir Thomas, of Noseley in Leicestershire, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy in 1629. He was returned to Parliament as Knight for the County of Leicester in 1640; and at that period is represented by Echard as "a gentleman of very great estate, of a morose and haughty temper, but of no great abilities; yet much in favour with the then leaders, and occasionally used by the party, like the dove out of the ark, to see what footing there was to be found." On these grounds he was employed in 1641 to prefer the bill of attainder against the Earl of Strafford. In the subsequent January he was one of the five members demanded by the King to be delivered to him as traitors; and, from that time he became a principal leader of the republicans, both in council and in the field. He repeatedly received the thanks of the Parliament, and, amongst other awards, obtained such highly advantageous purchases of the lands of the see of Durham, that he was nicknamed the Bishop of that see. When, at the close of 1657, Cromwell summoned a House of Lords, Heselrige was one; but he would not consent to sit as such, and was afterwards one of the most lingering members of the rump of the Long Parliament. On the Restoration his life was spared merely because Monk had, from policy, pledged his safety; and he died in the Tower of London, Jan. 7, 1660-1, with grief, it has been said, at the loss of his darling commonwealth, and impatience of the felicity of the times.

The Autograph of "ART. HESELRIGE" is from Harl. MSS. 7001, fol. 133.

4. HENRY JERMYN, EARL OF ST. ALBAN'S, K. G. was second son of Sir Thomas Jermyn. He was Master of the Horse to Queen Henrietta Maria, and for his able management of her various travels, and other services during the Rebellion, he was created Lord Jermyn, of St. Edmundsbury, in 1643. When all was lost in England, he attended the Queen to France, presided over her reduced establishment, and was thought to have been privately married to her. He was advanced to the Earldom of St. Alban's, by patent dated at Breda, April 27, 1660. It is believed that he continued attendant on the Queen-dowager till her death in 1669; he was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household in 1671, and held the office for three years. He died without children in 1683. [*Portraits, from Sir Peter Lely.*]

The Signature of "HE. JERMYN" is from Harl. MSS. 1519, fol. 58.

5. FRANCIS MANNERS, sixth EARL OF RUTLAND, K. G. was born in 1588, the second son of John the fourth Earl. He made an extensive tour in his youth to most of the Courts of Europe, and was invested with the Order of the Bath at the creation of Charles Duke of York in 1604-5. He succeeded his brother George in the Earldom in 1612; and after the marriage of his only child Katherine with the Favourite Buckingham in 1620, was introduced to some public employments which otherwise would probably never have devolved upon him. In 1623 he was Admiral of the Fleet which brought Prince Charles from Spain; in 1625 the Earls of Arundel and Rutland were the two supporters of King Charles as chief mourner at the funeral of his father. The Earl of Rutland died Dec. 27, 1632. [*Portrait by Ferbearde, and copies; Effigy at Bottesford, co. Leic.*]

The Autograph of "FF. RUTLAND" is from Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 132.

6. SIR THOMAS WINDEBANK was knighted on occasion of the coronation of King James, July 23, 1603, being then a Clerk of the Signet. His son Sir Francis became Secretary of State in 1632.

This highly flourished Signature is from Harl. MSS. 6995, fol. 49.

No. 9.—E.

7. JOHN, second and last LORD HARINGTON OF EXTON, whose parents were the tutors of the Princess Elizabeth, was himself introduced to be a playmate of Prince Henry. He became a great favourite of that amiable and intelligent Prince; and displayed, like him, the most promising abilities; but, also like him, was prematurely lost to the world. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles Duke of York in 1604-5; succeeded his father in August 1613; but died in the following February, aged 22. Lucy Countess of Bedford, the celebrated Patroness of the poets of her day, was one of his two sisters and coheirs. Many of his letters to Prince Henry, written when on his travels, are preserved in the British Museum. [*Portraits in the Heroologia, &c.; one on horseback, and one with Prince Henry at the death of a stag.*]

The Signature of "JOH. HARYNGTON" is from a letter, dated "From my lodging in the Strand this 6 of Januarie 1612-1613," in the Harl. MSS.

8. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, eighth EARL and only MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, was born in 1598, and succeeded his father in the Earldom in 1638. From the first rising of the discontents in Scotland, he was a leader of the popular party; but on the King's visit to that country in 1641 he was advanced to the dignity of a Marquis, in conformity to a plan for conciliation which Charles then attempted. But this policy was not successful. "The Marquis of Argyll," remarks Granger, "was in the cabinet what his enemy the Marquis of Montrose was in the field, the first character of his age and country for political courage and conduct. He was the champion of the Covenant; or, in other words, of the religion of the country, which he zealously and artfully defended. Such were his abilities, that he would accommodate himself to all characters and all times; and he was the only man in the kingdom of Scotland who was daily rising in wealth and power amidst the distractions of a civil war." Although the Marquis of Argyll had, in 1650, the principal direction in bringing over Charles the Second to Scotland, placed with his own hands the crown on his Majesty's head at Scone, and received a promise, under the King's hand, of a Dukedom and the Order of the Garter; yet, on the Restoration, the King refused to see him, committed him first to the Tower of London, and afterwards to Edinburgh Castle, and the power of his enemies was soon after evinced, by his trial and condemnation, when the only treason they could fix upon him, was that of having acquiesced in the English government,—a crime in which the bulk of the three kingdoms had participated. He was beheaded in Edinburgh, May 27, 1660. [*Portraits by Vandergucht, &c.*]

The Marquis's Signature is from Sloane MSS. 4156, fol. 107.

9. HENRY PARKER, thirteenth LORD MORLEY and fifth LORD MOUNTEAGLE, was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales in 1616; and succeeded his father in his Baronies in 1622. In 1623 he was Vice-Admiral of the Fleet which brought Prince Charles from Spain. He died in 1655.

The Signature "MORLEY & MOUNTEAGLE" is from Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 22.

10. EDWARD PARKER, eleventh LORD MORLEY, grandfather of the above, succeeded his father Edward about 1581. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of William Stanley Lord Mounteagle, and his son William (who is memorable as the discoverer of the Gunpowder Plot,) sat in Parliament in the right of his mother during this Baron's lifetime. Edward died, and was buried, at Stepney, in 1618.

The Signature of "E. MORLEY" is from Lansdowne MSS. 161, fol. 298.

11. SIR HENRY CAREY, the first LORD FALKLAND, was born at Aldenham in Hertfordshire, the son and heir of Sir Edward Carey, Master of the Jewel-house, and cousin-german to the first Lord Hunsdon; his mother was Catherine dowager Lady Paget; and his two sisters were married to Francis Earl of Scarsdale and George Earl of Rutland. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford; and thence introduced by his father to the Court, and to a share in the Mastership of the Jewels. Sir Henry was knighted by the Earl of Essex in Ireland in 1599. In 1617-18 he was appointed Comptroller of the Household, and sworn a Privy-councillor; and in 1620 he was created Viscount of Falkland in the peerage of Scotland. Having been Knight for Hertfordshire in the only four Parliaments held since 1602, he was in 1622 sent to Ireland as Lord Deputy; and he continued the Viceroy of that country for seven years, with the reputation of a cautious and gentle administration, though at last removed in some disgrace through the clamours of the papists. He died from a broken leg, in consequence of falling from a stand in Theobalds park in Sept. 1633. His character is that of a polite courtier and disinterested statesman. [*Portraits by Barra and others.*]

Lord Falkland's Autograph is from a letter (in the Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 242,) written to the Marquis of Buckingham, July 18, 1621, in which, speaking of his being sent to Ireland, he says: "I am in danger to susteyne much in my reputation, yf his Maty departe from hence without some declaration of his purpose for me concerning Ireland. All his three kingdoms are full of the expectation of yt; and, yf I goe owt this, I goe owt in shame and under scorne, w^{ch} is worssse then death. H. FFALKLAND." The circumstances to which this refers are not recorded by Lord Falkland's biographers.

1. General account and list of the population of Great Britain, as ascertained by the census of 1851. The population of Great Britain in 1851 was 18,310,000. The population of Great Britain in 1841 was 16,280,000. The population of Great Britain in 1831 was 14,170,000. The population of Great Britain in 1821 was 12,050,000. The population of Great Britain in 1811 was 10,870,000. The population of Great Britain in 1801 was 9,260,000. The population of Great Britain in 1791 was 8,050,000. The population of Great Britain in 1781 was 7,050,000. The population of Great Britain in 1771 was 6,260,000. The population of Great Britain in 1761 was 5,560,000. The population of Great Britain in 1751 was 4,960,000. The population of Great Britain in 1741 was 4,460,000. The population of Great Britain in 1731 was 4,060,000. The population of Great Britain in 1721 was 3,760,000. The population of Great Britain in 1711 was 3,460,000. The population of Great Britain in 1701 was 3,160,000. The population of Great Britain in 1691 was 2,860,000. The population of Great Britain in 1681 was 2,560,000. The population of Great Britain in 1671 was 2,260,000. The population of Great Britain in 1661 was 1,960,000. The population of Great Britain in 1651 was 1,660,000. The population of Great Britain in 1641 was 1,360,000. The population of Great Britain in 1631 was 1,060,000. The population of Great Britain in 1621 was 760,000. The population of Great Britain in 1611 was 460,000. The population of Great Britain in 1601 was 160,000. The population of Great Britain in 1591 was 60,000. The population of Great Britain in 1581 was 10,000. The population of Great Britain in 1571 was 5,000. The population of Great Britain in 1561 was 2,000. The population of Great Britain in 1551 was 1,000. The population of Great Britain in 1541 was 500. The population of Great Britain in 1531 was 250. The population of Great Britain in 1521 was 125. The population of Great Britain in 1511 was 62.5. The population of Great Britain in 1501 was 31.25. The population of Great Britain in 1491 was 15.625. The population of Great Britain in 1481 was 7.8125. The population of Great Britain in 1471 was 3.90625. The population of Great Britain in 1461 was 1.953125. The population of Great Britain in 1451 was 0.9765625. The population of Great Britain in 1441 was 0.48828125. The population of Great Britain in 1431 was 0.244140625. The population of Great Britain in 1421 was 0.1220703125. The population of Great Britain in 1411 was 0.06103515625. The population of Great Britain in 1401 was 0.030517578125. The population of Great Britain in 1391 was 0.0152587890625. The population of Great Britain in 1381 was 0.00762939453125. The population of Great Britain in 1371 was 0.003814697265625. The population of Great Britain in 1361 was 0.0019073486328125. The population of Great Britain in 1351 was 0.00095367431640625. The population of Great Britain in 1341 was 0.000476837158203125. 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S^r I defer you, by all means, to get
me this night or to morrow, that your book &
money web is in my L. Carver's hand. I shall be
wanting in performance of a great part of King'ship, if
I should not be all means to help my kind to it.

Yours
J. J. Seton

Quinn Oakes 7 23 1822

Robert Cavinton

Danby
Cornbury Parke

Elme Pembroke

Apollon Carball
This 10 of January
1644

Charterhouse yard this
present Thursday

Kennelmed Dye

January 1842

Thos. Easton

J. E. Bismere - Cam

EMINENT PERSONS TEMP. JAMES I. AND CHARLES I.

1. ANNE COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, DORSET, AND MONTGOMERY, was daughter and eventually sole heir of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. She was born in 1588; was married first in 1608-9 to Richard Earl of Dorset; and secondly in 1630 to Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; was left a second time a widow in 1649-50; and survived to 1675. "She was," says Dr. Whitaker, "one of the most illustrious women of her own or any other age. By the blessing of a religious education, and the example of an excellent mother (Margaret, daughter of Francis second Earl of Bedford,) she imbibed in childhood those principles which, in middle life, preserved her untainted from the profligacy of one husband, and the fanaticism of another; and, after her deliverance from both, conducted her to the close of a long life in the uniform exercise of every virtue which became her sex, her rank, and her Christian profession. She had all the courage and liberality of the other sex, united to all the devotion, order, economy (perhaps not all the softness) of her own. She was the oldest, but most independent courtier in the kingdom; had known and admired Queen Elizabeth; had refused what she deemed an iniquitous award of King James; rebuilt her dismantled castles, in defiance of Cromwell; and repelled with disdain the interposition of a profligate minister under Charles the Second. She patronised the poets of her youth, and the distressed royalists of her maturer age. Removing from castle to castle, she diffused plenty and happiness around her, by consuming on the spot the produce of her vast domains in hospitality and charity." [*Several Portraits; one in Lodge from Mytens; a rare Print by White, when about the age of 13; another at the age of 81.*]

The Countess's Autograph is from a letter to Elizabeth Countess dowager of Kent, in Harl. MSS. 7001, fol. 121: "*I praye your La. vouchsafe to remember my love and sarvice to worthey Mr. Selden; and tell him, iff I hade nott exelent Chacers [Chaucer's] booke heere to comfortt mee, I wor in a pittifull casse, having so maney trubles as I have heere.* ANNE PEMBROKE. *Apellbey Castell, this 10 of January 1644.*"—The remainder of the letter is printed by Walpole in his *Royal and Noble Authors*.

2. JOHN SELDEN, one of the most learned men of his age, who received from Grotius, a literary antagonist, the appellation of "The glory of the English nation," was born at Salvington, in Sussex (in a house still a place of curiosity to the visitors of the neighbouring watering-place of Worthing). His father was a yeoman of about £40 a-year. His education was at the prebendal school, Chichester, at Hart-hall, Oxford, and at the Inner Temple. He made such extraordinary proficiency in the study of the law, that he soon became its oracle; whilst in the knowledge of the dead languages, in deep research on abstruse and intricate subjects, he has been equalled by none in this country, and by few in others. He was not more distinguished for his eminent erudition than for his love of liberty, and knowledge of the principles of the English constitution. In the political conflicts of the age in which he lived, he was uniformly on the side of freedom, and opposed, with resolution and consistency, the arbitrary measures of the Court. He was M. P. for Lancaster in 1623, for Great Bedwin 1625, for Lancaster again in 16... and in 1640 for the University of Oxford. His valuable works are comprised in six volumes folio, which contain a mass and variety of knowledge, from whence the philologist, the antiquary, the politician, and the divine may draw almost endless information. He died Nov. 30, 1654. [*Numerous Portraits by Van Hove, R. White, Faber, Vertue, &c.*]

The passage of Selden's writing is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton: "*Sr, I beseech you, by all means, to get me this night or to morow morning, that your book of monies w^{ch} is in my L. Carie's hand. I shall be wanting in performance of a speciall part of friendship, if I should not use all means to help my friend to it.* Yours, J. SELDEN." Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. fol. 327.

3. SIR KENELM DIGBY, "whose name is almost synonymous with genius and eccentricity," was a member of the distinguished Roman Catholic family of that name, and son of Sir Everard, who was executed as one of the gunpowder conspirators, and who was fourth cousin to the first Earl of Bristol. Kenelm was educated at Oxford as a Protestant, under the care of Dr. Laud, subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury; and afterwards passed several years in travelling on the Continent. In 1623 he joined at Madrid the suite of his kinsman the Earl of Bristol, then Ambassador at the Spanish Court; and, having stayed there for some time whilst Prince Charles was paying his singular visit, he returned to England with others of his countrymen, and was knighted at Hinchinbroke, Oct. 28, 1623, being then little more than twenty years of age. He was soon afterwards married to Venetia Stanley, a lady whose history has much increased the interest with which his own has been invested, and whose fame as a beauty and a coquette has made her name more than sufficiently celebrated. At the beginning of Charles's reign he was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Commissioner of the Navy. At the close of 1627 he was appointed Commander of a squadron sent to interrupt the French trade: and he obtained great credit for a complete victory over a Venetian fleet which protected the French merchantmen in the bay of Scanderoon, June 16, 1628. Having publicly reconciled himself to the Romish church, to which he was probably never very averse, Digby was made Chancellor to Queen Henrietta Maria, and employed

with Walter Montagu to levy contributions for the King from the Roman Catholics, for which he was some time confined in Winchester-house, London. Afterwards he was by her mother, Mary de Medicis, sent Envoy from France to Pope Innocent the Tenth. During the Republic in England he resided on the Continent; but, having returned home after the Restoration, he spent the remainder of his life in peace, amidst the recreations of literature and science. He was nominated one of the first Council of the Royal Society in 1663; and died at his house near Covent-garden, at the age of 62, June 11, 1665, that being the anniversary both of his birth and of the battle at Scanderoun. "The contemporaries of Sir Kenelm Digby, as well as posterity, have paid unqualified homage to his genius and erudition; and whether contemplated as a philosopher, a theologian, an orator, a courtier, or a soldier, his expansive talents are alike conspicuous." Such is the remark made by the able editor of the "Private Memoirs of Sir Kenelm Digby," recently published from a MS. volume in his own autograph, now in the British Museum. It is an interesting piece of auto-biography, written in 1628, and gives, concealed in the form of a romance, the principal events of his life to that period. [*Portraits by Voerst, Larmessin, Houbraken, Burghers, R. Cooper in Lodge, &c.*]

Sir Kenelm's Autograph is from a letter to Sir Robert Cotton, dated "Charter-house-yard, this present Thursday." Ibid. fol. 330.

4. SIR ROBERT NAUNTON, the historian of Queen's Elizabeth's Court; and for a short time Secretary of State to her successor, was born of an ancient family in Suffolk. Having been educated at Cambridge, and elected a Fellow of Trinity-hall there, he became Secretary to his uncle William Ashby, Esq. who was sent Ambassador to Scotland in 1589. In 1594 Mr. Naunton was elected Public Orator of Cambridge; and for some years subsequently he travelled much on the Continent, partly in the character of a tutor, and partly as agent of the Earl of Essex, with whom he had much correspondence. For some years after he lived retired at the University; until he was called forward to a more public station, it is supposed under the patronage of Buckingham. He was made a Master of Requests, and Overseer of the Liveries of the Court of Wards; was knighted at Windsor, Sept. 7, 1615; and made Secretary of State Jan. 8, 1617-18. In Feb. 1622-3 he was caused to resign the seals of his office in favour of Sir Edward Conway; but he had the Mastership of the Court of Wards given him as a recompence in the following July. He survived till Good Friday in 1634-5. His "Fragmenta Regalia," although the fruit of his younger years, was a posthumous publication. [*Portraits by Pass, and by R. Cooper prefixed to a Life of Sir Robert, published in 1814.*]

His Signature is from a letter to the Marquis of Buckingham, dated "Charin Crosse, Sbris 23^o 1622." Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 115.

5. HENRY DANVERS, EARL OF DANBY, K. G. was of an ancient knightly family, and grandson by his mother of John Nevill, last Lord Latimer. He was early distinguished as a soldier, was made a Captain in the Low Countries at the age of eighteen, and when twenty-one knighted by Henry the Fourth of France. He was created a Baron at the Coronation of James the First: afterwards made President of Munster, in 1610 Governor of Guernsey for life; and Earl of Danby in 1626. He was the founder of the Physic-garden at Oxford, at an expense of £5000, and died unmarried, full of honour, wounds, and days, at Cornbury Park, Jan. 30, 1643. His great-nephew Sir Thomas Osborne, afterwards Duke of Leeds, selected, from regard to his descent from the Danvers family, the title of Latimer for his Viscounty in 1673, and that of Danby for his Earldom in 1674. [*Portrait by Valentine Green, from Vandyck.*]

The Earl of Danby's Signature is from the Harl. MSS. 7000, fol. 117.

6. SIR THOMAS EGERTON, LORN ELLESMERE, VISCOUNT BRACKLEY, and Lord Chancellor of England, was born in Cheshire about 1540; and educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn. Having been long eminent at the bar, he was raised by Elizabeth's sole favour, and appointed Solicitor-general in 1581, Attorney-general and knighted 1594, Master of the Rolls in April and Lord Keeper in May 1596. At the Coronation of King James he was created Lord Ellesmere, and constituted Lord High Chancellor. In 1605 he was appointed High Steward of the City, and in 1610 elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In November 1616 this faithful Minister of the Crown was created Viscount Brackley; but, although he had long been desirous to retire, his resignation was not accepted until he was reclining on his death-bed. This was on the 3d of March 1616-17, when the King came to him, and received the seal, says Camden, with tears. He died only eight days after, "being visited," says a contemporary letter, "in articulo mortis, or not full half an hour before, by the new Lord Keeper [Bacon] with a message from his Majesty, that he meant presently to bestow upon him the title of Earl of Bridgewater, to make him President of the Council, and give him a pension of £3000 a-year during his life." His son was advanced shortly after to the Earldom mentioned, and which is now enjoyed by the eighth Earl. [*Portraits by Pass, R. Cooper in Lodge, &c.*]

The Autograph as "THO. EGERTON, Januarij, 1592," is from a letter written by Sir Thomas, when Attorney-general, to Lord Keeper Puckering, in Harl. MSS. 6995, fol. 116. The Signature as "T. ELLESMERE, Canc." is from Harl. MSS. 286, fol. 283.

Bristol May
y^e 21th 1646
K. Aubigny

Hen. Savile

S^r I thought my self obliged to give
you notice that the parliament
hath appointed me governor of
Chichester.

Al. Sidney.

S^r Pray see if you can find S^r Tho. Fairfax
will think ~~me~~ me worthy to receive an
obligation from him by setting his thought
upon the means of procuring for some
place of habitation and safety for me.

Oct. 2. of May 1646
D. H. P. 18

PUBLIC CHARACTERS TEMP. CHARLES I. AND II.

1. KATHARINE STUART, LADY AUBIGNY, and afterwards VISCOUNTESS OF NEWBURGH, was the eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, second Earl of Suffolk, by Lady Elizabeth Hume, daughter and coheiress of George Earl of Dunbar. Two of her younger sisters were Countesses of Northumberland and Orrery. Her first husband, Lord George Stuart, who as second son of the house of Lennox took the French title of Aubigny, was slain fighting for the King at Edgehill, in 1642. She had by him one son, the last Duke of Richmond and Lennox of the Stuarts; and one daughter, through whom the representation of that illustrious family, and the English Barony of Clifton, have descended to the Earl of Darnley. Her Ladyship narrowly escaped suffering for the same cause in which her husband lost his life. She was imprisoned in the Tower by the Parliament; and after two of those apprehended with her had been put to death, fortunately escaped to Oxford. Afterwards, with the King's approbation, she was married to Sir James Livingston, created in 1647 Viscount, and in 1660 Earl of Newburgh, from which marriage all the subsequent Earls of Newburgh have descended. Her second husband, who was of the King's bedchamber, was worthy of this loyal heroine; and the noble pair found means to correspond with their Sovereign while imprisoned in the Isle of Wight; and most of the correspondence which took place between the King and Queen, passed their hands. Lady Newburgh died at the Hague soon after the murder of Charles; her husband survived until 1670. [*Portrait by R. Cooper.*]

Lady Aubigny's Autograph is from the following note to Lord Digby, in Sloane MSS. 1519, art. 39:

"My Lord, I shall not trouble you wth so sadd a story as my particular, but beg your assistance in what my brother Berne [Lord Bernard Stuart] shall move the King concerning me; who am a very uselesse person (the more signe of your charity), but truely, my Lord, as gratefull a one as you can conferr your favour upon, the truth of wch shall appear when you command, My Lord,
Bristoll, May ye 21th. Your Lop's very humble servant, K. AUBIGNY."

2. HENRY SAVILE, Esquire, younger brother to the first Marquis of Halifax, first was Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York, and afterwards Vice-Chamberlain to Charles the Second, and M. P. for Newark. He was one of the favourite dissolute *commensales* of "the merry Monarch" (a list of the principal of whom may be seen in Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* by Bliss, vol. IV. p. 627). A very characteristic letter of Savile to his uncle Secretary Conway (brother to the Lord Keeper) is printed in Mr. Ellis's *Letters*, 2d Series. It is dated from Paris in 1678, and contains this profligate passage: "methinks it is an ill sign when, after five and thirty years old, a man changes for any thing; and I am so afraid that my decent behaviour is rather a sign of age than virtue, that I begin to repine at the least act of mine that seems to have any decency in it." And he thus concludes: "For my part I am a modest man, and neither desire to be painted with an olive-branch in my mouth, nor a general's staff in my hand; a glass of wine shall serve my turn in both, and the very next shall be to your health; and so God bless you, my ever honoured uncle, and Right Honourable Secretary of State." This jovial courtier died unmarried.

His Signature is from an unimportant letter in the same volume of Sloane MSS. art. 57.

3. ALGERNON SIDNEY, the celebrated martyr to Republican principles, was the second son of Robert the second Earl of Leicester; and was named Algernon after his maternal uncle the tenth Earl of Northumberland. Little is known of his early life except that he accompanied his father on an embassy to Denmark in 1632, and to France in 1636. During the Rebellion he was in the service of the Parliament; and in 1646 was Lieutenant-General of the Horse in Ireland, and Governor of Dublin. He was nominated one of the King's Judges, but did not sign the warrant for his execution. Sidney's friends, however, hesitate not to say, that he wholly approved of that act; and so inveterate was he against every thing that bore a resemblance to monarchy, that he became a violent enemy of Cromwell after he had made himself Protector. In 1659 he was sent as a Diplomatic Commissioner to the Court of Denmark, and whilst there he wrote in the University Album this motto,—afterwards torn out by the French Ambassador:

"—— Manus hæc inimica tyrannis
 Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

No 5.—B.

After the Restoration Sidney continued abroad till 1677; and he then returned, having obtained from the King a particular pardon, upon repeated promises of constant and quiet obedience for the future. In 1683 he was accused of the Rye-house plot, and by the corrupt judge Jefferies and a packed jury, condemned without legal evidence; but Hume has well remarked, that he "had ever been a most inflexible and most inveterate enemy to the Royal family." After a reprieve of three weeks he was beheaded on Tower-hill, Dec. 7, 1683, aged 66. Burnet has characterised him as "a man of most extraordinary courage; a steady man, even to obstinacy; sincere, but of a rough and boisterous temper, that could not bear contradiction. He had studied the history of government in all its branches, beyond any man I ever knew." The result, it may be added, as developed in his *Discourses on Government*, first printed in 1698, was more suited for the Utopian districts of his great-uncle Sir Philip than for those of an earthly nation. [*Numerous Portraits by Picart, Basire, &c.*]

From the same volume as the former, art. 53, we have the following Letter, written on an important event of his life:

"For the Right Honble Sr Thomas Fairefax, Gen. of the Parliament's army.

"Sr, I thought my self obliged to give you notice that the parliament hath appointed me governor of Chichester, and that I am obliged to goe downe thither presently to enter upon my charg there; after which I shall not faile to wait upon you, and to deliver up my regiment to whome you shall commande me. I have not left the army without extreame unwillingnesse, and could not persuade myself to it by any other reason then that, by reason of my lamenesse, I am not able to doe the Parla^{mt} and you the service that would be expected from

Your most humble servant,

AL. SIDNEY.

"London, May 14."

4. PRINCE RUPERT, COUNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, and K. G. nephew to King Charles the First, was born in 1619, the third son of Frederic King of Bohemia, by the Princess Elizabeth Stuart. Having been educated, like most German Princes, to the military profession, he offered, with his brother Prince Maurice, his services to his uncle in 1642, at the commencement of the Rebellion in England, and was made General of the King's horse. Throughout the war he behaved with great intrepidity; and obtained several important victories; but the impetuosity of his temper was more suited to execute than to direct, and his imprudence probably lost more than his courage achieved. In January 1644 he was honoured with the Garter, and elevated to an English Dukedom. In September 1645 his hasty surrender of Bristol to Sir Thomas Fairfax so offended and incensed the King, that his Majesty immediately deprived him of his commission, and desired him "to seek his subsistence somewhere beyond seas." The affecting letter in which this command was conveyed, and several other documents connected with the transaction, are printed in Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, III. 311, et seq. On the same occasion the King attached the following postscript to a letter to Sir Edward Nicholas: "Tell my Sone that I shall lesse greve to heere that he is knoked on the heade, than that he should doe so meane an act as is the rendring of Bristoll Castell and Fort upon the termes it was." But Rupert would not leave England until he had seen the King, for which he first forced his way to an interview at Newark, and afterwards kissed the hands of his Royal uncle at a more formal reconciliation at Oxford. He departed some months afterwards, having received a pass from the Parliament, to obtain which he wrote the letter printed below. Having returned to England after the Restoration, Prince Rupert continued an inhabitant of this country until his death. In 1666 and 1672 he deservedly acquired great honour from his eminent services as Admiral against the Dutch. He seemed to retain all the activity and fire of his youth; and his excessive bravery was exercised on its proper element. His concluding years were delightfully occupied in the investigations of science; and, if not the inventor, he was one of the first patrons of mezzotinto engraving. Prince Rupert died at his house in Spring-gardens, Nov. 29, 1682; and was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel. [*Numerous Portraits; one in Lodge.*]

The Prince's Signature is from a letter, the superscription of which is not preserved, in the same volume, art. 69:

"Sr, Pray see if you can find Sr Tho. Fairefax will think me worthy to receave an obligation from him, by setting his thought upon the means of prevailling for some place of liberty and safty for me. I can not but doubt that the conveying of my request without the hartinesse of a particular furtherance from him, may faile to have that effect I wish; for I shall be very reddey to acknowlege an obligation that I am desiros to receave. Pray lett me heare as sone as you can from you. I rest yor very loving frend,

RUPERT.

"Oxf. 2 of May, 1646."

Genl. Bengt Comanded by you to this
 summer, I think my self bound to ac-
 quaint you with the good hand of God
 towards you, and vs. we marched yesterday
 after the King's who went before vs
 from Darentree to Haurabrow, and quar-
 tered about six miles from him, this day
 we marched towards him, & ere drew out
 to meet vs. both Armies engaged, & we,
 after 3. hours fight very doubtful
 at last routed his Armie,

June. 14th 1645.
 Haurabrow.

Oliver Cromwell

Cromwell

May 1651

W. L. F.

Ed: Bradshaw Esq^r

in un

H. Preston

Richard L.

Whitchall

9th 30th 1650.

ye Highnes

most obedient form

H. Cromwell

Dublin March 25th 1657

CROMWELL, HIS SONS, AND ACCOMPLICES.

1, 2, 3. OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR of the Commonwealth of England, was born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599, the son of Robert Cromwell, Esq. of that town, and nephew to Sir Oliver Cromwell, K. B. who was Knight in Parliament for Huntingdonshire, and a loyal and open-hearted character, much esteemed and frequently visited at Hinchinbroke Priory by King James the First. Through his mother it is remarkable that the Protector could claim consanguinity to the Royal house; she was a Steward of Cambridgeshire, and tenth cousin of King Charles. Oliver was introduced into the arena of politics as M. P. for Huntingdon in 1625 and 1628; and in the Long Parliament he sat for Cambridge; but he did not assume the military character till the breaking out of the Civil War in 1642. It is most remarkable, that he established his reputation as an officer, and obtained the rank of colonel, in the course of a few months. His exploits cannot be here enlarged upon. Having by his consummate policy deluded all parties to his own advantage, he was invested with the title of his Highness the Lord Protector, Dec. 16, 1653. He died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658. For his character we cannot do better than turn to Granger. "This great man, whose genius was awakened by the distractions of his country, is an amazing instance of what ambition, heated by enthusiasm, restrained by judgment, disguised by hypocrisy, and aided by natural vigour of mind, can do. He was never oppressed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy of affairs: but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible resolution, seemed to render him a master of all events. He persuaded without eloquence; and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his administration. He appeared as a powerful instrument in the hand of Providence, and dared to appeal to the decisions of Heaven for the justice of his cause. He knew every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himself of their talents. He has always been regarded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen, as the greatest man this nation ever produced." [*Very numerous Portraits.*]

In the Autograph (No. 1,) the reader will peruse the identical sentences in which Cromwell reported to the Parliament, through Speaker Lenthall, the news of the battle of Naseby:

"Sr,—Beinge comanded by you to this service, I thinke my selfe bound to acquaint you with the good hand of God towards you, and us. Wee marched yesterday after the Kinge, whoe went before us from Davenport to Haverbrowe [Harborough], and quartered about six miles from him. This day wee marched towards him, hee drew out to meete us, both Armies engaged, wee, after three howers fight, very doubtful, att last routed his Armie, killed and tooke about five thousand, many officers, but of what quallitye wee yet know not. Wee tooke also about two hundred carages, all hee had, and all his gunnes, being twelve in number, whereof two were demie-cannon, two demie-culveringes, and (I thinke) the rest sacers. Wee pursued the enimie from three miles short of Haverb. to nine beyond, even to sight of Leicr, whether the Kinge fled. Sir, this is non other but the hand of God, and to him alone belongs the glorie, wher in none are to share with him. The Generall has served you with all faythfullness and honor, and the best commendations I can give him is, that I dare say hee attributes all to God, and would rather perish than assume to himselfe; which is an honest and a thriving way, and yet as much for bravery may be given to him in this action as to a man. Honest men served you faythfully in this action. Sir, they are trusty. I beseech you in the name of God not to discourage them. I wish this action may begett thankfulness and humilite in all that are concerned in itt. Hee that venters his life for the libertye of his countrie, I wish hee trust God for the libertye of his conscience, and you for the libertye hee fights for. In this hee rests, whoe is your most humble servant,

"June 14th, 1645, Haverbrowe.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

"For the Honble William Lenthall, Speaker of Commons-House of Parliament, Theise."

4. JOHN BRADSHAW, President of the High Court of Justice in which Charles the First was condemned, having studied the law at Gray's Inn, and obtained a seat in Parliament, was much employed in the public business of the House. He was voted Chief Justice of Chester in 1647; and called to the rank of Serjeant in 1648. It was in January 1648-9 he was appointed to his awful post of President of the Regicides. For his severe and brutal behaviour on the King's trial, he was rewarded with £5000, the Chancellorship of the

No. 3.—E.

Duchy of Lancaster, the Deanery house of Westminster, and the houses of the Earl of St. Alban's in Kent, and Lord Cottington in Wiltshire. He died Nov. 22, 1659, and was buried with vast pomp in Westminster Abbey: whence his body, with those of Cromwell and Ireton, was taken and gibbeted after the Restoration.

His official Signature engraved in the plate, is taken from the Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 76.

5. HENRY IRETON, son-in-law of Cromwell, was brought up to the legal profession, but neglected it for the Parliament army, in which he became Commissary-general. He was engaged in the battle of Naseby; and had the greatest share in the drawing up of the ordinance for the King's trial, and the precept for proclaiming the High Court of Justice, in which he sat as a Judge. In June 1650 he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland; and he governed that country much to the satisfaction of the republic. He was slain at the siege of Limerick, Nov. 26, 1651. [*Portraits by Houbraken, Vandergucht, W. N. Gardiner, &c.*]

His Signature is from Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 64.

6. RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR, the eldest surviving son of Oliver, was born at Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1626. He succeeded his father in the government; but he had always deserted politics for country sports, and it was impossible that his feeble and unskilful hand should long hold the reins of a government which his father, with all his vigour and dexterity, found it so difficult to retain. After having occupied the office of Protector for about eight months, he quitted the exalted post with little reluctance. Until about 1680 he lived in very poor circumstances at Geneva and Paris; and he afterwards passed his latter years in great privacy at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, under the assumed name of Clark. Having seen five sovereigns succeed to the throne he had vacated, he died at the age of eighty-six, July 13, 1712. [*Portraits by Hollar, Stent, &c.*]

Richard's Autograph is taken from Lansdowne MSS. 1236, fol. 112.

7. HENRY CROMWELL, the younger brother, possessed greater talent than Richard. He was born at Huntingdon in 1627, and in 1647 had become a Captain in the Life-guards of Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliament Army. He had been for some years a leading officer in the army in Ireland, when he was appointed Lord Deputy and Commander-in-chief in that country, by commission dated Nov. 25, 1657. He at first met with great opposition, particularly from the partisans of the late Lord Lieutenant Fleetwood; but he so soon procured the respect and love of the people, by the wisdom and equity of his administration, that he was regarded as a blessing,—and that by the moderate and judicious of all parties. Ireland was, indeed, under his rule, the most satisfied with the Cromwellian dynasty, of all the divisions of the British empire. On the downfall of his brother Richard he retired to Spinney Abbey, in Cambridgeshire, where he lived in peace until his death, March 23, 1674, aged forty-seven. [*Portraits by Harding, Jeffery, Dunkarton, &c.*]

Henry concludes a letter to the Protector, "Yo^r Highnes most obedient sonn, H. CROMWELL, Dublin, March 25, 1657." Sloane MSS. 4158, fol. 296.

The horse all quitted the
 Feilde; and were pursued, with three
 miles of Leicester: Thier & mynion, all
 ordnance, & Carriagot, all taken: all
 that I desire, is, that the honor of this grate &
 never to be forgotten merie, may be given
 to God. in an extraordinary day of thanks-
 givinges: And that it may be improved to the
 good of his church, & this Kingdome: we shall
 be faithful fullie endeavored by: s^r

Harborough
 June 15. 1645

Y^r most humble
 servant
 Thomas Fairfax

July: 27. 1644:
 For his Highnes service
 post hast

~~Wm. Fairfax~~

W. Jay Clarke

Bristol 9th Mar.
 1644

Thomas Lewis Ford

York May: 31. 1643.
 Goringe

Published by J. B. Nicholls & Son, 1828.

For the night to the my
 L^d Henry Cromwell
 Command. in Chief
 At the City in Castle
 at Dublin.
 J. Mordaunt

Upside.
 Mar: 17. 1653.
 The Queen is pleased to spend some
 time to learn English of me.

Buckwode Whitebaker

Your lo^{ys} faithful
 Servant and servant
 J. J. J.

ROYALISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

1. SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, the great Parliamentary General, and afterwards the third LORD FAIRFAX, was of an old military family in Yorkshire, and was born at Denton in that county in 1611. He received his literary education at St. John's College, Cambridge; and his military tuition under Lord Vere in the Netherlands. He early took an active part against the King. After the victory at Marston-moor in 1644, and the displacing of the Earl of Essex, he was appointed General of the Army, and Cromwell at the same time Lieutenant-General. By Cromwell, who reaped the fruit of all his victories, his honesty and sincerity were throughout deceived. In some disgust he resigned his command in 1650; and he was afterwards glad to employ his influence to restore the King; on whom he attended at the Hague at the head of the Parliament Committee. He became Lord Fairfax on his father's death in 1647; and died Nov. 12, 1671, in his 60th year; leaving his only child the wife of the gay Duke of Buckingham; she lived to 1704. The Scottish barony of Fairfax still exists in a junior branch now resident in America. [*Portraits by Marshall, Houbraken, and very many others.*]

The passage in his Hand-writing is from his account of the battle of Naseby, sent to Speaker Lenthall (together with the letter of Cromwell, printed in another page):

"Mr. Speaker, Besides the general account I have already given by one of my servants whom I sent upp to London yesterday, I thought fitt to send this bearer, Mr. Bores, whoe may more particularlie informe you concerninge the abundant goodness of God to this Armie and the whole Kingdome in the late victorie obtained att Naseby fielde. The whole body of theire foote taken and slaine. Such a list of the prisoners [as] could bee made upp in this short time I have sent. *The horse all quitted the fielde, and were pursued within three miles of Leicester. Their ammunition, ordnance, and carriages, all taken:* among which there were two demy cannons, a whole culverin, and a mortar-peice, besides lesser peeces. We intend to move to Leicester as soone as wee have taken order with our prisoners and wounded men. *All that I desire is, that the hono^r of this greate and never to be forgotten mercie may be given to God, in an extraordinary day of thanksgiveinge; and that it may be improved to the good of his Churche and this Kingdome: which shall be faithfullie endeavored by,*

"Harborough, June 15, 1645.

Sr, y^r most humble servant,

THO. FAIRFAX."

There is a postscript, which see in Ellis's Letters, 1st Series, vol. III. fol. 307. The original is in Harl. MSS. 7502.

2. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHARLES FLEETWOOD, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was of a loyal family, but early espoused the Parliament side. In 1645 he obtained the rank of Colonel, and was Knight in Parliament for Buckinghamshire. Having become Cromwell's son-in-law by marrying his daughter Bridget, the widow of Ireton, he was in 1652 appointed Commander-in-chief in Ireland; and in 1654 Lord Deputy. On Cromwell's death he was, in 1659, declared Commander-in-chief of the Forces, Lambert hoping to make that use of him which Cromwell had done of Fairfax. His consent to the Restoration obtained his pardon only; when the active exertion of his influence might have been highly to his advantage. He retired to Stoke Newington, near London, and died shortly after. Fleetwood had little skill as a soldier, and less as a politician; but his extravagant fanaticism gave him a very powerful authority over the army. [*Portraits, by Houbraken, &c.*]

His Autograph is from letters to Secretary Thurloe in the Sloane MSS. 4156, fols. 100, 106: "*For his Highnes service. Post hast.*"

3. COLONEL THOMAS LUNSFORD was an officer in the King's army, who was placed by Lord Digby as Lieutenant in the Tower of London, during the confinement of the Earl of Strafford; but was not allowed to continue there by the Parliament more than two or three days. He was taken prisoner at Edge-hill; but when he died is uncertain. [*Portrait by Gardiner; and with Bishop Williams, &c. in a satirical print.*]

His Signature is from a letter to Prince Rupert, dated "*Bristoll, 9th Mar. 1644,*" Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 26.

4. WILLIAM FIENNES succeeded his father as Baron Say and Sele in 1613, and was created VISCOUNT SAY AND SELE in 1624. He was a talented, but by no means an amiable character; he possessed the art of intimidation, and employed it to extort preferment. To this only can be attributed his Viscountcy, or his promotion to the Mastership of the Court of Wards; for he was always in opposition to the Court. The Mastership of the Wards he was the last to hold; and he received at its dissolution a large compensation from the Parliament. His chimerical ideas of liberty being disappointed, he secluded himself in Lundy Island, on the coast of Devon, and remained a voluntary prisoner during the Protectorate. On the Restoration his former good fortune again awaited him, the King entrusting him with the Privy-seal, in accordance, it is said, with his prudent maxim, to "*caress his foes and trust his friends.*" His Lordship died April 14, 1662. [*Portraits by Hollar and others.*]

His Signature is from a warrant in the Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 50.

No. 4.—E.

5. SIR GEORGE GORING, created LORD GORING in 1629, and EARL OF NORWICH in 1645, was a good-humoured libertine, who had acted the buffoon for King James's amusement, and was one of the most dissolute of the Court of Charles. But, being called forth by the Civil War, he was so successful a General in the King's service as to rout entirely the left wing of the Scottish army at Marston-moor, and made a very brave and resolute defence at Colchester. Still it was by such characters as the Earl of Norwich that the Royal cause was injured both in repute and in reality. He shared the retirement of the exiled King, and died in 1662. [*The Portrait described in Granger belongs to his son, the second and last Earl, a very similar character, with whom he has been much confused; see Lodge's Illustrious Portraits.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to Lord Fairfax in Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 12.

6. JOHN THURLOE, SECRETARY OF STATE during the Protectorate, was the son of an Essex clergyman. He was educated to the law, and had been Secretary to various Parliamentary Commissions, when in April 1652 he received that appointment from the Council of State. His knowledge and his judgment, his industry and dispatch, were equally extraordinary; he was dextrous in discovering secrets, and faithful in keeping them. His State Papers, in seven folio volumes, form a History of Europe during this period; and he was as amiable in his private, as able in his public character. Having declined offers of preferment from the King, he died Feb. 21, 1667-8, aged 51. [*Portraits by Houbraken, Vertue, R. Cooper, &c.*]

The specimen of his Writing is the superscription of a letter "For the right hoble my L^d Henry Cromwell, Comand. in Chief of the Army in Ireland, at Dublin." Sloane MSS. 4166, fol. 49.

7. BULSTRODE WHITELOCKE was son of Sir James Whitelocke, a Judge of the King's Bench, by Elizabeth Bulstrode. He was elected M. P. for Marlow in 1640, and conducted the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford. He was afterwards active both in the House and in the field; and in 1648 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Great Seal. He continued in that office, with little interruption, for ten years. In 1653 he went Ambassador to Sweden, whence he returned in 1654. He was also for a time Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards one of Cromwell's Peers. The King recommended retirement to him at the Restoration, and he died at Chilton-park, in Wiltshire, Jan. 28, 1676. Whitelocke was a man of great judgment, address, and integrity. His "Memorials" are highly valuable to the historian; and he is to be particularly honoured for the boon he bestowed on literature in preventing the dispersion of the Royal and other libraries. [*Portraits by Faithorne, Gaywood, &c.*]

His Autograph is from a letter to Oliver Cromwell, written when in Sweden, at "Upsale, Mar. 17, 1653. The Queen is pleased to spend some time to learn English of me." Sloane MSS. 4156, fol. 92; the Signature *ibid.* 1519, fol. 65.

8. ROBERT DEVEREUX, third EARL OF ESSEX, General of the Parliament Forces, had been a neglected and much injured man. King James had indeed, at his accession, relieved the young Noble of the attainder of his father, Elizabeth's unfortunate Favourite; in 1605-6 he was married to a daughter of the Earl of Suffolk, with all the festivity the Court could afford; and he became a friend and companion of Prince Henry: but the Prince died; the Court backed the Favourite Somerset in robbing him of his wife; and the King conceived an antipathy against him. In 1620-1 we find him joining with the ancient English Peerage in petitioning against the profuse creation of Irish and Scottish Peers, when Wilson states that James said to him, "I fear thee not, Essex, if thou wert as well-beloved as thy father, and hadst forty-thousand men at thy heels." However, he lived principally retired in the country, except taking the campaigns in the Low Countries in 1620 and 1621, until in 1639 King Charles made him Lieutenant-General of his forces in the Northern expedition. But the grand error was in not employing him when the next army was raised; so that in 1642 he was smarting under accumulated injustice when he accepted the commission of General for the Parliament. He had, however, as Wilson says, "ever an honest heart," and entertained no other design against the King but to bring him to reason. His views again frustrated, this generous but ill-fated man resigned his command in April 1645; and died Sept. 14, 1646, the Earldom expiring with him. [*Portraits, by Pass, Elstracke, Faithorne, Hollar, and many others.*]

It was to Lord Fairfax that Essex signed "Your lo^{ps} faithful frend and servant." Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 9.

A very famous portrait of James Oglethorpe, General of the Georgia colony, was painted in 1675, and is now in the possession of the Earl of Sandwich. It is a full-length portrait, and is very fine. The subject is shown in a military dress, and is holding a sword. The background is a landscape with a river and a fort.

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Yesterday we bought
 of common sale very cheap. I asked a long debate
 passed a very unexpected vote, viz that all the
 Members of both Houses improve either in civil
 or military places of honor or profit shall sing
 their praises & commendations & attend the House

So Lombard

Switzerland

Grey of war speaker
 of the House of Peers. p. 1

High power

Mr. Langdale

Mr. Carter

Teckington Sept. 12th

Teckington Sept. 12th
 Mr. Emeryman

3rd Sep: 1658
 In most affectionate friend

R. Palmer

London

Switzerland

Leuven

Guelic Foulhal prolocut
 Parliament republic Anglie

John Foster

PARLIAMENTARIANS AND ROYALISTS.

1. JOHN LAMBART, MAJOR-GENERAL in the Parliamentary army, has been characterized as second to Cromwell in courage, prudence, and capacity; but equal to him only in ambition. He distinguished himself by his valour and conduct on many occasions during the Civil War, particularly at the battle of Naseby, at that of Fife in Scotland, and by his victory over Sir George Booth in Cheshire, for which last important service the Parliament presented him with £100 to buy a jewel. His further career, however, was stopped by the Protector, who, on Lambart's refusal to take the oath of fealty to his government, deprived him of his commission, and sent him into retirement with a pension of £2000. But this, perhaps, proved his safety at the Restoration; he escaped with banishment to Guernsey, where he survived thirty years. [*Portraits by Houbraken and others.*]

The letter from which his Autograph is taken is in the Sloane MSS. 1519, art. 14, and announces the important proposition of the "Self-denying Ordinance":

"For ye truely hon'ed Sr Thomas Fairfax, knt. at York, p'sent.

"Sr,—Since my last Sr John Hothom hath rec^d sentence to bee beheaded, and this day an order came forth for his execution upon Monday next. The tryall of Capt. Jo. Hothom is now in agitation, who in all probability will rece. the same doome.

"The Kinge hath acknowledged ye Parliamt to bee ye Par. of Enlarge, and hath sent to desire a safe convoy for ye Duke of Richmond and Lord Southampton, wch is accordingly granted; so that now wee all expect a peace. Yesterday ye housse of Commons sate very close, and after a long debate past a very unexpected vote, viz. that all ye Members of both housses employed either in civill or military places of honor or profit shall resinge [resign] ther places and commissions, and attend ye housse. Ye Ordinance is yet unpast, so that untill then all commissions are in force. This all for ye present, but that I desire to expresse myselfe,

"London, Decem. ye 10 [1644].

Sr, yor most faithfull srvant,

JO. LAMBART."

2. SIR ALLEN APSLEY, of Apsley in Sussex, occurs in the funeral solemnity of King James the First, as bearing one of the bannerols which surrounded the Royal corpse, being at that time Lieutenant of the Tower. He was afterwards Falconer to Charles the Second; and Treasurer of the Household and Receiver-general to James Duke of York. He died in St. James's-square, Oct. 15, 1683. His grandson, Allen Bathurst, was the first Earl of that name, and father to the late Earl, who on becoming Lord Chancellor in 1771 took the title of Lord Apsley. Sir Allen had a daughter Joice, who was married to the Earl of Dalhousie, and of whom there is a fine monumental statue in the Savoy Chapel, London.

Sir Allen's Signature is from a letter to the Duke of Buckingham in the year 1623, preserved in Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 304.

3. JOHN LINDSAY, EARL OF CRAWFORD-LINDSAY, succeeded his father Robert as tenth Lord Lindsay of Byres in 1616. He was created Earl of Lindsay in 1633, and in 1644, having just been constituted Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, he obtained by Act of Parliament the ancient Earldom of Crawford, which had been declared forfeited by his distant kinsman, the head of his family. This injustice was afterwards confirmed by those Stuarts for whom the loyal Earl of Crawford had suffered; and the title, which would otherwise have been enjoyed by the present Earl of Balcarras, has not yet been restored to its right channel. The subject of this notice, who from that period styled himself the Earl of Crawford-Lindsay, was on the contrary, in opposition to the Court. In 1645-6 he was chosen President of the Scottish Parliament; but he was deprived of his offices for engaging for the King's rescue in 1648. In 1651 he was taken prisoner; and he endured a long confinement till the Restoration. He was then restored to the important post of Lord Treasurer, but retired in 1664; and died at Tynningham in 1676, aged 80.

The Earl's Signature is from the following note to Lord Fairfax in the Sloane MSS. 1519, art. 40: "My Lord,—The key of such addresses as past betwixt his Ma. and P. Rupert were found at Longmarston, and delivered unto yor sone Sr Thomas. Wee have now found some l'res that by it may be unlokt. And desire yor l'p to cause it be sent hither by the first occasion unto

"Yor most humble servant,

CRAWFORD-LINDSAY.

"Yor l'p will be pleased to cause this be conveyed to the L. Manchester."

4. MILES CORBET, one of the Regicides, was of an ancient family in Norfolk, a lawyer by profession, and Recorder of Yarmouth. He represented that town in Parliament, and at the period of the Restoration had sat in the House of Commons for no less than thirty-seven years. The Parliament made him in 1644 Clerk of the Court of Wards, and in 1647-8 a Registrar of the Court of Chancery. He had afterwards the principal management of the sequestration of the property of the Royalists, which made him an object of much odium. His integrity, however, was proved on investigation; and from 1652 to 1659-60, his name occurs in all the commissions for the government of Ireland. At the Restoration he escaped to the Continent; but imprudently venturing into Holland, he was there taken, and finally executed at Tyburn, April 19, 1662. [*Old Portrait, copied by Richardson.*]

His Signature is from the same volume, art. 52.

No. 5.—E.

5. SIR ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, Knight and Baronet, Keeper of the Great Seal, was son of Dr. John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester. He had been Attorney to the Prince of Wales previous to the Rebellion; was soon after the Restoration appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in 1667 Lord Keeper. His reputation, which had been great as a lawyer, declined after his elevation to the Court of Chancery; and his dismissal was occasioned in 1672, by his refusal to affix the seal to the Declaration for liberty of conscience; for he was a man of great integrity, and very serious impressions of religion. The Earl of Bradford is his lineal descendant. [*Portraits by Faithorne, R. White, and Vandergucht.*]

His Signature, "ORL. BRIDGEMAN," is from a letter to Mr. Secretary Rushworth in the same volume, art. 86. It is dated "Teddington, Sept. 17th," where he was lodging in the house of Mr. Auditor Philips, in whose favour the letter is written, that gentleman being much burthened by the quartering of five soldiers on him.

6. HENEAGE FINCH, second EARL OF WINCHELSEA, having been made Constable of Dover Castle by General Monk, was of some service in the Restoration of Charles the Second, who rewarded him with a Barony (a feather that he possessed not before, being only Viscount Maidstone and Earl of Winchelsea), under the title of Lord Fitz-herbert of Eastwell. He afterwards went Ambassador to Turkey, and died in 1689.

The Earl's Signature is from the same volume, art. 85, attached to the following undirected note, which, as connected with domestic and local circumstances, is interesting: "Sr, There being a parte of youre army already advanced into our County of Kent, and although the behaviour of your soldiery (through your gallant discipline) be such as few can blemish with the tax of disorder; yet, my wife being bigge with childe, and the name of a soldier being very terrible to one in her condicion, I earnestly entreate the noble favour of your protection for my house and parish where she now is, it being called by the name of Eastwell. This courtesie, Sr, if you please to afford by this bearer, I shall acknowledge my selfe,

"Aug. 16, 1647.

Youre most obliged servant to command,

H. WINCHELSEA."

7. PHILIP SKIPPON was MAJOR-GENERAL in the Army of the Parliament, President of the Council of War, and Governor of Bristol. He commanded the infantry at Naseby, and was grievously wounded. He afterwards went the greatest lengths with the Republican party, was one of Cromwell's Council of State, and had £1000 a-year in lands assigned him by the Parliament. He died about the period of the Restoration. [*Portrait in Ricraft, copied by Richardson.*]

His flourishing Sign-manual is from the volume which furnished the four preceding, art. 68.

8. OLIVER ST. JOHN, a distant kinsman of the Baronial family of that name, was a lawyer who held several very distinguished appointments under the Commonwealth. He had borne a prominent part among the discontented members of the House of Commons, when, with hopes of soothing him, he was appointed Solicitor-general to the King in 1640. He afterwards became Attorney-general in 164., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, a Commissioner of the Parliament Great Seal, one of the Assembly of Divines, and a member of the Council of State. From March 1650 to May 1651 he was absent as Ambassador in Holland. At the Restoration, having accumulated great wealth, he is presumed to have purchased his safety with it. He retired to the Continent, and died at Augsburg, Dec. 31, 1673, aged 75. From the marriage of his daughter with her distant cousin Sir Walter St. John, the present Viscount Bolingbroke is descended. [*Portrait, at Longthorpe, by Vandyke, not engraved.*]

It was to Secretary Thurloe he signed himself "Yr most affectionate servt, OL. ST. JOHN." Sloane MSS. 4158, fol. 305.

9. WILLIAM, first LORD GREY OF WARK, was of a knightly family in Northumberland, whose fortune had been greatly increased by the termination of the border warfare on the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland. He was created a Baronet in 1619, and a Peer (by purchase; see "Nichols's Progresses of James the First," vol. III. p. 964,) in 1623-4. Lord Clarendon remarks that these new Peers were the King's worst friends. In 1643 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Peers on the desertion of Lord Lyttleton. Lord Grey died July 29, 1674; his grandson was the first Earl of Tankerville. Earl Grey is descended from his uncle Sir Edward.

His Lordship's official Signature is from the following announcement of a vote of thanks (preserved in Sloane MSS. 1519, art. 54):

"For the honble Sr Tho. Farefax, Com'ander in chiefe of the Parlement forces, thes.

"Noble Sir, The Lords the Peers in Parlement havinge taken especiall notice, by yr Letter, of so intire a victory, com'ande me to signify unto you in ther names that, next to the power of God, they must attribute much to your great courage and gallant conduct, for which they must ever hold you in theire deerest esteeme. For my p'ticuler I am a true lover of your vertue.

"Westminster, June 23^d. Your most affectionate friend, GREY OF WARK, Speaker of the House of Peers p. t. (pro temp.)."

10. EDWARD, second EARL OF MANCHESTER, K. G. was created K. B. at the Coronation of Charles the First, and summoned to Parliament in his father's Barony of Kimbolton in 1627. Having married a daughter of the puritan Earl of Warwick, he became totally estranged from the Court. He was the only Peer charged

with treason by the King, together with the five members of the House of Commons. He afterwards raised a large body of forces, and had the charge of seven of the associated Counties. His laurels were principally gained from the taking of Lynn, the defeat of the Duke of Newcastle at Horncastle, the taking of Lincoln in 1644, and a large share of the victory of Marston-moor. Afterwards, when things had proceeded to extremes, he drew back, and was deprived of his commission by the self-denying ordinance. In the Restoration he heartily concurred; and was accordingly admitted of the King's Council, of his Bedchamber, Lord Chamberlain of his Household, and a Knight of the Garter. He was also in 1660 elected Chancellor of Cambridge; and he died in high esteem, at Whitehall, May 5, 1671. [*Several Portraits by Hollar, Vandergucht, &c.*]

The Earl's Signature is from the same volume, art. 30.

11. SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, first EARL OF LOUDOUN, was so created in 1633; but, as he joined in the opposition to the Court, the patent was stopped at the Chancery until 1641. He was one of the Commissioners of the Scottish army who settled the pacification with the King at Berwick in 1639; and in 1640, being one of the Commissioners sent by the Parliament to London, he was committed to the Tower, and actually sentenced to execution. Having obtained his release, he was again one of the Commissioners for the treaty of Ripon, and when the King came to Scotland in 1641, he was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland, and first Commissioner of the Treasury, being esteemed the most eloquent man of that time. He bore an active part in the subsequent transactions; was a leader of the Scottish Royalists; and was excepted out of Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon. He died at Edinburgh, March 15, 1663. [*Portraits in Simon's Medals, and by Thane.*]

The Earl of Loudoun's Signature is from the same volume of Sloane MSS. art. 44.

12. JOHN MAITLAND, second EARL and only DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, K. G. was born in 1616. His first appearance is as one of the Commissioners of the Church of Scotland, sent to the Assembly of Divines in 1643. In the following year he was one of the Commissioners at Uxbridge; and in 1645 he succeeded his father in the Earldom. He was afterwards active among the Scottish Royalists; in 1650 attended Charles the Second from Holland to Scotland, and in 1651 was with him at the battle of Worcester; and being there taken prisoner, was confined in the Tower during the whole of the Interregnum. Having been released by Monk, he again accompanied Charles from exile, and his sufferings for the King were most nobly recompensed. He was constituted Secretary of State, one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, President of the Council, first Commissioner of the Treasury, a Lord of the Bedchamber, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle. In 1662 the whole patronage of Scotland became vested in his hands; in 1672 he was created a Duke, and in 1674 Earl of Guilford in England. Whilst thus himself flourishing in the Royal favour, he is accused of having stopped it from flowing on others; and Burnet and Granger give him a most unfavourable character for tyranny, oppression, and duplicity. In 1680, through the influence of the Duke of York, he was deprived of all his offices; and he died Aug. 24, 1682, aged 66. [*Portraits, from Lely, by Houbraken, and in Lodge; and several others.*]

His Grace's Signature is from the same volume, art. 50.

13. HUGH PETERS, the mountebank divine and regicide, was one of the most disgusting offspring of the spawn of rebellion. Exiled from college for irregular behaviour, he betook himself to the stage, and there acquired that gesticulation and buffoonery he afterwards practised in the pulpit. Having obtained ordination, he became lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in London; but being prosecuted for adultery, fled to Rotterdam. He was for some time pastor of the English church there, and afterwards spent seven years in America. Having returned to England, he was foremost among the political firebrands. Sir Philip Warwick says he was "truly and really the King's gaoler;" and he was one of the persons suspected to have performed the part of executioner of the unfortunate Monarch. He himself suffered after the Restoration, glorying in his presumed martyrdom. [*Several Portraits.*]

His Signature has been obtained from the same volume, art. 45.

14. ALEXANDER LESLIE, first EARL OF LEVEN, was an unlettered soldier of fortune, of an advanced age, a diminutive size, and a distorted person, but prudent, vigilant, enterprising, and expert in war, and had attained the rank of Field-Marshal in the armies of Sweden, when in 1639 he was invited to Scotland by the Covenanters, to take the command of their forces. His first achievement was the skilful capture of the important castle of Edinburgh, without the loss of a man. In 1640 he completely routed the Royal army at Newburn, and shortly obtained possession of Northumberland and Durham. At the pacification in 1641 he was elevated to

his Earldom. In 1642 he was appointed General of the Scottish army raised to suppress the rebellion in Ireland; and in 1643 of that destined for England, which in the next year shared in the victory of Marston-moor. In 1648 he declined the command of the army destined for the King's rescue; but in 1650 served as a volunteer at the battle of Dundee, and in 1651 was taken prisoner. He was committed with the other Scottish Lords to the Tower of London, but was released in 1654 at the intercession of his old mistress Christina of Sweden; and after he had visited that country to return her thanks, lived in peace until his death at his seat of Balgony, April 4, 1661, when he was succeeded by his grandson. [*Several Portraits; one from Vandyke.*]

The Earl, who is particularly mentioned as having been no scholar, probably seldom wrote more than his mere Signature, which has been copied from a letter in another hand, being addressed from Nottingham, June 27, 1645, to Sir Thomas Fairfax, to congratulate him on the taking of Leicester, in the volume of the Sloane MSS. so often cited, art. 42.

15. WILLIAM LENTHALL, the Speaker of the Oliverian House of Commons, was born at Henley-upon-Thames in 1591, and was son of Sir John Lenthall, Marshal of the King's Bench. Having studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, he became Recorder of Woodstock, M. P. for that borough, and in 1639 was elected to the chair of the House of Commons. He showed himself a fit leader for that body, and when the King came into the House to claim the five accused members, he told his Majesty, that "he had neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak, any thing but what the House commanded." The Parliament rewarded his services with the posts of Master of the Rolls in 1643, a Commissioner of the Great Seal in 1646, Chief Justice of Chester and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1647. He prudently refused to sit as one of the King's judges; but, notwithstanding, retained his presidency over the House of Commons till after the dissolution of the Long Parliament, and was again Speaker in that of 1654. In 1657 Cromwell created him one of his Peers. The great wealth he had acquired led him to many dishonourable expedients at the time of the Restoration: and he sent the King £3000 as a bribe for his continuance in the Mastership of the Rolls. It was, however, refused; and he was included in the Bill of Pains and Penalties, which, though it did not extend to the taking of his life, yet is supposed to have hastened his dissolution, Sept. 1, 1661. [*Portraits by Paul, Thornthwait, Miss Gulston, &c.*]

His Signature as "GULIEL. LENTHALL, prolucut' parliam^{ti} republ^æ Angliæ," is attached to a letter of the Parliament of England to the Viceroy of Sardinia, desiring protection to the fleet under the command of Sir Edward Popham for the suppression of piracy, April 26, 1650. Lansdowne MSS. 1236, art. 96.

16. SIR MARMADUKE LANGDALE, first LORD LANGDALE, descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, was knighted at Whitehall in 1627. He was esteemed a serious and wise man, and an accomplished scholar. In the early part of his life he maintained the liberties of the subject; but afterwards was zealous in the Royal service, and distinguished himself by his valour, conduct, and enterprise. In 1648 he was taken prisoner at Preston; but having effected his escape, he attended King Charles in his exile, and by patent, dated Feb. 4, 1658-9, was created a Baron. Having taken his seat in the House of Peers in 1660, he retired to his estates in Yorkshire, without any other recompense for his efforts and the loss of £16,000, than the consciousness of having suffered in a good cause, and acquitted himself bravely. He died in 1661; and his title lineally descended from father to son to four other Marmadukes, until it expired in 1777. [*Portrait in mezzotinto by W. Humphrey, 1774.*]

The Signature of Lord Langdale is from the Sloane MSS. 1519, art. 31.

17. The history of DAVID LESLIE, afterwards first LORD NEWARK, is so similar in many points with that of the Earl of Leven above recounted, that they have been frequently confounded. He served like his kinsman in the armies of Gustavus of Sweden, but attained the rank of Colonel only. In 1644 he was appointed Major-General in the Scottish army; and he was present with it at Marston-moor. He also distinguished himself on several subsequent occasions; and in 1647 completely suppressed the civil war in Scotland. In 1650 his military reputation was greatly increased by the skill with which his cool and vigilant sagacity baffled the impetuosity of Cromwell, and so hemmed him up at Dunbar, that the ruin of the English appeared inevitable. But the Committee of Church and State controlled his operations, and by their crooked policy turned the balance against him and themselves. He was present at the battle of Worcester; and escaped; but was intercepted in Yorkshire, and sent to the Tower of London, where he remained until 1660. In 1661 he was created Lord Newark, and rewarded with a pension of £500 a-year. He died in 1682. [*Portraits in Clarendon and Smollett.*]

His Autograph is from the same volume, art. 31.

her face is not ~~more~~ so exact as to be
 called a beauty though her eyes are excellent
 good, and not any thing in her face that in the
 least degree ^{can} shew one, on the contrary
 she hath as much agreeableness in her looks
 altogether as every I saw, and if I have any
 skill in visagining, which I think I have,
 she must be as good a woman as ever was born,
 her conversation as much as I can perceive
 is very good for she ~~at~~ has wit enough and a
 most ~~also~~ agreeable voice,

Portsmouth 21 May 8 in the
 morning
 For the Chancellor

CR &

Charles & Charles D

Catharina R

Anne Hyde

George Monk

Howbury this
 10. of Sept.

Chapman

Cobham Hall Oct.
 11th 1670

Arington

Richmond 15th Nov

Mr. Alder Pope

J. W. H. H. H.

KING CHARLES THE SECOND, HIS FAMILY, AND MINISTERS.

1, 2, 3, 4. CHARLES THE SECOND, KING OF ENGLAND, has been before noticed as Prince of Wales. On his Restoration he landed at Dover May 25, 1660, and made his triumphal entry into London on the 29th of the same month. He was crowned April 23, 1661. His reign exhibits the English character in a more disgraceful light than any other in history. After the loss of Clarendon, his ministers were as corrupt as his companions were licentious, his measures impolitic abroad and tyrannical at home. Charles was a confirmed sensualist and voluptuary. He possessed an easy, sauntering species of good nature; but was destitute of generosity or truly honourable feeling. He died Feb. 2, 1684-5, in his fifty-fifth year. [*Very numerous Portraits.*]

The passage of Charles's Writing is from the letter he addressed to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, after his first interview with his Queen: "her face is not so exact as to be caled a beuty, though her eyes are excelent good, and not any thing in her face that in the least degree can shoque one; on the contrary she hath as much agreeableness in her lookes altogether as euery [ever] I saw, and, if I have any skill in visiognimy, which I thinke I have, she must be as good a woman as ever was borne. Her conversation, as much as I can perceave, is very good, for she has witt enough and a most agreeable voyse.—Portsmouth, 21 May, 8 in the Morning. For the Chancelour." See the remainder in Fellowes's "Memorials of Charles the First." The initials (Nos. 2 and 3) are from the Lansdowne MSS. 1236, fol. 133, 134; and the Sign-manual (No. 4) from the Sloane MSS. 4293, fol. 4, prefixed to Butler's patent for printing Hudibras.

5. CHARLES LEWIS, COUNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE, K. G. was the eldest surviving son of Frederick King of Bohemia and the Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain. He was born at Heidelberg, Dec. 12, 1617; and was educated at Leyden. At the age of eighteen he visited England, and was created a Knight of the Garter. In 1643 he came again; and, while his brothers were exposing their persons in battles and sieges, with greater prudence paid his court to the Parliament, "joined," says Collier, "the two Houses at Westminster, and sat in the Assembly of Divines." It has been asserted that this was the result of an agreement between the King and himself; but a letter printed by Mr. Ellis (Second Series, vol. III. p. 333,) testifies from his own pen to "the dislike your Majestie expressed of my wayes." By the treaty of Munster in 1648 the Palsgrave was restored to the Lower Palatinate, on his quitting all claim to the Upper. He died Aug. 28, 1680. [*Whole-length Portrait by Hollman; others, from Vandyke, Mirevelt, and Hondthurst.*]

His Signature "CHARLES LODOVIC," is from the Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 93.

6. CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA, QUEEN CONSORT of Charles the Second, was daughter of John the Fourth, King of Portugal, by Donna Lucia of Medina Sidonia. She was born at Villa Vicosia (while her father was only Duke of Braganza) Nov. 15, 1638; and was married to King Charles at Portsmouth, in May 1662. Her manners, remarks Granger, retained a strong tincture of the convent; and were but ill formed to please, much less to reclaim, the polite and dissolute Charles. The first years of her marriage were rendered unhappy by almost every passion that could disturb a female mind; but at length she sunk into all the tranquillity of indifference. As Queen-dowager she resided at Somerset-house until 1692, when she returned to Portugal. In 1704 she became Regent of that Kingdom for her brother, whose infirmities rendered retirement necessary; and in that situation displayed considerable abilities, carrying on the war with Spain with great firmness and success. She died in 1705, aged 67. [*Numerous Portraits.*]

The Signature of "CATHERINA, R." is from the Additional MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 5716.

7. ANNE, DUCHESS OF YORK, whom an accident of passion placed so near to a throne, and who gave birth to two Sovereigns of England, was the elder of the two daughters of that wise and virtuous Chancellor Edward Hyde Earl of Clarendon, by Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury. She was a Maid of Honour to Queen Henrietta Maria when the Duke, to quote his own Memoirs, "fell in love" with her at Paris. "Besides her person," he adds, "she had all the qualities proper to inflame a heart less apt to take fire than his." The marriage took place shortly before the Restoration; and was not announced either to the King or the lady's father until after that event. "The Duchess of York," says Burnet, "was a very extraordinary woman. She had great knowledge, and a lively sense of things. She soon understood what belonged to a Princess, and took state on her rather too much. She writ well, and had begun the Duke's life, of which she shewed me a volume, which was all taken from his own journal. She was generous and friendly, but too severe an enemy." Having changed to the Church of Rome in 1670, she died at St. James's Palace, March 31, 1671, aged 33. [*Portrait from Sir Peter Lely in Lodge.*]

The Autograph is from her own pocket-book of memoranda in the possession of Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution.

8. GEORGE MONCK, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, K. G. was born in 1608, the son of a Devonshire Knight, who was royally descended through his grandmother, a daughter and coheirress of Arthur Plantagenet Viscount Lisle, the natural son of King Edward the Fourth. He was a soldier by profession; and was in service in the Low Countries until the breaking out of the Scottish rebellion in 1638, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Newport's regiment. Subsequently he was for some time imprisoned in the Tower of London by the Parliament; but on his release in 1646 he openly joined that side. In 1654 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland; and he continued at the head of government in that country during the remainder of the Protectorate. He rivalled Cromwell in skill and cunning; and parried his jealousy by perfect acquiescence. On Oliver's death his influence was universally apparent. The Republican faction sending Lambert against him formed a pretext for his marching to London: and his cautious and judicious measures when there enabled him to become the deliverer and saviour of his country by re-instating the monarchical form of government. The restored Sovereign at once made him Master of the Horse, Commander-in-chief, and a Duke. With the exception of being engaged with Prince Rupert in command of a fleet against the

Dutch in 1666, he subsequently lived in the peaceful enjoyment of his well-merited honours, and died in his house at the Cockpit, Westminster, Jan. 3, 1670-1. [*Portraits by Loggan, Gaywood, in Lodge, &c.*]

The Signature of "GEORGE MONCK" is from the Sloane MSS. 4158, fol. 304.

9. EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF CLARENDON, was born in 1608-9, the son of a Gentleman of Wiltshire, and educated to the law; in which two of his uncles had attained high eminence. In 1640 he became a member of the House of Commons; and immediately devoted his whole attention to politics. He had twice refused the office of Secretary of State, when in 1643 he was induced to accept the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and was thereupon knighted and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1644, however, he took a final leave of the King to accompany Prince Charles to Bristol. The history of that Prince's little Court in France consists in a great measure of intrigues formed to lessen the influence of Sir Edward, until at the close of 1657 his appointment to the office of Lord Chancellor exhibited an unequivocal mark of complete favour and confidence. On the Restoration the whole weight of the administration for a time rested on the Earl of Clarendon (as he then became), and the venerable fabric of the constitution was rebuilt by his careful hand. But "a certain peevishness of temper," as it is styled in a letter of the King himself, after a time loosened his power; his gravity was ridiculed in the dissolute Court; and his wisdom and integrity disregarded. He became the most unpopular man in the kingdom: in 1667, after a refusal to resign the seal, he surrendered it in obedience to the King's express command; and at the close of the same year his ungrateful master absolutely exiled him. Here closed Clarendon's political life, and here commenced those better and happier days which he consecrated to posterity, in the completion of his immortal "History of the Rebellion," and other literary labours. He resided three years at Montpellier, removed in 1671 to Moulins, and thence to Rouen, where he died Dec. 9, 1674. [*Portraits, from Lely, by R. White, Burghers, Vandergucht, and in Lodge; by Zoust, and by Loggan.*]

The Autograph of "CLARENDON, C." is from a letter dated "Cornebury the 10 of Sept." preserved in the volume of Autographs bequeathed to the British Museum by the late J. Eardley Wilmot, Esq. fol. 11.

10. CHARLES STUART, fourth DUKE OF RICHMOND, and sixth DUKE OF LENOX, K. G. was the only son of George Lord d'Aubigny, who was slain at Edgehill in 1642. Charles was in 1645 created Earl of Lichfield,—a title which had been intended for his uncle Lord Bernard; and succeeded his cousin Esme as Duke in 1660. He died, in 1672, whilst Ambassador in Denmark, when this branch of the Stuarts became extinct.

The Signature is from a letter to Lord Culpeper, dated "Cobham Hall, Octo. 11th, 1670," in Harl. MSS. 7001, fol. 159.

11. HENRY BENNETT, EARL OF ARLINGTON, K. G. the second son of Sir John Bennett, of Dawley in Middlesex, was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and first entered into public life as Under-Secretary of State to Lord Digby. He was afterwards a volunteer in the Royal army; and received, among other wounds, one across his nose, conspicuous in all his portraits. He was long a wanderer with Charles the Second, and went several embassies both before and after the Restoration. He was created Baron Arlington in 1663. He had uncommon talent at raillery and ridicule, and successfully employed those low arts to undermine Lord Chancellor Clarendon. He then became one of the notorious Cabinet styled the Cabal; was created Earl of Arlington in 1672, and made Lord Chancellor in 1674. He died July 28, 1685, aged 67. [*Portraits by Houbraken, &c.*]

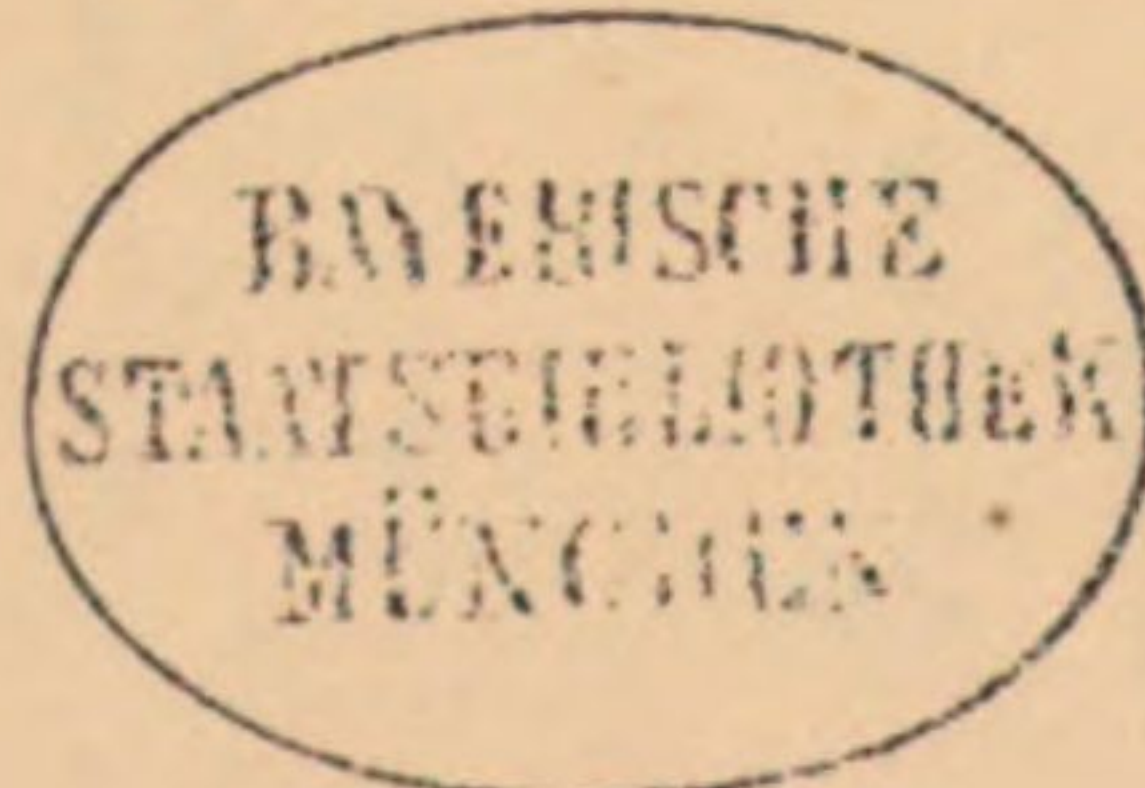
Arlington's Signature is from the Lansdowne MSS. 1236, fol. 144.

12. SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, first EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, and LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, was born at Wimborne St. Giles in Dorsetshire, July 22, 1621; and succeeded his father as a Baronet when ten years of age. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where his abilities were highly estimated, afterwards repaired to Gray's Inn to study the law, and as early as 1640 sat in Parliament for Tewkesbury. The restless ambition of his character was manifested at the commencement of the civil war; when, having been disappointed of promotion on the King's side, he became a Parliamentary partisan. He was equally impatient under Cromwell; and, having performed a principal part in the steps preliminary to the Restoration, was one of the twelve Commoners sent to invite the King home. At the King's first Council at Canterbury, he was sworn a Member together with Monck, and at the coronation in 1661 he was created Lord Ashley. Soon after he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was advanced to the Earldom of Shaftesbury in April 1672, and constituted Lord High Chancellor in the following November. He held the seals for a year only. With the exception of a few months' office as President of the Council in 1679 he was afterwards constantly in opposition. His proceedings wore the aspect of treason, and he suffered two imprisonments in the Tower. The last few months of his busy life were spent at Amsterdam, where he died Jan. 22, 1682-3. He has been generally allowed to have possessed great talents; but alloyed by a violent temper and flexible principles; but has an apologist in Locke, who wrote his "Life." [*Portraits by Houbraken, &c.; Bust in Wimborne St. Giles's church.*]

The Signature of "AN. ASHLEY COOPER" is from Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 75.

13. THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, fourth and last EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON of the family, K. G. and LORD HIGH TREASURER, succeeded his father in his title in 1624. He was a faithful adherent of the Royal family; and, soon after the Restoration was placed at the head of the Treasury. Like another Sully, he undertook, after the ravage and confusion of the civil war, to reduce the public accounts to order and regularity, and happily succeeded in the attempt. He was a man of a quick and lively conception, prompt elocution, and invincible integrity; and, to say all in a word, was in his great office what his friend Lord Clarendon was in that of Chancellor. In domestic life he was amiable and exemplary; and he died too soon for the good of the country, May 16, 1667. [*Portraits; Medal by Simon.*]

The Signature of "T. SOUTHAMPTON" is from the Harl. MSS. 4713.



DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER,

Who is particularly requested to avoid three errors in the Signatures which occur in the other Table.

Plate.		No.	Sign.	Plate.		No.	Sign.
1.	Plantagenets and their Adherents	3.	A.	29.	Scholars and Antiquaries temp. Elizabeth.....	5.	D.
2.	The House of York and its Connexions.....	4.	A.	30.	Eminent Men temp. Elizabeth	3.	B.
3.	Royal and Noble Characters of the 14th and 15th Centuries	10.	C.	31.	Authors temp. Elizabeth and James I.	8.	D.
4.	The latter Plantagenets	10.	A.	32.	Ben Jonson, Shakspeare, and Contemporary Poets ..	11.	B.
5.	Kings of France, &c.	4.	B.	33.	Kings, Regents, and Peers of Scotland	7.	A.
6.	Henry the Eighth and his Sisters	1.	A.	34.	James I. and his Daughter	6.	B.
7.	Queens of Henry the Eighth	11.	A.	35.	Family Connexions and Contemporaries of James I..	7.	E.
8.	The Princesses Mary and Elizabeth	2.	A.	36.	Hen. IV. & the Queens of France of the Family of Medici	5.	A.
9.	Statesmen and Courtiers temp. Henry VIII.....	1.	B.	37.	Some Principal Peers temp. James I.....	3.	D.
10.	Churchmen temp. Henry VIII.	2.	D.	38.	Eminent Peers temp. James I.....	4.	D.
11.	Prelates of the 16th Century	10.	B.	39.	Ministers of James I. their Connexions, &c.	6.	D.
12.	Scholars and Poets of the 16th Century.....	9.	B.	40.	Authors temp. James I.	7.	D.
13.	The great Reformers and eminent Contemporaries ..	9.	A.	41.	Public Characters temp. James I. and Charles I.....	8.	C.
14.	Nobles temp. Henry VIII.....	2.	B.	42.	Distinguished Characters temp. James I. and Chas. I.	9.	D.
15.	Persons of Distinction temp. Henry VIII.....	2.	E.	43.	Literary Characters temp. James I.....	3.	C.
16.	Peers and Knights of the Court of Henry VIII.....	6.	A.	44.	Prelates, Literary, and Eminent Characters temp. Charles I. &c.	11.	D.
17.	Chief Ladies, &c. of Henry the Eighth's Court	9.	C.	45.	Charles I. and Loyalists	8.	E.
18.	Emperors, Kings of France, &c.....	8.	A.	46.	Queen and Family of Charles I. &c.....	10.	E.
19.	Edward VI. and some of his Family Connexions.....	2.	C.	47.	Statesmen and Illustrious Persons temp. James I. and Charles I.	11.	C.
20.	Noble Persons from Henry VII. to Elizabeth	7.	B.	48.	Eminent Characters temp. Charles I.	6.	E.
21.	Queen Elizabeth and her Royal Contemporaries	1.	C.	49.	Statesmen and Courtiers temp. James I. and Charles I.	9.	E.
22.	Favorites of Queen Elizabeth.....	1.	E.	50.	Eminent Persons temp. James I. and Charles I.....	6.	C.
23.	Statesmen and Nobles temp. Elizabeth	1.	D.	51.	Public Characters temp. Charles I. and II.....	5.	B.
24.	Eminent Men temp. Elizabeth	5.	C.	52.	Cromwell, his Sons, and Accomplices.....	3.	E.
25.	Archbishops and Noble Ladies temp. Elizabeth.....	8.	B.	53.	Royalists and Republicans	4.	E.
26.	Peers temp. Elizabeth	4.	C.	54.	Parliamentarians and Royalists	5.	E.
27.	Illustrious Characters temp. Elizabeth	7.	C.	55.	King Charles II. his Family, and Ministers	11.	E.
28.	Prelates, &c. temp. Elizabeth.....	10.	D.				

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER

It is particularly requested to send three copies in the signatures which occur in the other Table.

No.	Page	Signature	No.	Page	Signature
1.	1	Parliament and their Addresses	29.	29	Schools and Universities temp. Elizabeth
2.	2	The House of Lords and its Compositions	30.	30	Unincorporated Schools temp. Elizabeth
3.	3	House and Noble Chapters of the 14th and 15th	31.	31	Unincorporated Schools temp. Elizabeth and James I.
4.	4	Centuries	32.	32	Unincorporated Schools and Contemporary Poets
5.	5	The House of Commons	33.	33	Unincorporated Schools and Poets of Scotland
6.	6	House of Commons and its Members	34.	34	James I. and his Household
7.	7	House of Commons and its Members	35.	35	James I. and his Household
8.	8	House of Commons and its Members	36.	36	James I. and his Household
9.	9	House of Commons and its Members	37.	37	James I. and his Household
10.	10	House of Commons and its Members	38.	38	James I. and his Household
11.	11	House of Commons and its Members	39.	39	James I. and his Household
12.	12	House of Commons and its Members	40.	40	James I. and his Household
13.	13	House of Commons and its Members	41.	41	James I. and his Household
14.	14	House of Commons and its Members	42.	42	James I. and his Household
15.	15	House of Commons and its Members	43.	43	James I. and his Household
16.	16	House of Commons and its Members	44.	44	James I. and his Household
17.	17	House of Commons and its Members	45.	45	James I. and his Household
18.	18	House of Commons and its Members	46.	46	James I. and his Household
19.	19	House of Commons and its Members	47.	47	James I. and his Household
20.	20	House of Commons and its Members	48.	48	James I. and his Household
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CORRECTIONS.

Plate 6, art. 2, line penult. for *peds* read *sped*.

Plate 7, art. 1. Sir Thomas Boleyn married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas second Duke of Norfolk, K. G. an alliance which must have considerably contributed to his original advancement.

Plate 10, art. 1, line penult. for WULEY read WULCY.

Plate 14, art. 9. The Autograph is erroneously attributed to the sixth Earl of Northumberland, whose Signature will be seen in Plate 20.—HENRY PERCY, fifth EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G. (to whom the present Autograph belongs,) was born in 1477-8, and succeeded his father at the age of eleven in 1489. He was one of the chief commanders at the battle of Blackheath in 1497, and in 1503 was selected to conduct the Princess Margaret to her husband the Scottish King. In the reign of Henry the Eighth he was Warden of the Marches towards Scotland, and he died May 19, 1527. It was to this Earl that the "Northumberland Household-book," published by Bishop Percy, belonged; and it affords honourable evidence of the Earl's own munificence and taste, as well as of the general economy and manners of the age.

Plate 16. Omit the words "first Viscount Montagu;" and in third line, for "he" read "his son Anthony," who was the first Viscount Montagu, created in 1554.

Plate 23, art. 13, five lines from the bottom, for "immediately" read "subsequently;" and for "Alice" read "Lettice."

Plate 24, art. 3, line 2, for "sister" read "niece."

Plate 25, art. 8. This Autograph is not that of Mary Sydney,

Countess of Pembroke, but of her mother Lady Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of John Duke of Northumberland, and sister to the favourite Leicester. She was the wife of Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. (whose success at Court doubtless in part arose from this alliance), and mother to the immortal Sir Philip. [*Portrait by E. Harding.*] To the Earl of Sussex, to whom the letter is addressed, this lady was "sister," from his wife being Frances Sydney, sister to her husband Sir Henry; the Countess of Pembroke would (by the same matrimonial connection) have been his *niece*.

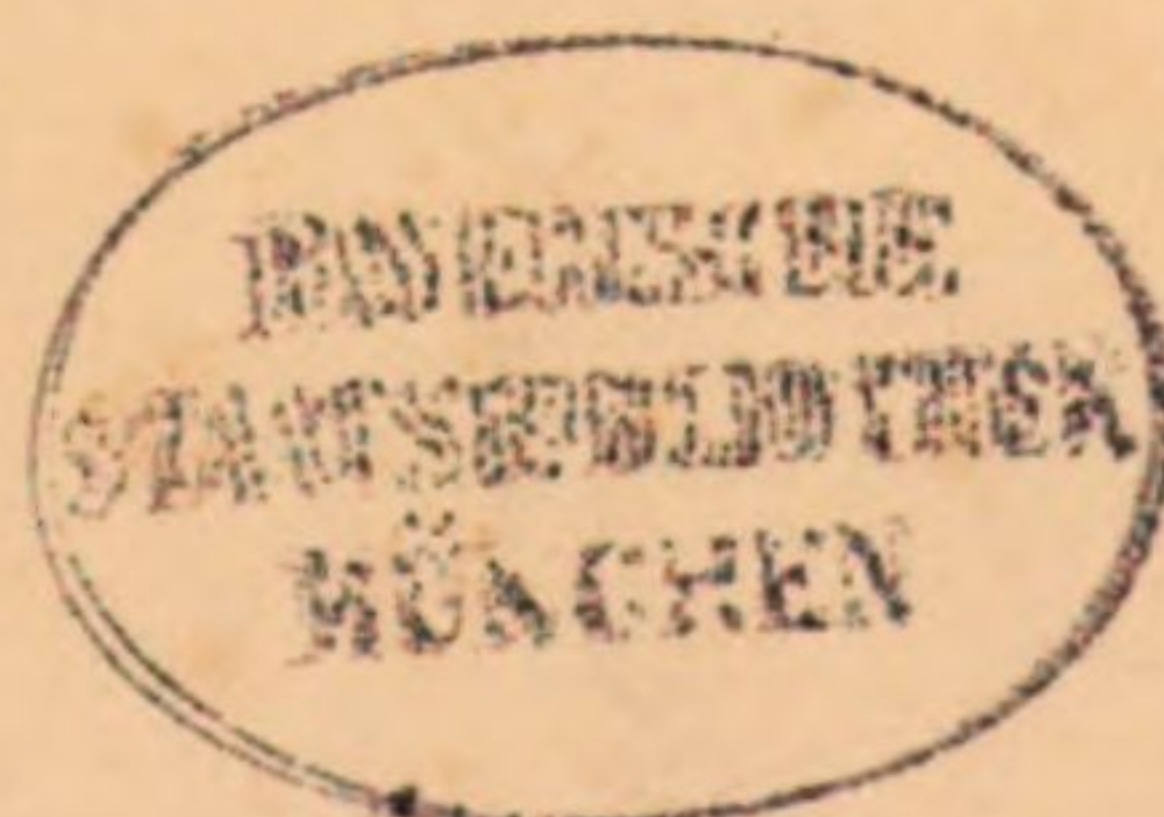
Plate 37, art. 1. line penult. Instead of the "Earl of Bristol," the case of Lord Cottington (see Clarendon) is that to which the Editor intended to refer; although Buckingham's behaviour to the Earl of Bristol in Spain, and to several other persons on various occasions, was of a very similar complexion.

Plate 39, art. 9, line 2, for "his" read *her*.

Plate 50, art. 3, line 14, for "June 16" read 11.

Plate 52, art. 2, 3. The Signature No. 2, "O. CROMWELL, May 1651," and No. 3, "OLIVER P." are both from Harl. MSS. 7502.

Plate 54, art. 2. A monumental inscription in the Tower of London records that Sir Allen Apsley, Knight, Victualler of the Navy twenty-one years, and Lieutenant of the Tower fourteen, died May 24, 1630. The Sir Allen who was a servant of James Duke of York was his son; see a Pedigree of the family in the "Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson."



Nichols, John Gough,

Autographs of royal, noble, learned, and remarkable personages conspicuous in English history, from the reign of Richard the Second to that of Charles the Second with some illustrious foreigners ; containing many passages from important letters ; Accompanied by concise biographical memoirs, and interesting extracts from the original documents ; by John

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